

Syllabus & Evaluation Scheme

of

Master of Laws

(Two Years Degree Course of LL.M.)



IFTM UNIVERSITY, MORADABAD

(Established under Section 2 (f) of UGC Act, 1956 by U.P. Govt. Act No. 24 of 2010 & NAAC Accredited)



आईएफटीएम विश्वविद्यालय, मुरादाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश
IFTM University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh
NAAC ACCREDITED

Syllabus & Evaluation Scheme

SUMMARY

PROGRAMME	: Master of Laws (LL.M.)
DURATION	: Two Years Full Time (Four Semesters)
MEDIUM	: Hindi / English
MIN. ATTENDANCE	: 75%
MAXIMUM CREDITS	: 74

ASSESSMENT SCHEME	Sessional Marks	Semester Marks	Total Marks
	30	70	100

SESSIONAL EVALUATION THEORY PAPERS (BEST TWO OUT OF THREE)	C.T. I Marks	C.T. II Marks	C.T.III Marks	Assignment Marks	Attendance Marks	Total Marks
	10	10	10	05	05	30

EVALUATION OF PROJECT REPORT/ PRACTICAL	Sessional Marks	Semester Marks	Total Marks
	30	70	100

DURATION OF EXAMINATION	Sessional	Semester	Practical
	1hr.	3hrs.	2hrs.

Eligibility for Admission in LL.M.:

The candidate should have passed Bachelors of Laws (LL.B.) examination (3 years/ 5 year's duration) with 45% marks for General/ OBC and 40% marks for SC/ST Candidates.

Maximum Duration of Course:

The maximum duration of two years LL.M. Course is 4 years.

Eligibility for qualifying the Examination:

To qualify the course, a student is required to secure 35% marks in individual paper and minimum of 45% marks in aggregate including the Semester and Sessional Exam and 50% marks should secure in practical/ viva- voce/ project work. A candidate who secures less than 45% marks in a course shall be deemed to have failed in that course. In case a student has secured more than 35% marks in a semester, but obtained less than 45% marks in a semester, he/ she shall reappear in the course to achieve the required aggregate percentage (of 45%) in the semester.

Carry over Papers: 04 theory/ practical/ project subjects.

Examination Pattern:

Question Paper shall contain Ten questions. Students have to attempt any five questions out of Ten questions. All questions shall carry equal marks (i.e.14 marks/ question). There shall be two questions from each unit.

Course Structure

LL.M. I SEMESTER

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLM101	Legal Education & Research Methodology	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLM102	Indian Constitutional Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLM103	Legal Theory & Concepts	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
4.	LLM104	Law & Social Transformation	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
5.	LLM111	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4

LL.M.II SEMESTER (IPR LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMIPR201	Intellectual Property Rights	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMIPR202	Copyright Law & Neighboring Rights	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMIPR203	Patent Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMIPR212	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMIPR213	Viva- voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.II SEMESTER (CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMCRI201	Criminal Law In India	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMCRI202	Criminology & Penology	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMCRI203	Privileged Class Deviance	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMCRI212	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMCRI213	Viva- voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.II SEMESTER
(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMCON201	Constitutionalism: Federalism & Pluralism	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMCON202	Mass Media Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMCON203	National Security & Public Order	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMCON212	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMCON213	Viva- voce	0	0	2	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.III SEMESTER
(IPR LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMIPR301	Emerging Trends in IPR	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMIPR302	Law Relating To Design & GI Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMIPR303	Trademark Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMIPR314	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMIPR315	Viva- voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.III SEMESTER
(CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMCRI301	Drugs Addiction & Criminal Justice System	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMCRI302	Cyber Crime	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMCRI303	Comparative Criminal Procedure	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMCRI314	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMCRI315	Viva- voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.III SEMESTER
(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP)

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLMCON301	Administrative Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
2.	LLMCON302	Comparative Constitutional Law	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
3.	LLMCON303	Human Rights	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
4.	LLMCON314	Project Work	0	0	8	0	30	30	70	100	4
5.	LLMCON315	Viva- voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M.IV SEMESTER

S.N.	Paper Code	Paper Name	Periods			Evaluation Scheme					Credits
			L	T	P	Sessional Exam	AS+AT	Total	Sem Exam	Grand Total	
THEORY											
1.	LLM401	Judicial Process	4	0	0	20	10	30	70	100	4
PRACTICAL/PROJECT											
3.	LLM416	Dissertation	0	0	2 4	0	0	100	200	300	12
4.	LLM417	Viva- Voce	0	0	4	0	30	30	70	100	2

LL.M. I SEMESTER

Legal Education and Research Methodology

Paper code: LLM101

L-4, T-0, P-0, C-4

Objectives: The course will focus on the study of research; various steps, methods, tools and techniques to attempt a research. It will also include various tools and techniques to collect the primary and secondary data, which are very important to complete a research.

UNIT- I

Objectives of Legal Education, Methods of Teaching: Lecture, Discussion and Seminar Methods, Clinical Legal Education (Legal Aid), Legal Literacy, Legal Survey & Legal Reforms.

UNIT- II

Meanings and Objectives of Research: Importance of Research, Kinds of Research: Historical, Descriptive and Experimental Research, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research, Formulation of Research Problems, Hypothesis: Importance, Meaning, Sources, types and Formation of Hypothesis.

UNIT- III

Methodology: Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data, Collection of Case materials and Juristic Literature, Use of Historical and Comparative Research Material and Use of Questionnaire and interview, Census and Survey, Sampling: Types, Merits and Demerits.

UNIT- IV

Legal Research Design, Different Steps in writing of Research Report, Layout of Research Writing, Determining Main Text, Conclusion and Observation and Footnotes, Abbreviation, bibliography and Index etc.

Course Outcomes:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Learn the basic concept of legal research and various types of research.
2. Understand the various tools and techniques to collect the data related to legal research.
3. Differentiate between doctoral and non-doctoral research.
4. Acquaint the method of preparing a research work and use of bibliography, footnotes, references etc.

Books:

1. S.K. Verma and M Afzal Wani, Legal Research and Methodology, India Law Institute, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Prof. A. S. Dalal, Legal Research Methods in India, The Bright Law House, New Delhi, 2015.
3. Mosis L. Cohen & Morris L. Cohen, Kent C. Olson, Legal Research in Nutshell, West Academic; 8th edition (July 1, 2003).
4. B.N. Ghosh, Scientific Method and Social Research, Sterling Publishers; 4th edition (2 February 2012).
5. C.K. Kothari, Research Methodology: Method and Techniques, New Age International, 2004.

6. Kent Olson, Principles of Legal Research, West Academic Publishing; 2nd edition (July 31, 2015).
7. Deepak Chawla & Neena Sondhi, Research Methodology: Concepts & Cases, Vikas Publishing House; 2nd edition (2016).
8. J. Mouton and H. C. Marais, Basic Concepts in the Methodology of the Social Sciences, CRC Press, 1990.
9. Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners, SAGE Pub., 2010.

Web sources:

1. <https://main.sci.gov.in/judgments>
2. http://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/epgpdata/uploads/epgp_content/law/09_research_methodology/02_legal_research/et/8149_et_et.pdf

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. I SEMESTER
Indian Constitutional Law

Paper Code: LLM102

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective:The main objective of the paper is to develop a good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution.

UNIT – I

Indian Federalism: Nature of the Indian Constitution, Concept of federalism & Co- operative Federalism, Comparative Study of the American, Canadian& Indian Federalism, Challenges before Indian Constitution.

UNIT – II

Fundamental Rights: Right to Equality: Scope and new approach of Article 14, Freedom of Speech and Expression; The Scope& extent of Freedom Speech & Expression, and its Limitations, Changing dimensions of Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

UNIT– III

The Judiciary: The Supreme Court of India, Jurisdiction and Powers and Appointment and Removal of the Judges of Supreme Court and its role as Guardian of the Constitution.

UNIT – IV

Amendment of the Indian Constitution and Basic Structure theory, Achievements, Failures and Challenges before working of the Indian Constitution & Independence of Judiciary.

Distribution of Legislative Powers: The Scheme of the distribution in India, the Judicial Approach and present position, and Special emphasis on Sarkaria and Venkatchalliah Commission.

Course outcomes:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand the emergence and evolution of Indian constitution.
2. Understand the structure and composition of Indian constitution
3. Understand and analyze the concept of federalism in Indian constitution.
4. Learn achievements and failures of the constitution.

Books:

1. H. R. Khanna, Making of the India`s Constitution, EBC, 2nd Ed., 2013.

2. A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution, Read Books, 2009.
3. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 8th Ed., 2018.
4. JN Pandey, Constitutional law of India, Central Law Agency Publication, Allahabad, 55th Edition, 2018.
5. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis publication, 7th Edition, 2014.
6. DD Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, 22nd Edition, 2015.
7. Prof. (Dr.) Mahendra Pal Singh (Revised), VN Shukla`s Constitution of India, 13th Edition, 2017.
8. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publisher, Delhi, 14th Edition, 2017.
9. Kailash Rai, Constitutional Law of India, CLA Publication, Allahabad, 11th Edition, 2015.
10. Subhash C. Kashyap, Our Constitution (Hindi/ English), National Book Trust, India, 5th Edition, 2011.
11. K. C. Joshi, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Pub., 3rd Edition, 2016.
12. Kush Kalra, Leading Judgments on Constitutional Law, Central Law Pub., 1st Edition, 2017.
13. The Constitution of India, 1950.

Web Sources:

1. <http://legislative.gov.in/hi/constitution-of-india>
2. http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/constitution_of_India
3. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3186574
4. <https://www.preservearticles.com/education/what-are-some-of-the-significant-achievements-of-indias-democracy/12433>
5. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/the-role-of-judiciary-in-india/32169>
6. <https://lawcorner.in/legislature-executive-and-judiciary/>
7. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/law-essay/judiciary-functions-importance-and-an-essential-quality-of-judiciary/40352>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. I SEMESTER
Legal Theory & Concepts

Paper Code: LLM103L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The prime objective of this paper is to explain the nature of law in its most general form and provide a deeper understanding of legal reasoning, legal systems, legal institutions, and the role of law in society.

Unit- I

Definition, Nature, and Scope of Legal Theory and Importance of the Study of the Legal Theory, Analytical Positivism: Austin, Kelson and Hart and Savigny's theory of Volkgeist and Maine's theory of Status to Contract.

Unit- II

Natural Law Theory and relationship Law & Morality, Philosophical theory- Kant & Hegel, Theory of Social Engineering, American Realistic Theory, Critical Legal Studies, Feminism School of jurisprudence.

Unit- III

Source of Law: Custom, Legislation and Precedents, Legal Rights and Duties,

Unit -IV

Concept, Theories & Kinds of Justice, Legal Personality, Possession, Ownership & Property.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand and appreciate the role of law in society;
2. Develop an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system.
3. Answer fundamental questions about law.
4. Identify and elucidate several of the major preoccupations of legal theory.
5. Create an understanding of basic legal concepts like Rights, Possession, Ownership, Liability, and Obligation which are basic to the study of Law.

Books:

1. Dr. N. V. Paranjapay, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, CLA, 8th Ed., 2016.
2. VD Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, EBC Pub., 5th Ed. 2015.
3. Dr. Nomita Agarwal, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, CLP, 2014.

4. Dr. B. N. Mani Tripathi, Jurisprudence (Legal Theory), Allahabad Law Agency, 2015.
5. M. P. Tandon, Jurisprudence (Legal Theory), ALA, 2015.
6. S.R. Myneni, Jurisprudence (Legal Theory), Asia Law House, 2nd Ed. 2013.
7. Dr. Anirudh Prashad, Jurisprudence,
8. P. J. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Universal Law Pub., 12th Ed., 2012.
9. Dias, Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, 5th Ed., 2013.
10. S. N. Dhyani, Jurisprudence: A Study of Indian Legal Theory, Metropolitan Book Co., 1972.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. I SEMESTER
Law and Social Transformation

Paper Course: LLM104

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objectives: The prime objective of this paper is to explain constitutional orientation and response to social transformation. Further, it is designed to study and to examine the legal framework as well as the functional aspects of various legal measures for bringing social transformation through laws.

UNIT – I

Interaction of Law & Social Sciences, Law as an Instrument of Social Change, Impact of law on Social Development, Law as a product of Tradition and Culture, Evolution of Law and Legal Institution in India.

UNIT – II Religion, Community and the Law

Religion as a divisive factor or not, Freedom of Religion under Indian Constitution, Secularism as a solution to the Problem, Constitutional Safeguards to Religious Minorities.

UNIT – III Women, Children and Law

Gender Injustice and its various forms, Empowerment of Women: Constitutional and Statutory Provisions; Women's Commission, Crimes against Women: legislative and judicial initiatives.

Child Labour, Sexual Exploitation of Children, Adoption and Related Problems in India and Education.

UNIT – IV Language, Modernization and Law

Language as a divisive factor, Formation of Linguistic States, Language and the Indian Constitution, Constitutional guarantee to linguistic Minorities.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand the importance of Law as an instrument of social change.
2. Know the Law as the product of traditions and culture.
3. Describe aspects of non-discrimination on the ground of language.
4. Identify affirmative actions necessary for social transformation
5. Analyze the impact of multiculturalism and ethnicity
6. Conceptualize modernization of law in social institutions.

Books:

1. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India, Oxford University Press, 1993.
2. P. Ishwara Bhat, Law & Social Transformation, Eastern Book Company, 1st Edition, 2012.
3. Krishna Pal Malik &Raval, Law & Social Transformation, Allahabad Law Agency; 4th Edition (2014).
4. M.P. Jain- Outlines of Indian Legal History, N. M. Tripathi, 1981.

5. Adv. Sudhir J. Birje, Law, Social Transformation & Judicial Process in India- II, AjitPrakashan.
6. G. P. Tripathi, Law & Social Transformation, Central Law Publication, 1st Ed., 2015.
7. Agnes Flavia- Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India.

Web sources:

1. <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/COI-updated.pdf>
2. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
3. <https://main.sci.gov.in/judgments>
4. <http://legislative.gov.in/documents/list-of-central-acts>

LL.M. I SEMESTER

Project Work

Paper Code: LLM111L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (IPR LAW)

Intellectual Property Rights

Paper Code: LLMIPR201L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Law of Intellectual Property Rights is the area of law that deals with protection of the rights of those who creates original work. It covers everything from original plays and novels to inventions and trademark or company identification marks. The objective of the study is to encourage new technologies, artistic expression and inventions while promoting economic growth and knowledge of the subject.

UNIT I

Nature, Concept and Meaning of Intellectual Property Rights, Origin and Development of IPR, Concept of Property vis-à-vis Intellectual Property, Property theories: Natural Theory, Lockes' Theory of property, Utilitarian, Incentive theory, Social and Economic development and Role of IPR.

UNIT II

International protection regime of Intellectual Property Rights: Background, UPOV, WTO Regime, Paris Convention, Berne Convention, Rome Convention, Patent Co-operation Treaty, Post WTO Regime- TRIPS.

UNIT III

National protection regime of Intellectual Property Rights: Background and Components of IPR protection, Challenges for IPR Protection, Role of Government in Protection, Benefit Sharing and Commercial Application of IPR and Concept of Sustainable Development.

UNIT IV

Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights: Civil, Administrative procedures and Remedies, Provisional Measures, Special Requirements Related to Border Measures, Dispute Prevention and Settlement, Rules and Procedure Governing the Settlement of Disputes.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and concept of IPRs.
2. Understand the National protection regime of Intellectual Property Rights.
3. Understand Registration process of various IPRs.
4. Working procedure of International instruments and treaties.

Books:

1. Phillipe Culet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.

2. W R Cornish & Llewelyn, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights, Sweet & Maxwell, 2003.
3. UNCTAD- ICTSD, Resource book on Trips and Development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, 3rd Ed., 2017.
5. M. K. Bhandari, Law to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, 4th Ed., 2014.
6. J. P. Mishra, Intellectual Property (Hindi), Central Law Publication, 3rd Ed., 2013.
7. Dr. S. R. Mynani, Law of Intellectual Property Rights, Asia Law House, 7th Ed., 2014.
8. B. L. Wadhwa, Law relating to IP, Universal Law Publishing Com., 5th Ed., 2017.
9. Sabanna Talwar, WTO & Intellectual Property Rights, Serials, 1st Ed. 2008.
10. Intellectual Property Rights Bare Act.

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (IPR LAW)
Copyright and Neighbouring Rights

Paper Code: LLMIPR202

L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Copyright and Neighbouring Rights is the area of law that deals with protection of the rights of those who creates original work. It covers everything from original plays and novels to artistic and dramatic work. The objective of the study is to encourage new Literary, Artistic work, Dramatic, Musical, and Cinematographic Films, Sound Recording, while promoting economic growth and knowledge of the subject.

UNIT I

Historical Background of the Copyright, Nature and Scope of Copyright Law and Neighboring Rights, Determination of Ownership and Rights of Owner.

UNIT II

Subject Matter and Ownership of Copyright Works: Literary, Artistic work, Dramatic, Musical, and Cinematographic Films, Sound Recording, Duration, Assignment and Licences of Copyright, Economic and Moral Rights of Copyright Owners.

UNIT III

Performers Rights and Historical Development of Performers Rights:- Nature and Scope, Economic and Moral Rights of Performers and Exception of Performers Rights for Broadcast Reproduction and Infringement.

UNIT IV

Infringement of Copyright- Mode of Infringement of various Copyright Works, Infringement of Neighboring Rights, Remedies of infringement of Copyright under National and International perspective, Preventive and Compensatory Civil remedies- Criminal Remedies and administrative Remedies, Passing out.

Course Outcomes:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand concept of copyright and performers rights.
2. Understand its registration process, rights, remedies in case of infringement, its economic value etc.
3. Apply the knowledge practically.
4. Learn the working procedure of International instruments and treaties.
5. Develop an insight for the further study of IPRs.

Books :

1. International Copyrights and neighbouring Rights: Steohen M steward(London, 1983).
2. Phillipe Culet,Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.
3. W R Cornish & Llewelyn, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights, Sweet &Mexwell, 2003.
4. UNCTAD- ICTSD, Resource book on Trips and Development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
5. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, 3rd Ed., 2017.
6. M. K. Bhandari, Law to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, 4th Ed., 2014.
7. J. P. Mishra, Intellectual Property (Hindi), Central Law Publication, 3rd Ed., 2013.
8. Dr. S. R. Mynani, Law of Intellectual Property Rights, Asia Law House, 7th Ed., 2014.
9. B. L. Wadhwa, Law relating to IP, Universal Law Publishing Com., 5th Ed., 2017.
10. Sabanna Talwar, WTO & Intellectual Property Rights, Serials, 1st Ed. 2008.
11. Intellectual Property Rights Bare Act.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(IPR LAW)

Patent Law

Paper Code: LLMIPR203

L-4,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Patent is a privilege of making, manufacturing, selling or using the invention and also a right to authorize others to do so. Bearing knowledge about patent is highly required for a scholar opting for intellectual property as specialization. The sole objective of this course is to provide ample knowledge regarding patent.

UNIT I

Evolution and History of the Patent Law in U.K and Development of Patent Law in India: Paris Convention, GATT, TRIPs Agreement and amendments in Indian Patent Law, Salient features and Characteristic of Patent Law.

UNIT II

Patentable and non- Patentable Subject Matters, Procedure for obtaining Patent Protection: Patent specification, Refusal, Opposition Proceedings, Powers & Duties of Registrar and Registration& Grant of Patent.

UNIT III

Rights and Obligation of Patentee, Assignment, Transfer, Surrender, Revocation and Restoration of Patent, Licences, Compulsory Licences.

UNIT IV

Infringement of Patent, Remedies for infringement, Injunction, Compensation, Burden of Proof, Appellate Board, Sanctions.

Course Outcomes:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand meaning of Patent and its historical background.
2. Learn Subject matter of patent law,
3. Understand the procedure of filling the patent registration application
4. Know Rights of Patent holder.

Books:

1. V. K Ahuja, "Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights" Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009.
2. Dr. B. L Wadehra, "Law relating to Intellectual Protection", 4th Ed., Universal Law Pub. Co.
3. P. Narayan, "Intellectual Property Law", 3rd ed. Eastern Law House, 2006.

4. S. K. Verma and Raman Mittal, “Intellectual property Rights: A Global Vision”, Indian Law Institute.
5. Dr. G.B Reddy, “Intellectual property Rights: A Global Vision and the Law” 7th ed., Gogia Law Agency, 2008.

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

Web Sources:

1. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
2. <https://main.sci.gov.in/judgments>
3. <http://legislative.gov.in/documents/list-of-central-acts>
4. https://www.wipo.int/export/sites/www/patent-law/en/pdf/plt_explanatory_notes.pdf

LL.M. II SEMESTER (IPR LAW)
PROJECT WORK

Paper Code: LLMIPR212L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (IPR LAW)

Viva-Voce

Paper Code: LLMIPR213L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Criminal Law in India

Paper Code: LLMCRI201

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective: The present course is designed to allow the students to examine the fundamental principles of crime and criminal liabilities and relevant substantive law prevalent in India.

Unit – I Introduction of Criminal Law

1. Crime and Criminal Law
2. Elements of Crime: Mens-rea, Recklessness, Negligence; Relevance of Motive; Strict Liability, Joint and Constructive Liability.

Unit – II Inchoate Crimes

1. Attempt
2. Criminal Conspiracy
3. Abetment

Unit – III Defences

1. Mistake
2. Necessity
3. Infancy
4. Unsoundness of Mind
5. Intoxication
6. Consent
7. Compulsion by threat
8. Private Defence

Unit – IV Specific Offences

1. Offences against Human Body.
2. Offences against Property.
3. Offences against Marriage.
4. Offence against state.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Analyze the historical background of the Indian criminal system.
2. Acquire in depth knowledge on substantive criminal law in India.
3. Understand concept of crime its kinds and punishment.
4. Understand and appreciate the role of law in society.
5. Understand and exercise legal rights and remedies and be aware of one's duties within the legal framework.

Books:

1. O.P. Srivastva: Fundamental of Criminal Law, Eastern Book Co., 6th Ed. (Rep) 2016.
2. Prof. S.N. Mishra, Indian Penal Law, Central Law Publication, 20th Ed., 2016.
3. K.D. Gaur: Textbook on Criminal Law, Universal Law Publication, 6th Ed., 2016.

4. Prof. (Dr.) Chandrasekharan Pillai, PSA Pillai`s Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, 13th Ed., 2017.
5. Hari Singh Gaur, Indian Penal Code, Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., 15th Ed., 2015.
6. N. V. Paranjapee, Indian Penal Code, Central Law Publication, 3rd Ed. 2016.
7. Dr. Bassanti Lal Babel, General principles of Criminal Law (Hindi), 1st Ed, 2011.
8. Raja Ram Yadav, Bhartiya Dand Sanhita, Central Law Publication, 7th Ed. 2015.
9. Murlidhar Chaturvedi, Bhartiya Dand Sanhita, EBC Pub., 9th Ed., 2017.
10. Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Bhartiya Dand Sanhita, Central Law Publication, 7th Ed., 2013.
11. The Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Web sources:

1. <https://www.lloydlawcollege.edu.in/blog/criminal-law.html>
2. <https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/opinion-is-criminal-law-a-lost-cause-in-india/357603>
3. <https://www.toppr.com/guides/legal-aptitude/indian-penal-code/codification-of-law-of-crime-in-india/>
4. https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00mmn8FQ1qtCHTgNksShq3_UF_tRw:1601488981554&q=new+developments+in+criminal+laws+in+india&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi1ru2uu5HsAhWU
5. https://www.google.com/search?sxsrf=ALeKk00mmn8FQ1qtCHTgNksShq3_UF_tRw:1601488981554&q=new+developments+in+criminal+laws+in+india&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwi1ru2uu5HsAhWU

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Criminology & Penology

Paper Code: LLMCRI202L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problem of exercise of discretion in sentencing.

Unit – I Concept of Criminology

Definition, Nature, Scope and Utility of Criminology, Criminology and Criminal Law, Factors responsible for Causation of Crime.

Unit – II Schools & Theories

Schools of Criminology: Lombroso and others, Hereditary and Mental Retardation causes, Sociological theories, Anomies, modern Sociological Theories: Sutherland's Differential Association Theory, Reckless Social Vulnerable theory and Multiple Causation theory.

Unit – III Punishment

Concept and Theories of Punishment, Constitutionality and Relevancy of Death Sentence and Essentials of an ideal system of Penal Policy.

Treatment of Offenders: Prison System Constitutional Imperatives and Prison Reforms, Re-socialization Process: Probation and Parole

Unit IV Victimology

Concept and Definition, and Statutory Provisions. Theories of Victimology, Restoration, Remedies and Compensatory Relief Scheme for Crime Victims.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand concept of Criminology, Penology and victimology.
2. Understand various Schools & Theories of Criminology, Penology.
3. Understand the Concept and Theories of Punishment.
4. Understand Prison System Constitutional Imperatives and Prison Reforms.

Books:

1. Dr. N. V. Paranjapae, Criminology, Penology & Victimology, CLP, 17th Ed., 2017.
2. Edited by Kuadri, A.Siddique`s , Criminology & Penology, EBC, 6th Ed., 2009.

3. Rajendra K. Sharma, Criminology & Penology, Atlantic, 1998.
4. Mohanti, Textbook of Criminology, Penology & Victimology, Himallya Publishing House, 1st Ed., 2011.

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Privileged Class Deviance

Paper Code: LLMCRI203 L-4,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objectives: This course of Privileged Class Deviances designed to focus on the relation between privilege, power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approaches which highlight white collar offences, socio-economic offences or crimes of powerful deal mainly deal with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with the bureaucracy, the new rich, religious leaders and organisations, professional classes are to be addressed.

Unit – I Introduction

Meaning and Theories of Deviance, Notion of Privilege Class Deviance: Issues and problems, Indian approaches to socio- economic offences, Conceptions of White Collar Crimes.

Unit – II Police Deviance

Legal restraint on police powers in India, Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police, Encounter killings, Police atrocities, The plea of superior orders, Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces and Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions.

Unit- III Professional Deviance

Unethical practices at the Indian bar, The Press Council on Unprofessional and Unethical Journalism and Medical Malpractice.

Conception of Official Deviances, Permissible limits of Discretionary Powers.

Unit- IV Indian Legal System and Deviance of Privileged Classes

Vigilance Commission, Public Accounts Committee, Ombudsman, Commissions of Enquiry and Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand concept of Privileged Class Deviance.
2. Understand various Theories and kinds of Deviance.
3. Understand the constitution and working of various commission and committee.

Books:

1. Dr. Sheetal Kanwal & Dr. Farhat Khan, Privileged Class Deviance, Amar Law Publication, 1st Ed., 2014.
2. S. V. Vaidya, Privileged Class Deviance, ALA Publication, Sujata Law Books Pvt. Ltd., 2014.

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Project Work

Paper Code: LLMCRI212L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M.II SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Viva-Voce

Paper Code: LLMCRI213L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the Practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)
Constitutionalism:Federalism and Pluralism

Paper Code: LLMCON201

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective: The Course is designed to acquaint students with the basic principles of Constitution and Constitutionalism, Federalism and Pluralism.

Unit – I Constitutionalism

Constitution and Constitutionalism: meaning & Scope, Concept of Limited Government and limitation on Governmental Power, Historical evolution of Constitutional Government in India & England, Rule of Law: Concept & new horizons, Separation of power: concept & applicability to Indian & England.

Unit – III Federalism

Federalism: Meaning & Development, Structure of Indian Constitution, New trends of Federalism: Co-operative Federalism and Indian Central Control vs. State Autonomy, Dynamics of Federalism with American and Canadian Position.

Unit – III Pluralism

Pluralistic Society: Ethnic, Linguistic, Cultural and Political Pluralism, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Rights of Religious and Linguistic Minorities, Compensatory discrimination for Backward Classes and Schedule Tribes, Uniform Civil Code, Dalit Perspective and Developmental Perspective.

Unit – IV

Justice Delivery System in India: Judicial Review and Judicial Activism, Judicial Reforms in India.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand the system of government and the fundamental principles governing its organization stipulated under the Constitution of India.
2. Understanding the intent of the framers of the Constitution and its interpretation in the context of balancing Justice, Rights and Governance.
3. Understand the meaning, nature and concept of federalism, its essential features and be able to familiarize with the Indian federal structure and its status quo in the contemporary era.

Books:

1. A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution, Read Books, 2009.

2. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 8th Ed., 2018.
3. JN Pandey, Constitutional law of India, Central Law Agency Publication, Allahabad, 55th Edition, 2018.
4. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis publication, 7th Edition, 2014.
5. DD Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, 22nd Edition, 2015.
6. Prof. (Dr.) Mahendra Pal Singh (Revised), VN Shukla`s Constitution of India, 13th Edition, 2017.
7. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publisher, Delhi, 14th Edition, 2017.
8. Kailash Rai, Constitutional Law of India, CLA Publication, Allahabad, 11th Edition, 2015.
9. Subhash C. Kashyap, Our Constitution (Hindi/ English), National Book Trust, India, 5th Edition, 2011.
10. Dr. Basanti Lal Babel, Bharat ka Sambhidhan, Central Law Publication, 14th Edition, 2016.
11. K. C. Joshi, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Pub., 3rd Edition, 2016.
12. Kush Kalra, Leading Judgments on Constitutional Law, Central Law Pub., 1st Edition, 2017.
13. The Constitution of India, 1950.

Web Sources:

1. <http://legislative.gov.in/hi/constitution-of-india>
2. http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/constitution_of_India
3. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=3186574
4. <https://www.preservearticles.com/education/what-are-some-of-the-significant-achievements-of-indias-democracy/12433>
5. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/the-role-of-judiciary-in-india/32169>
6. <https://lawcorner.in/legislature-executive-and-judiciary/>
7. <https://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/essay/law-essay/judiciary-functions-importance-and-an-essential-quality-of-judiciary/40352>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Mass Media Law

Paper Code: LLMCON202L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Mass Media law presents a wonderful opportunity to explore the many competing rights and interests in society as the rights to free expression, information, and a free media compete with other important rights including reputation, a fair trial, privacy, confidentiality, intellectual property and national security.

Unit –I

Mass Media: Concept, Theories of mass media, types and importance, historical overview of Press, Freedom of Press, Free Press vis-à-vis freedom of Speech & Expression, Various Aspect of Freedom of Press, Media & Parliamentary Privilege.

Unit – II

Press Freedom absolute or not, Restrictions on Freedom of Press, Concepts of Obscenity, Blasphemy, Defamation, Sedition, Intimation, Insult & Annoyance.

Unit- III

Constitutionality of Censorship, Censorship on Films, The Cinematograph Act 1952: Salient features, Film Certificate Board: Constitution, Rights & Duties, Certification of Films for Public Exhibition, Regulation of exhibition.

Unit- IV

Commercial Advertisement & Commercial Speech, Electronic Broadcasting Media (Radio & Television), Press Council Act 1978: Salient features, Constitution, Powers and Functions, Role of Social Media, Its Benefits & Losses.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Identifying and assessing risks in publishing in the digital era.
2. Understand Concept and Theories of mass media.
3. Explore the many competing rights and interests in society.
4. Know about Free Press vis-à-vis freedom of Speech & Expression.
5. Understand Constitutionality of Censorship.

Books:

1. Vijay Malik, Law for Cinemas, Videos & Computer Programmes, EBC, 7th Ed., 1996.
2. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Wadhwa, 1994.
3. H. M. Seervai- Constitutional Law of India: A Critical Commentary, N. M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., 2nd Ed., 1977.
5. Rajeev Dhavan, Published & be Damned- Censorship & Intolerance in India, Tulika Books, 2018.

6. Rajeev Dhavan, Only the Good News: On the Law of the press in India, South Asia Books, 1987.
7. Soli Sorabje, Emergency, Censorship and the Press in India (1975-77), Writers & Scholars Educational Trust, 1977.
8. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends (1984).
9. D D. Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980).
10. Dr. S. R. Myneni, Media Law with Right to Information Act. Asia Law House, 2nd Ed., 2016.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

National Security and Public Order

Paper Code: LLMCON203L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The course focuses upon the various dimensions of national legislations relating to National Security and Public Order.

UNIT I

National Security and Public Order: Concept and Meaning, Constitutional validity of Emergency Detention in England and India and Effects upon Civil and Constitutional Liberties of Orders.

UNIT II

Indian Constitution; Preventive and Safeguards Provisions, Constitution of Special Courts and Powers and Procedure.

UNIT III

National Legislations: COFEPOSA, National Security Act, Salient Features, Merits & Demerits and Special Courts and Tribunals and Martial law; Special Features and Provisions, Rights and claim of Detained Person and Governmental piousness.

UNIT IV

Proclamation of Emergency and Suspension of the Fundamental Rights, Suspension of Article 19, Presidents Right to Suspend, Right to Move Court, Article-21- Special Importance: Its non-Suspendibility, Suspendibility- 44th Amendment, Judicial Review of the Constitutional (44th Amendment Act, 1978 and the Constitutional (59th Amendment) Act, 1988.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand Concept and Meaning of National Security and Public Order.
2. Know National Legislations relating to National Security and Public Order.
3. Understand Constitutional validity of Emergency & Detention and their effects upon Civil and Constitutional Liberties.

Books:

1. G.O Koppell- The Emergency, the Courts and Indian Democracy.
2. H.M Seervai- The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the Habeas Corpus.
3. International Commission of Jurists, status of Emergency and Human Rights.
4. N.C Chatterjee and Parmeshwar Rao, Emergency and the Law, Asia Publishing House, 1966.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Project Work

Paper Code: LLMCON212L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Viva-Voce

Paper Code: LLMCON213

L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (IPR LAW GROUP)

Emerging Trends in IPR

Paper Code: LLMIPR301L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The course focuses upon the various emerging trends in IPRS such as Computer Software, Plant Varieties & Biological Diversity and Traditional Knowledge.

Unit- I Computer Software

Copyright Protection of Software, Patentability of Software, and Intellectual Property Protection in Cyberspace, Trademark and the Internet: Domain Names, Copyright and the Internet: Computer Programs, Computer Program Language and Electronic Signatures.

Unit – II Plant Varieties & Biological Diversity

Protection of Plant Varieties: Objective, Policy and Objectives of Protection and Farmers Rights Act; Protection Authority, National register of Plant Varieties, Procedure for Registration, Rights and Privileges, Benefit Sharing, Compensation to Communities, Compulsory License, Relief against Infringement and National Gene Fund. The Convention on Biological Diversity: Concept and its importance, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development, Genetic Resources and Biotechnology.

Unit- III Traditional Knowledge

Traditional Knowledge: Meaning, Nature of TK, Importance of Protection of TK, Issues Concerning to Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Benefit Sharing, Sui Generis System, Traditional Knowledge Digital Library, Protection in India & International Conventions.

Unit – IV Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights

Intellectual Property Rights: Right to Health and Right to Food, Genetically Modified Crops and Environmental Rights.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand Copyright Protection of Software
2. Understand Protection of Plant Varieties
3. Understand Traditional Knowledge
4. Understand Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights

Books:

1. Dr. Elizabeth Varkey- Traditional Knowledge & The Changing Scenario in India.

2. Amit Jha, Traditional Knowledge System in India, Atlantic, 2002.
3. Nidhi Kaushal, Traditional Knowledge in the IP Protection, University of Toronto, 2012.
4. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, Vol. 8(2), April 2009.
5. Plant Varieties Protection Act, 1970.
6. The Convention on Biological Diversity Act. 2002.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER(IPR LAW GROUP)

Law Relating to Design and GI Law

Paper Code: LLMIPR302

L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Law relating to Designs and GI Law is a part of Intellectual Property Rights Law, which enables a person to claim remedies in case of infringement of his registered Industrial Design and GI. It regulates the Legal Rights and Duties of Intellectual Property owner. The objective of study is to enable the students to understand the meaning, background, registration process, infringement and remedies regarding Design and GI.

Unit-I

Historical Background, Introduction, Industrial Designs before TRIPs, Industrial Designs after TRIPs, **Emerging Issues:** Protection of Security of India, International Reciprocal Arrangement.

Unit-II

Registration of Designs, Copyright in Registered Designs, Refusal to Register Designs and Infringement & Remedies: Piracy of Registered Designs, Remedies, Power & Duties of Controller.

Unit III

Historical Background, Introduction, International Evolution of Geographical Indication, and Indication of Source: Appellations of Origin (Paris Convention, Madrid Agreement, Lisbon Agreement and TRIPs), **Emerging Issues:** Genericide of Geographical Indication and Article 23 of TRIPs Controversy.

Unit-IV

Registration of Geographical Indication, Effect of Registration and Infringement & Remedies: Infringement and Passing off of Geographical Indication, Remedies & Procedure, Comparative Analysis, Comparative Analysis of Geographical Indication Law in India & France.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand concept of Industrial Designs and Geographical Indication.
2. Understand their registration process, rights, remedies in case of infringement, their economic value etc.
3. Learn the working procedure of International instruments and treaties.
4. Apply the knowledge practically.
5. Develop an insight for the further study of IPRs.

Books:

1. Phillippe Culet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.
2. W R Cornish & Llewelyn, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights, Sweet & Maxwell, 2003.

3. UNCTAD- ICTSD, Resource book on Trips and Development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, 3rd Ed., 2017.
5. M. K. Bhandari, Law to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, 4th Ed., 2014.
6. J. P. Mishra, Intellectual Property (Hindi), Central Law Publication, 3rd Ed., 2013.
7. Dr. S. R. Mynani, Law of Intellectual Property Rights, Asia Law House, 7th Ed., 2014.
8. B. L. Wadhwa, Law relating to IP, Universal Law Publishing Com., 5th Ed., 2017.
9. Sabanna Talwar, WTO & Intellectual Property Rights, Serials, 1st Ed. 2008.
10. Intellectual Property Rights Bare Act.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (IPR LAW GROUP)

Trademark Law

Paper Code: LLMIPR303

L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Trademark Law is a part of Intellectual Property Rights Law, which enables a person to claim remedies in case of infringement of his registered Trademark Law. It regulates the Legal Rights and Duties of Intellectual Property owner. The objective of study is to enable the students to understand the meaning, background, registration process, infringement and remedies regarding Trademark Law.

UNIT I

Evolution and Development of Trademark Law, Definitions: Goods, Service, Collective Marks, Well Known Mark, Trade Mark, Trade Name, Design Name, Trade Mark and Service Mark, Objects and Salient features of Trademark Law.

UNIT II

Trade Mark Registrar, Jurisdiction of Trade Mark Registrar, Powers and Duties of Registrar, Registration of Trade Mark and Grounds of Refusal.

UNIT III

Rights of Trademark Owner, Assignment and Transmission, Rectification of Register, Licences of Trademark and Registered users, Concept of Dilution.

UNIT IV

Infringement of Trademark, Passing Off, Remedies, Appellate Board and Sanctions.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand concept of trademark.
2. Understand its registration process, rights, remedies in case of infringement, its economic value etc.
3. Apply the knowledge practically.
4. Learn the working procedure of International instruments and treaties.
5. Develop an insight for the further study of IPRs.

Books:

1. V. K Ahuja, "Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights" Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009.
2. Dr. B. L Wadehra, "Law relating to Intellectual Protection", 4th Ed., Universal Law Pub. Co.
3. S. K. Verma and Raman Mittal, "Intellectual property Rights: A Global Vision", Indian Law Institute.
4. Dr. G.B Reddy, "Intellectual property Rights: A Global Vision and the Law" 7th ed., Gogia Law Agency, 2008.
5. Phillipe Culet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2005.

6. W R Cornish & Llewelyn, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights, Sweet & Maxwell, 2003.
7. UNCTAD- ICTSD, Resource book on Trips and Development, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
8. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, 3rd Ed., 2017.
9. M. K. Bhandari, Law to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publication, 4th Ed., 2014.
10. J. P. Mishra, Intellectual Property (Hindi), Central Law Publication, 3rd Ed., 2013.
11. Dr. S. R. Mynani, Law of Intellectual Property Rights, Asia Law House, 7th Ed., 2014.
12. B. L. Wadhwa, Law relating to IP, Universal Law Publishing Com., 5th Ed., 2017.
13. Sabanna Talwar, WTO & Intellectual Property Rights, Serials, 1st Ed. 2008.
14. Intellectual Property Rights Bare Act.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (IPR LAW GROUP)

Project Work

Paper Code: LLMIPR314 L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (IPR LAW GROUP)

Viva-Voce

Paper Code: LLMIPR315L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (CRIMINAL LAW)

Drugs Addiction & Criminal Justice System

Paper Code: LLMCRI301

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective: This course will intend to provide the knowledge of drug problem and its historical background. It will also focus on the various provisions to control and regulate the illicit drug trafficking, sale, production, harvesting or exchange of any psychotropic substance or narcotic drugs.

Unit: Introduction

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

Unit II: India Regulatory System

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

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

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

Unit IV: Role of community in combating Drug Abuse

Role of educational system, Role of medical profession, Law reform initiatives.

Course Outcome:

Students completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand Problem of drug addiction in India.
2. Acquaint the knowledge about various narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and also the control mechanism of illicit drug abuse.
3. Understand various law regulating drugs in India.
4. Understand need of various International conventions held for Drug control.
5. Understand the role of UN, education and medical professionals to control the drug abuse.

Books:

1. Dr. Sheetal Kenwal, Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights, Amar Law. Publication.
2. Dr. Farhat Khan, Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights, Amar Law. Publication.
3. J.A. Incard - Drugs and Criminal Justice System.
4. R Cocken - Drug Abuse and Personality in Young Offenders.
5. Janine Kremling (Editor), Larry K. Gaines, Drugs, Crime & Justice, 2013.

Web Sources:

1. <http://cbn.nic.in/html/ndpsact1985.pdf>
2. <https://www.tni.org/en/publication/the-un-drug-control-conventions>
3. <http://legislative.gov.in/actsofparliamentfromtheyear/indian-penal-code>
4. <https://indiankanoon.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER(CRIMINAL LAW)

Cyber Crime

Paper Code: LLMCRI302

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective:CyberLaws are introduced to monitor and prevent crimes that take place digitally or in the entire Cyberspace. The course includes effective prevention, investigation and prosecution of cybercrime and enhancement of law enforcement capabilities through appropriate legislative intervention.

Unit – I

Conceptual and theoretical perspective of Cyber Law, Overview of Computer and Web Technology, Meaning, Definition & Nature of Cyber Crimes, Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes- National & International Level.

Unit – II

Cyber Crime: Computer Viruses, Computer Trojans, Hacking, Email Bombing, Email Hijacking, Cyber Stalking, Cyber Terrorism, Pornography, Piracy, Identity theft, Cyber fraud & Cyber Defamation.

Unit – III

Introduction to Cyber Crime Investigation, Basic of Investigation Techniques, First Information Report, Search and Seizure Operation, Tracking & Tracing Emails, Cyber Crime Investigation Cell, Cyber Appellate Tribunal, regulation of Certifying Authorities.

Unit – IV

Cyber Policing Current statutes in India: Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000, Offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India Digital evidence, IT Act 2000 and other legal provisions.

Course Outcome:

Students completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand Conceptual and theoretical perspective of Cyber Law
2. know Computer and Web Technology
3. Know the Kinds of cyber crimes such as Cyber Stalking, Cyber Terrorism, Pornography, Piracy, Identity theft, Cyber fraud & Cyber Defamation etc.
4. Understand IT Act, 2000 and other legal provisions.

Books:

1. Dr.R.K.Chaubay, An Introduction to Cyber Crime & Cyber Law, Kamal Law House, 2009.
2. Dr.M.Dasgupta, Cyber crime in India: A Comparative Study, Eastern Law House, 2016.
3. Barkha Bhasin & Rama Mohan Ukkalam, Cyber Laws & Crimes, Asia Law House, 3rd Ed., 2017.
4. Susan W. Brener, Cybercrime: Criminal Threats from Cyberspace, Praeger, 2010.
5. Vikram Singh Jaiswal & Shweta Singh Jaiswal, Cyber Crime & IT Act, 2000.
6. Dr. Farooq Ahmad, Cyber Law in India (Law on Internet), 4th Reprint Ed., 2015.
7. Hemat Goel, Law & Emerging Technology Cyber Law, 1st Reprint, 2012.

8. S.K.P. Srinivas & R.P. Kataria, Cyber Crimes (Law, practice & Procedure) along with Cyber Evidence & IT Act, 2000, Orient Publishing Company, 2nd Ed., 2018.
9. Dr. S. R. Mayneni, Information Technology Law, Asia Law House, 1st Ed., 2017.
10. Chris Reed & John Angel, Computer Law, OUP, New York, (2007).
11. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publishing Co, New Delhi, (2012).
12. S, K. Verma & Raman Mittal, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, (2004).
13. Jonthan Rosenoer, Cyber Law, Springer, New York, (1997).
14. Sudhir Naib, The Information Technology Act, 2005: A Handbook, OUP, New York, (2011).
15. Information Technology Act, 2000.

Web Sources:

- <https://indiankanoon.org/>
- <https://main.sci.gov.in/judgments>
- <http://legislative.gov.in/documents/list-of-central-acts>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (CRIMINAL LAW)

Comparative Criminal Procedure

Paper Code: LLMCRI303

L-4,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: Comparative Criminal Procedure is a Branch of Criminal Law, which enables a person to understand the proceedings in a Criminal Suit. It comprises the basic rules of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The object of Comparative Criminal Procedure is to enable the students to understand the organization of courts and prosecuting agencies, pre trial procedures, trial procedures and correction & aftercare services.

Unit – I Investigation and Prosecuting Agencies

Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and Jurisdiction, Organization of Prosecuting Agencies for Prosecuting Criminals, Prosecutors and the Police & Investigation.

Unit – II Pre-trial Procedures

Arrest and Questioning of the Accused, Accuser's rights, the Evidentiary Value of Statements, Articles Seized Collected by the Police, Right to Counsel, Prosecutor: Role in Criminal Proceedings in India & need of independent prosecution system.

Unit – III Trial Procedures

The Accusatory System and the Inquisitorial System of Trial, Role of the Judge, the Prosecutor and Defense Attorney in the Trial, Admissibility and Inadmissibility of Evidence, Expert Opinion, Appeal of the Court in awarding appropriate Punishment and Plea Bargaining.

Unit – IV Correction and Aftercare Services

Institutional correction of the Offenders, General comparison: After care services in India and Role of the Court in Correctional programmes' in India.

Reforms in criminal justice system in India: Malimath Committee report.

Course Outcome:

Students completing this course will be able to:

1. Understand the proceedings in a Criminal Suit.
2. Understand the role of Investigation and Prosecuting Agencies.
3. Know the pre- trial and trial procedure.
4. Understand that how the criminal justice system aims at rehabilitation of offenders and Correction and Aftercare Services.

Books:

1. S. N. Misra, The Code of Criminal Procedure, Central Law Publication, 20th Ed., 2016.
2. Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, R.V. Kelkar's on Lectures on Criminal Law, EBC Webstore, 6th Ed., 2017.
3. Ratan Lal Dhirailal, The Code of Criminal Procedure, EBC Webstore, 20th, 2012.

4. Ved Kumari -The Juvenile Justice System in India, Oxford India Paperbacks, 2nd Ed., 2004.
5. Ved Kumari, The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015- Critical Analysis, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2017.
6. Basanti Lal Babel, DandPrakriya Sanhita. Central Law Publication, 28th Ed., 2016.
7. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 (I.L.I.).

Web sources:

1. <https://lawcorner.in/criminal-justice-system->
2. <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/250065/13/chapter%2004http://tnsja.tn.gov.in/article/JO%20in%20Cr1%20Justice%20Admin-PSJ.pdf.%20role%20of%20judiciary.pdf>
3. <https://www.toppr.com/guides/civics/judiciary/introduction-of-the-judiciary/>
4. <https://commed.umassmed.edu/blog/2018/07/17/role-health-care-criminal-justice-reform>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (CRIMINAL LAW)

Project Work

Course Code: LLMCRI314L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a Project Work. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research/ project work under his/her guidance should be attached with the report.
7. The report will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a) Cover page
 - b) Preface
 - c) Acknowledgement
 - d) Index
 - e) Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f) Literature Review
 - g) Project / Research Methodology
 - h) Results and Analysis
 - i) Conclusions
 - j) References
 - k) Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. II SEMESTER (CRIMINAL LAW)

Viva- Voce

Paper Code: LLMCRI315 L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Administrative Law

Paper Code LLMCON301

L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The paper will make students aware of various aspects of Administrative Law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof with a practical approach.

Unit- I

Evolution of Administrative Law in England, France and India, Theories of Administrative Law, Concept of Rule of Law & Separation of Powers and its applicability in India.

Unit- II

General principles of delegate legislation in England, France & India, Permissible delegation and Impermissible delegation, Excessive delegation, Control and safeguards, Sub- delegation & Conditional Delegation, Contractual & Tortious Liability of state, Constitutional Torts.

Unit- III

Historical Development & Principles of Natural Justice, Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion, Administrative Tribunal- Characteristic and working and Writ Jurisdiction.

Unit- IV

Judicial Process, Doctrine of fairness, Writ Jurisdiction, PIL, U.S.: Due Process and Judicial Decision.

Ombudsman(Lokpal&Lokayukta), Commissions of Inquiry, Central Vigilance Commissions, Investigative Agencies: The CBI, I.B. and RAW.

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand the evolution theory of administrative law.
2. Understand the need of administrative law in welfare state.
3. Understand legislative functions of administration.

Books:-

1. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain- Principles of Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 7th Ed. 2017.
2. C. K. Thakker& M. C. Thakker, Administrative Law, EBC, 2nd Ed., 2012.
3. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 9th Ed., 2017.
4. C.K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 9th Ed., 2016.
5. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 7th Ed. 2012 (Reprint).

6. J.J.R. Upadhyaya, Administrative Law, Central Law Agency, 10th Ed., 2016.
7. U. P. D, Kesari, Administrative Law, Central Law Publication, 20th Ed., 2014.
8. Harloveleen Kaur, Administrative Law, Central Law Publication, 1st Ed., 2011.
9. K. C. Joshi, Administrative Law, Central Law Publication, 2nd Ed., 2012.
10. Kailash Rai, Principles of Administrative Law, 9th Ed. (Reprint), 2017.

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Comparative Constitutional Law

Paper Code: LLMCON302

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective: The objective of this paper is to analyze the constitution of various countries and to differentiate between them.

Unit-I

Comparative studies of constitutional system of India, USA, Canada & UK, Concept of Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism, Historical evolution of constitution of India, USA and UK. Characteristic of the Constitutions, Cooperative Federalism and Rule of Law.

Unit-II

Parliament: Constitution, Powers, Functions and Privilege, Amending process of the Constitution with particular reference to USA & UK.

Unit-III

Executive: President and Cabinet System of Government and Centre- State relations.

Unit-IV

Judiciary: Position in India, USA and UK, Jurisdiction and Powers, Judicial Precedent and Emergency Provisions with particular reference to USA & UK..

Course outcome:

After completing the subject students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature of the Indian constitution and different aspects of the constitution.
2. Develop the approach towards the constitution of various countries.
3. Know the applicability of the constitution in Indian context.

Books:

1. A.V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution, Read Books, 2009.
2. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 8th Ed., 2018.
3. JN Pandey, Constitutional law of India, Central Law Agency Publication, Allahabad, 55th Edition, 2018.
4. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis publication, 7th Edition, 2014.
5. DD Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, 22nd Edition, 2015.
6. Prof. (Dr.) Mahendra Pal Singh (Revised), VN Shukla`s Constitution of India, 13th Edition, 2017.
7. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publisher, Delhi, 14th Edition, 2017.
8. Kailash Rai, Constitutional Law of India, CLA Publication, Allahabad, 11th Edition, 2015.
9. Subhash C. Kashyap, Our Constitution (Hindi/ English), National Book Trust, India, 5th Edition, 2011.

10. K. C. Joshi, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Pub., 3rd Edition, 2016.
11. Kush Kalra, Leading Judgments on Constitutional Law, Central Law Pub., 1st Edition, 2017.
12. The Constitution of India, 1950.

Web sources:

1. <http://legislative.gov.in/sites/default/files/COI-updated.pdf>
2. <https://www.iitk.ac.in/wc/data/coi-4March2016.pdf>
3. <https://www.archives.gov/founding-docs/constitution-transcript>
4. <https://www.history.com/topics/united-states-constitution/constitution>
5. <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/what-uk-constitution/what-uk-constitution>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER (CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Human Rights

Paper Code: LLMCON303

L-4,T-0,P-0,C-4

Objective: The objective of this course is to lay the foundation of the Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic human rights institutions.

Unit- I

Meaning of Human Rights, Human Rights and UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights: History, Structure and Legal Significance, Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

Unit-II

International Human Right Commission: constitution & functions, Tehran Conference (1968) & Vienna Conference (1993). Regional Protection of Human Rights: European Convention, American Convention, African Charter and People`s Rights and some Important Cases decided by the European Courts.

Unit- III

Human Rights and Indian Constitution: Historical development of individual rights in England, USA & India, Perspective, Fundamental Rights, International Covenants and Restriction on fundamental Rights.

Unit- IV

The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993: National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions and Human Rights Courts in District: Implementation and Enforcement Mechanisms, Other National Institutions: National Commission of SC/ST, National Commission for Backward Classes, Minority Commission, Women`s Commission, National Commission for Protection of Rights of Child.

Course Outcome

Students completing this course will be able to:

1. understand the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories;
2. Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated;
3. Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights;

Books:

1. Dr. S. K. Kapoor, Human Rights under International Law & Indian Law, Central Law Agency, 18th Ed., 2011.
2. Dr. H.O. Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Publication, 21st Ed., 2016.
3. Jain Rashee, Textbook on Human Rights law and Practice, Universal Law Publisher, 3rd edition, 2016.
4. Brij Kishore Sharma, Universal Declaration of Human Rights And Indian Law, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd.

5. Alok Kumar Meena, Human Rights in India: Concepts and Concerns, Pointer Publishers.

Web Sources

1. https://www.un.org/en/udhrbook/pdf/udhr_booklet_en_web.pdf
2. <https://www.humanrightscareers.com/issues/websites-where-you-can-find-human-rights-case-studies/>
3. <https://www.eda.admin.ch/eda/en/fdfa/foreign-policy/international-law/un-human-rights-treaties.html>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. III SEMESTER(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Project Work

Paper Code: LLMCON314

L-3,T-0,P-2,C-4

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a report. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the report within 10-12 weeks. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing report will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The report prepared by the student will be titled as project work. The report should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The report should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research/ project work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 60 – 80 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
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Internal (30) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (70) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. III SEMESTER(CONSTITUTIONAL LAW)

Viva-Voce

Paper Code: LLMCON315

L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

1. The viva-voce is scheduled to be held at the end of the Semester.
2. This is also to see the articulation of what is being learnt by them and see their relevance in the Practical field.
3. The student shall be assessed out of 100 marks, 70 by external and 30 by internal examiner. The internal marks will be awarded by taking the presentation of the student followed by questions asked from their presentation in the class on any topic in front of a panel of at least three faculty member appointed by the Director/ Principal of the College.
4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.

LL.M. IV SEMESTER

Judicial Process

Paper Code: LLM401

L-3,T-2,P-0,C-4

Objective: The prime objective of this paper is to explain the nature of judicial process in its most general form and provide a deeper understanding of concept of justice, judicial activism, legal reasoning, judicial systems, legal institutions, and the role of law in society.

UNIT – I

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering, Judicial Process and The Growth of Law: Change and Stability, The tools and techniques of Judicial Review and Judicial Creativity and Analysis of the Doctrine of Stare Decisis in India, Concept of Rule of Law.

UNIT – II: Special Dimensions of Judicial process in Constitutional adjudication Notation of Judicial Review, Is Judicial Review the same as Judicial Activism?, Judicial Activism and Judicial Self Restraint, Problem of Accountability in Judicial law making, Judicial Activism and creativity of the Indian Supreme Court: the new dimensions and Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial Activism – Scope and Limits.

UNIT – III: Concept of Justice

Theories, sources, kinds & Concept of Justice, Law & Morality.

UNIT – IV: Judicial process and Constitutional Amendments

Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure, Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure, The Recent Developments: The “ Essence of Rights” test and “Rights Test” to determine Basic Structure, Basic Structure and Constitutionalism. Role of minority judgments in India.

Course Outcome:

Students after completing this course will be able to:

1. Know about the role of judiciary and justice system in India
2. Understand the approaches to law and the balance between Law, Rights and Justice;
3. Understand working of courts in India;
4. Know the different legal concepts, their meaning, nature, kind and classification
5. Understand the principles of natural justice and theories for the interpretation of law and its significance in the judicial decisions.
6. Know about the enforcement remedies available under the Constitution of India and about access to justice through Public Interest Litigation;
7. Comprehend the basic feature of the Constitution of India and the importance of the role of judiciary in ensuring checks and balances.

Books:

1. Benjamin N. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, Yale University Press, 1921.
2. Dr. G. P. Tripathi, Judicial Process, Central Law Publications, 1st Ed., 2015.
3. G. Manohar Rao, Constitutional Development through Judicial Process, Asia Law House, 2011.
4. Benjamin N. Cardozo, The Growth of the Law, Gale, Making of the Modern Law, 2010.
5. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory, Columbia University, Press, 5th Ed., 1967.
6. Julius Stone, Legal System & Lawyer Reasoning, 1964.
7. Upendra Baxi- The Indian Supreme Court and Politics, Eastern book Co., 1980.
8. J. Stone- The Province and Function of Law, 1946.
9. Prof. A. Lakshminath, Judicial process: Precedent in Indian Law, EBC, 3rd Ed., 2012.
10. Dr. Sheetal Kenwal, Judicial Process, Amar Law Publication.

Web Sources:

1. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/>
2. <https://www.livelaw.in/>
3. <https://www.lawctopus.com/>
4. <https://www.lawordo.com/>
5. <https://indiankanoon.org/>
6. <https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Note: Latest editions of the books may be used.

LL.M. IV SEMESTER

Dissertation

Paper Code: LLM416L-9,T-0,P-6,C-12

Guidelines:

1. In the beginning of the semester every student of LL.M. will be given a topic related with the Indian legal system for preparing a Dissertation. A faculty to act as supervisor would be assigned to the student by the Director/ Principal/Head of Department.
2. Students will have to complete the Dissertation within 3 Months. For this work no exemption from attending the regular classes will be given to any student.
3. The student after completing Dissertation will submit it to the college, which will form part of the semester examination.
4. The dissertation prepared by the student will be titled as research work. The dissertation should be based on primary data. It should reflect in depth study of a legal problem, ordinarily assigned by the Director/ Principal of the College. Relevant case laws, amendments, bibliography should support it with foot noting.
5. The dissertation should be divided into chapters. The first Chapter should deal with the brief information of Indian legal system and its challenges. The other chapters will contain the research work on the given legal problem. The average size of report will be ordinarily 150-200 typed pages in Times New Roman font with standard font size (12) and double spacing. Two neatly typed and soft bound (paperback) copies of the report will be submitted to the college. The report will be typed on A4 size paper.
6. A certificate issued by the supervisor for coordinating the research work under his/her guidance should be attached with the dissertation.
7. The dissertation will be evaluated by internal & external examiners. Internal evaluation would be done will be done by a committee of three members including the faculty who supervised the project and other two nominated by the Director/ Principal. External evaluation will be done by the examiner(s) appointed by the examination division of the University. Evaluation scheme shall be as follows:
Internal (100) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
External (200) on the basis of quality of the contents & presentation followed by questions asked.
8. The format of the report is given below:
 - a. Cover page
 - b. Preface
 - c. Acknowledgement
 - d. Index
 - e. Objective of the project work undertaken
 - f. Literature Review
 - g. Project / Research Methodology
 - h. Results and Analysis
 - i. Conclusions
 - j. References
 - k. Appendices – to include Questionnaire, if any.

LL.M. IV SEMESTER

Viva- Voce

Paper Code: LLM417L-0,T-0,P-8,C-4

Guidelines:

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4. The marks will be awarded by the external examiner appointed, by the examination division.