

**UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI**



**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

**HANDBOOK OF  
INFORMATIO  
N LL.M.**

**2020-2021**





## विश्वविद्यालयगीतम्

इदं सुन्दरं मन्दिरं शारदाया  
मुम्बापुरीविश्वविद्यालयम् ।  
कलाशास्त्रवाणिज्यशाखाधिकरूढा  
अमूढा विमुक्ता विहंगा वयम् ॥१॥  
शृण्वन्तु सर्वे दृढं निश्चयम् ॥४॥

सत्यं वदामो धर्मं चरामो  
नयामो नृणां दुःखभारं लयम् ।  
स्वकार्ये रतानां सदा जागृतानां  
भवेत्किं भविष्येऽपि कस्मात्भयम् ॥२॥  
शृण्वन्तु सर्वे दृढं निश्चयम् ॥

युवा स्यात् बलिष्ठो युवा स्यात् गरिष्ठो  
युवा ध्येयनिष्ठोऽपि भूयात्स्वयम् ।  
यदि स्यात्पुत्रो राष्ट्रकर्तव्यनिष्ठः  
सम्मानयेत् तं हि लोकत्रयम् ॥३॥  
शृण्वन्तु सर्वे दृढं निश्चयम् ॥

वंदामहे भारतं पूजनीयं  
स्वदेशात्परं नास्ति देवालयम् ।  
अत्रैव सर्वे प्रतिष्ठापयामो  
ममत्वेन सार्धं समत्वं नयम् ॥४॥  
शृण्वन्तु सर्वे दृढं निश्चयम् ॥

कवी - श्री. वसंत बापट

संगीत - श्री. प्रभाकर पंडित

## DEPARTMENT OF LAW

### I. INTRODUCTION:

The Department of Law, University of Mumbai is located at the heart of the Commercial Capital of India i.e. Mumbai on the first floor of the historical building of University of Mumbai, Fort, Mumbai - 400 032. It was established in November 1959 for the purpose of imparting post- graduate legal education and to promote legal research.

#### **General norms for LL.M. Course:**

The LL.M. Course, is intended to produce Academicians and Lawyers of competence and expertise, as it is imperative that the students should have an in-depth knowledge not only of the Concepts and basic Principles of law, but also of Social, Political and Economic aspects of law, as well as dynamics of law.

#### **Duration of the course:**

Two years consisting of four semesters.

#### **Intake:**

100 students per Group.

#### **Timing of the lectures:**

LL.M. Lectures are held between 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. on week days.

#### **Department Faculty (Full Time):**

**Dr. Rajeshri N. Varhadi**, B.A., LL.M., Ph.D. (Law) Professor & Head, Department of Law, Former I/C Director, UMLA, University of Mumbai, Former Warden, Madame Cama Girls Hostel, Churchgate Mumbai, Former Member, Maharashtra State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission.

**Dr. Swati D. Rautela**, (B.S.L.), LL.B., LL.M. SET, Ph.D.  
(Law) Associate Professor

**Dr. Sanjay V. Jadhav**, M.Com. LL.M., Ph.D. (Law), Assistant Professor.

**Mrs. Alka R. Patil**, M. Com, LL.M.,NET. Assistant Professor

**Mrs. Deepali T. Patil**, (B.S.L.), LL.B., LL.M. SET Assistant Professor.

**Shri Sheetal Kumar Setia, B.A., LL.M. Assistant Professor.**

**Adjunct Faculty:  
Dr. D. K. Sonawane**

The teaching staff of department consists of full-time teachers, Adjunct faculties and Part-time lecturers, who are either recognized post-graduate teachers for Law Colleges or persons of eminence in the field of their specialization.

**Endowment Lectures:**

The Department organises the following Endowment Lectures in Law:

- (1) Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Memorial Lecture**
- (2) Justice Telang Memorial Lecture**
- (3) Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar Law Lecture**
- (4) Justice Lallubhai Shah Memorial Lecture**
- (5) Ms. Yougindra Khushlani Law Lecture**

In the year 2009, **Justice M. C. Chagla Chair** in the subject of “**Human Rights and Civil Liberties**” has been established in the Department of Law by Chagla Memorial Trust. **Dr. Rashmi M. Oza, B.Sc. LL.M., NET, Ph.D. (Law)** is presently the I/c Professor, Justice M.C. Chagla Chair in ‘Human Rights and Civil Liberties.

**Alumni Association of the Department of Law:**

The Department of Law has an active Alumni Association, with its members being experts in various specializations including Medico-legal Law, Narcotics Law, Cyber Law, Customs & Excise Law and Admiralty Law, etc.

Alumni Association website: [mulawalumni.org](http://mulawalumni.org)

**Prominent Alumni of the Department include:**

**Hon'ble Justice Prakash D. Naik**, Judge, Bombay High Court

**Hon'ble Justice B. N. Srikrishna**, Former Judge, Supreme Court of India

**Hon'ble Justice Ferdino Rebello**, Former Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court

**Hon'ble Justice S. Radhakrishnan**, Former Judge, Bombay High Court

**Hon'ble Justice Dr. Pratibha Upasani** , Former Judge, Bombay High Court

**Dr. Poornima Advani**, Former Chairperson, National Commission for Women

**Hon'ble Justice V. M. Kanade**, Former Judge, Bombay High Court

**Hon'ble Justice R. Y. Ganoo**, Former Judge, Bombay High Court

**Hon'ble Justice Roshan Dalvi**, Former Judge, Bombay High Court

**Alumni at International Level**

**Ms. Juliet Souza**, Solicitor, London, UK

**Mrs. Parvati Valle**, Attorney, Arizona, U.S.A.

**Mr. Naresh Gehi**, Attorney, New York, U.S.A.

**Note: - Due to COVID-19 pandemic, admission to the LL.M Program for academic year 2020-2021 shall be conducted online. The candidates may visit [www.mu.ac.in/department-of-law](http://www.mu.ac.in/department-of-law) for further information.**

**Rules of Admission:**

**O.5231.** There shall be Entrance Examination for all students seeking LL.M. admission in the Department.

The minimum qualification for a candidate of general category making an application for admission to the LL.M degree course is a LL.B. degree of this University or a degree recognized as equivalent thereto. Candidates belonging to reserved category may make an application to the LL.M degree course with a pass class.

**N.B.:** —

The students who have passed LL.B. degree from other than Mumbai University are required to obtain Provisional Statement of Eligibility Certificate from Eligibility Section, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Bhavan, Santacruz(E.), Vidyanagari, Mumbai-400098. They are further required to pay the amount in the Department of Law as a fee for procedural Document Verification as prescribed by this University from time to time for confirmation of the validity of their certificates of their previous University and confirmation of Eligibility to their LL.M. Course.

**O.5232.** An application for admission to the LL.M degree course must be made in the prescribed form and be submitted to the Department of Law within the prescribed time, immediately after the declaration of the results of the LL.B. degree examination of this University held in first half of every year.

**O.5233.** Admission forms for the LL.M. degree course shall be referred to the Admission Committee comprising of the Head, University Department of Law and the recognized Post-graduate teachers of the University to fix the criteria of admission.

**O.5234.** The students selected for admission to LL.M. degree course shall register themselves with University of Mumbai as the Post-graduate students.



**O.5235.** Students will not be permitted to pursue the LL.M. degree course simultaneously with any other course of this or any other recognized University.

**O.5236.** Admission of the students shall be made in accordance with the merits at the LL.M Entrance exam and marks secured at LL. B degree.

**O.5237.** Admission to the LL.M. degree course shall be made for the entire academic year, i.e. for both the First and Second Semesters at the beginning of the academic year at one time.

**O.5238.** A Candidate for being eligible for the Second Semester must have successfully kept terms for the First Semester, irrespective of the result of the First Semester Examination.

**O.5239.** A candidate for being eligible for admission to the Third and Fourth Semester must have either passed in the First and Second Semesters or must have got exemption in at least six papers of the First and Second Semesters. Student who remains absent or fail in the Third Semester Practical Examination is required to pay only examination fees to become eligible to appear for Practical Examination.

**O.5240.** Unless students pass all the Theory papers and Practical paper of third Semester examinations and dissertation of the Fourth Semester, their final result shall not be declared.

**O.5241** Admission for the students of Backward Classes shall be in accordance with the Government Policy. Students applying for admission under the reserved category other than SC/ST are required to submit non creamy-layer certificate along with their application form. Students applying for admission for other reservation will be admitted as per the government policy from time to time.

**N.B.:** —Students are required to submit all the documents required for Scholarship / Freeship within one month of their admission to the course failing which their application for Scholarship / Freeship will be rejected without any intimation.

**R.4356.** The LL.M. course shall consist of Foundation course of 4 papers and any one optional Group of 6 papers from Six Groups.

**R.4357.** The First Semester shall be of two Foundation Papers and two Papers of an Optional Group. Each Paper shall be of 100 Marks. (4 credits)

**R.4358.** The Second Semester shall be of two Foundation Papers and the next two Papers of Optional Group opted by the student in the First Semester. Each Paper shall be of 100 Marks(4credits)

**R.4359.**The third semester shall be of two papers of optional group. Each paper shall be of 100 Marks. (4 credits each).

In addition there shall be practical examination of 100 marks (Four Credits) as under:

1. Classroom Teaching & Seminar – 40 marks (20 marks each)
2. Choice of Practical Components comprising of 50 marks to the students from the following Component.
3. 10 marks attendance

Choice of Practical Component:

- (a) Legal Aid
- (b) Loopholes / Lacunae in existing laws and reports
- (c) Comparative study and its utility in context of India
- (d) Debate on any contemporary legal issue
- (e) Book Review / Group Discussion on current Legal Affairs
- (f) Surprise Written Test
- (g) Case Comments.

**R.4360.** Revised; **The Fourth Semester** shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits).

For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100marks (4credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

**R.4361.**

- (a) Passing Standards:  
50% to 59% Second Class 60%  
and above First Class

- (b) No LL.M. student shall be allowed to appear for the examination unless he/she has attended 75% of the total number of lectures and seminars conducted in each Semester.
- (c) No Class will be awarded to the students in the First, Second and Third Semester examination.
- (d) The Class will be awarded on the basis of the total performance of the student in all the four Semesters. However, a student claiming exemption will be titled to pass class only.
- (e) To pass LL.M. examination, a student must obtain a minimum of 45 percent of the marks in each paper and 50 percent in aggregate in each of the Semester.
- (f) Dissertation shall be evaluated by a team of teacher of the concerned group and external expert nominated by the Head of the Department. The Marks shall be awarded after joint consultation by both the evaluators.
- (g) A student may be exempted at his choice from appearing in any of the papers, if he has secured at least 50% of the total marks in that paper.
- (h) Students failing in Dissertation/Project and Viva Examination in the Fourth Semester shall undergo again the Dissertation and Viva as the case may be. The final approved dissertation shall be submitted on CD in addition to two hard copies. The same procedure shall apply to failure in Choice based credits.
- (i) The medium of course is English only.

**Note 1: All research projects, dissertations & other research assignments are required to be in accordance with the circular of the University of Mumbai dated 15<sup>th</sup> June 2018, no. Exam. /Thesis/Uni/VCD/947 of 2018 and University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity & Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulation 2018.**

## **LL.M. SYLLABUS**

### **LL.M. PROGRAMME - OBJECTIVE**

- To develop research skill among students
- To ensure specialized knowledge in the field of Law
- To encourage students to pursue further research education in the field of Law
- To motivate students to pursue their career in teaching profession

### **LL.M. PROGRAMME – OUTCOME**

- This programme enables students,
- To acquire specialized knowledge in the respective domains of Legal studies and practice
  - To pursue their further education from across the globe.
  - To become Legal luminaries, practitioners, officers and Judges.
  - To join the noble profession of teaching in Law

## **CURRICULUM SUMMARY:**

### **a. Foundation Papers**

1. Law and Social Transformation in India
2. Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges.
3. Judicial Process
4. Legal Education and Research Methodology

### **b. Optional Groups**

1. Constitutional and Administrative Law.
2. Business Law
3. Intellectual Property and Information Technology
4. Human Rights Law
5. Criminal Law and Criminal Administration
6. Environmental Law.

### **c. Dissertation and Choice Based Project work**

## **FOUNDATION PAPER I — LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA (4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Optimal utilization of knowledge of Jurisprudence towards the society.
- To study the social problems of society and find their solution.
- To have a legally tenable approach towards social problems.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To raise legal and social awareness.
- To make suggestions to the law makers for enacting the law accordingly.
- To make suggestions regarding Implementation of the laws through appropriate mechanism.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Law and Social Change:**

Law as an instrument of social change.

Law as the product of traditions and culture. Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

#### **2. Religion and the Law:**

Religion as a divisive factor. Secularism as a solution to the problem.

Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion.

Religious minorities and the law.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Language and the Law:**

Language as a divisive factor: Formation of linguistic states.  
Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities. Language policy and the Constitution, Official language; multi-language system.

Non-discrimination on the ground of language.

### **4. Community and the law:**

Caste as a divisive factor

Non-discrimination on the ground of caste.

Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices. Protective discrimination; Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes.

Reservation; Statutory Commissions, Statutory provisions.

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **5. Women and the Law:**

Crimes against women.

Gender injustice and its various forms.

Women's Commission.

Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions

### **6. Children and the Law:**

Child labour

Sexual exploitation.

Adoption and related problems.

Children and education.

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Modernization and the Law:**

Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.

Modernization of social institutions through law.

Reform of family law

Agrarian reform –Industrialization of agriculture.

Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation–

Industrialization v. environmental protection.

Reform of court processes.

Criminal law: Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims.

Civil Law; (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lokadalats.

Prison reforms

Democratic decentralization and local self government.

### **8. Alternative approaches to law:**

Naxalite movement: causes and cure



**References: —**

Agnes Flavia, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India* (1999), Oxford

Duncan Derret, *The State, Religion and Law in India* (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India* (1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.

H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (1996), Tripathi.

J.B. Kripalani, *Gandhi: His Life and Thought*, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

Law Institute, *Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections*, Tripathi (1988)

M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal History*, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay.

Marc Galanter (ed.), *Law and Society in Modern India* (1997) Oxford.

Robert Lingat, *The Classical Law of India* (1998), Oxford. Manushi, A Journal About Women and Society.

Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, *Law and Menace of Child Labour* (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.

Savitri Gunasekhare, *Children, Law and Justice* (1997), Sage Indian

U. Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System* (1982), Vikas, New Delhi.

U. Baxi (ed.), *Law and Poverty Critical Essays* (1988). Tripathi, Bombay.

# FOUNDATION PAPER II— INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: NEW CHALLENGES

(4 Credits)

## **OBJECTIVES**

- To give an insight of the Constitutional Law.
- To have an astute understanding about the comparative study of Constitutional Law.
- To provide rights and remedies under the Constitution.

## **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To analyze the new challenges faced under Constitutional law.
- To Implement the constitutional laws through measures available with the judiciary.
- To bring about Constitutional reforms.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Federalism:**

Creation of new states  
Allocation and share of resources—distribution of grants in aid  
The inter-state disputes on resources  
Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within State.  
Directions of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365.  
Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith  
between Centre and State  
Special status of certain States.  
Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas

#### **2 “State”: Need for widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization.**

### **Module – II (1Credit)**

#### **3. Right to equality: privatization and its impact on affirmative action.**

**4. Empowerment of Women.**

**5. Freedom of press and challenges of new scientific development:**

Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast. Right to strikes, hartal and bandh

**Module – III (1 Credit)**

**6. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies:**

Fundamental Rights Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.

Compensation jurisprudence. Right to education.

Commercialization of education and its impact. Brain drain by foreign education market.

**7. Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control.**

**8. Secularism and religious fanaticism.**

**Module – IV (1 Credit)**

**9. Separation of powers: stresses and strain**

Judicial Activism and judicial Restraint

PIL: implementation

Judicial independence.

Appointment, transfer and removal of judges. Accountability: executive and judiciary.

Tribunals

**10. Democratic process:**

Nexus of politics with criminals and the business.

Election commission: status.

Electoral Reforms

Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice'

Grass root democracy.

**References: —**

- Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges (Paperback, Shyamlal Verma), India Publishing Company, 2018.
- Constitutional Law- New Challenges (English, Paperback, GP Tripathi), Publisher: Central Law Publications  
ISBN: 9789386456793, 9386456796, Edition: 2, 2018.
- Universal's Landmark Judgments Covering More than 100 Leading Cases of India, 12th Edition 2017 - Including Prescribed Cases for Supreme Court Advocate-On-Records Examination (English, Paperback, Universal's), Publisher: Universal Law Publishing, ISBN: 9788131252529, 8131252523, Edition: Twelfth Edition, 2017

## **FOUNDATION PAPER III - JUDICIAL PROCESS (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To impart knowledge about significance of law and justice in the society
- To educate students about judicial activism and bring about creativity.
- To provide Guidelines to legislature to adopt significant legislative changes.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students

- To develop acquaintance with various theories of justice.
- To acquire skill of judgment writing.
- To efficiently use of various rules of Interpretation of statutes in dealing with the cases.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Nature of judicial process:**

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

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

#### **2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications:**

Notions of judicial review  
'Role' in constitutional adjudication – various theories of review.  
Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication,

Varieties of judicial activism  
Problems of accountability and judicial law making.

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **3. Judicial Process in India:**

Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.

The ‘independence’ of judiciary and the ‘political’ nature of judicial process.

Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court – the tools and techniques of creativity.

Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges

Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism—scope and limits.

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **4 The Concept of Justice:**

The Concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought Dharma as the foundation of legal order in Indian thought. The concept and various theories of justice in western thought.

Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

#### **5 Relation between Law and Justice:**

Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class

Dependency theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law.

The independence of justice theories – means to end relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.

Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.

**References: —**

Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi.

Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi.

Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.

Edward H. Levi, An introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.

Julius Store, The Province and Function of Law. Part II, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

J. Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworth

J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings (1999), Universal, Delhi. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India – A SocioLegal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.

U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.  
W. Freidmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London.

## **FOUNDATION PAPER IV – LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To inculcate values of Research and Ethical Research in the domain of Legal studies
- To motivate students to pursue research in the field of Law.
- To encourage students to undertake Socio-legal research projects.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students

- To pursue further research either from India and Abroad in the fields of Law.
- To use of ICT techniques in pursuing research in Law.
- To develop Interdisciplinary approach of pursuing research in Law.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

- 1. Objective of Legal Education.**
- 2. Methods of Teaching – Merits and demerits.**
- 3. Examination reforms.**

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

- 4. Clinical Legal Education – Legal aid, Legal Literacy, Legal survey and Law reform.**

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

- 5. Research Methods:**

Socio Legal Research Doctrinal and non-doctrinal Induction and deduction.



## **6. Identification of Research Problem and formulation of Hypothesis:**

Research problem

Survey of available literature and bibliographical research

Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements.

Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the “rule of the case” tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.

Juristic writings - a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.

Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Preparation of the Research Design:**

Devising tools and techniques for collection of data:

Methodology.

Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature.

Use of historical and comparative research materials Use of observational studies

Use of questionnaires/interview Use of case studies

Sampling procedures – design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.

Use of scaling techniques

Computerized Research – A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding etc.

Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection – Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data.

Analysis of data.

**References: —**

Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fieffand J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959)  
H.M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965)

Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965)

High Brayal, Nigel Duneanand Richard Crimes, Clinical legal Education: Active learning in your law school, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.

M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective LegalResearch, (1978).

Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co.  
Havard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations. ILLI  
Publication, Legal Research andMethodology.

N.R. Madhava Menon, (ed) A handbook of Clinical Legal Education,  
(1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962)

S.K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay

WilliamJ. GradeandPaulK. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw-  
Hill Book Company, London.

## **OPTIONAL GROUPS**

### **GROUP-I – CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

According to Hugo Grotious “The Constitution of every state has been preceded by a social contract and people have chosen the form of Government which they thought as most suitable to them based on social, economic, political circumstances existing therein that state.” The Constitution of India is supreme law of land. The objective of this paper is to introduce and interpret the basic fundamental concepts and principles of Constitutional law. This is to enable the students to study and understand the different aspects, issues and challenges of the subject.

### **PAPER I – CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM (4 Credits)**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- To impart legal knowledge about the philosophical growth and development of Constitution of India.
- In depth analysis of Federal Governance in India
- Comparative analysis of Pluralism and Constitution Jurisprudence

#### **OUTCOME**

- After completion of this paper students will be in position to know Constitution Philosophy and Practice in India
- Analytical analysis of Constitutional basic Structure
- Comparative studies of Constitutional Provision in U.S.A& Australia, Canada

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. Constitutionalism:**

Authoritarianism – Dictatorship Democracy  
– Communism.

Limited Government – Concept – Limitations on government power.

What is a Constitution?

Development of a democratic government England – Historical evolution of constitutional government.

Conventions of constitutionalism

Written Constitutions: U.S.A., Canada, Australia, Sweden, South Africa and India.

Separation of powers: Montesquieu. Rule of

Law: Concept and new horizons Marxist

concept of Constitutionalism Dictatorship of the proletariat.

Communist State from Stalin to Gorbachov.

Fundamental Rights: Human rights

Judicial Review: European Court of Human Rights. Human

Rights: International conventions.

Limits & doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in International Law.

### **2. Federalism:**

What is a federal government?

Difference between confederation and federation.

Conditions requisite for federalism.

Patterns of federal government – U.S.A., Australia, Canada, India.

Judicial review – for federal umpiring

New trends in federalism: Co-Operative federalism India –  
Central Control v. State Autonomy  
Political factors influencing federalism  
Plural aspects of Indian Federalism: Jammu & Kashmir,  
Punjab, Assam.  
Dynamic of federalism.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Pluralism:**

What is a pluralistic society?  
Ethnic, Linguistic, cultural, political pluralism  
Individual rights – right to dissent  
Freedom of speech and expression  
Freedom of the press  
Freedom of association  
Rights to separateness  
Freedom of religion  
Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities  
Compensatory discrimination for backward classes  
Women – right to equality and right to special protection  
Scheduled Tribes, Distinct Identity – protection against exploitation – NSIS – Exclusion from Hindu Law

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **4. Uniform Civil Code:**

Non-State law (NSL) and State Law Systems – Problems of  
Uniform Code v personal laws – vertical federalism.

### **5. Equality in Plural Society:**

Right to equality and reasonable classification  
Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language.  
Abolition of untouchability  
Secularism – constitutional principles  
Tribal Groups and Equality

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **6 Pluralism and International Concerns:**

Universal Declaration of Human  
Rights Conventions against genocide  
Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities  
State intervention for protection of human rights Right  
of self-determination

#### **References: —**

H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1993), Tripathi,

Bombay Students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law Published by the Indian Law Institute.

Judicial Law Making and the Place of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution,” J.I.L.I. 198 (1985)

M.A. Fazal “Drafting A British Bill of Rights” 27 J.I.L.I. 423 (1985)

M.P. Jain Indian Constitutional Law (1994), Wadhwa Jagat Narain“  
RhettLudwikowski, “Judicial Review in the socialist Legal Systems :  
Current Development” 37 I.C.L.D.89-108 (1988)

Upendra Baxi, “Law, Democracy and Human Rights” - 5, Lokayan  
Bulletin 4 (1987)

V.M. Dandekar “Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution” 22  
E.P.W. 1865 (1988)

**PAPER-II- NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER,  
AND RULE OF LAW (4 Credits)**

**OBJECTIVE**

- In depth understanding about Rule of Law in the context of the Indian Constitution
- Analysis of Preventive Detention Laws in the light of Constitutional Jurisprudence
- Critical Appraisal of National Security of Public order in India

**OUTCOME**

- After completion of this paper students will be in position to know various detention laws such as COFEPOSA and laws relating to economics offences
- Critical analysis of Human Rights issues of detainees in the light of Constitutional Provisions
- In depth analysis of Judicial Review about detention Laws

**Module – I (1 Credit)**

**1. National Security, Public Orders and Rule of Law:**

Emergency Detention in England–Civil Liberties  
Subjective satisfaction or objective assessment?  
Pre-Independence law

**2. Preventive Detention and Indian Constitution:**

Article 22 of the Constitution Preventive  
Detention and Safeguards Declaration of  
Emergencies  
1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies  
1975 Emergency

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Exceptional Legislation:**

COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders  
TADA: “The draconian Law”- comments of NHRC Special courts and tribunals  
Due process and special legislation

### **4. Civil Liberties and Emergency:**

Article 19  
Meaning of “Security of State”  
Meaning of “Public Order”  
Suspension of Article 19: rights on declaration of emergency  
President’s Right to suspend right to move any court Article 21  
– special importance- its non-suspendability – 44<sup>th</sup> amendment

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **5. Access to Courts and Emergency:**

Article 359: Ups and downs of judicial review  
Constitution (Forty-fourth), Amendment Act, 1978  
Constitution (Fifty-ninth) Amendment Act, 1988

### **6. Martial Law:**

Provisions in English Law  
Provisions in the Constitution

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Human Rights in India:**

Constitutional Philosophy  
Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups – Women, Children, Dalit’s, Unorganized Labour and Minorities.  
Police, Prison and Human Rights  
Judicial Activism.



**References: —**

G.O. Koppell “The Emergency, The Courts and Indian Democracy”  
8 J.I.L.I. 287(1966)

H.M. Seervai, The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the habeas Corpus  
: A Criticism (1978)

International Commission of Jurists, Status of Emergency and Human Rights  
(1984)

N.C. Chatterji and Parameshwar Rao, Emergency and the Law (1966)

## **PAPER III—COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (4 Credit)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To impart knowledge about comparative constitution Provisions of selected Countries like, UK, USA, Switzerland, Ireland, with regard to the form of Governance
- Comparative studies of Constitutional Amendments of Countries like UK, USA and India
- In depth study of Affirmative Actions in India and United States
- In depth studies of some landmark judgement of foreign countries.

### **OUTCOME**

- This course enables students
- To develop global competence amongst students with regard to constitutional jurisprudence
  - To gain knowledge and In depth understanding about civil rights and liberties in India, USA and Canada
  - To pursue further research with other foreign countries with regard to constitutional philosophy
  - To understand and know the judicial interpretation and procedures of judiciary of different countries.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

1. Constitutionalism, Classification of Constitutions
2. Conventions in Constitutional Law.
3. Parliamentary and Presidential Democracy.

**Module – II (1 Credit)**

4. Comparative Study of the fundamentals of the Constitutions of India, USA, UK, Switzerland, Ireland, Germany and Canada.
5. Comparative Study of Federalism in India, USA, Switzerland, Ireland, Germany, Canada.

**Module – III (1 Credit)**

6. Comparative Study of Amending Processes of the Constitutions in the USA, India and Switzerland.
7. Comparative Study of Judiciary in India, UK, USA and Switzerland.

**Module – IV (1 Credit)**

8. Civil Liberties in India, UK, USA
9. Affirmative Actions in India and United States.

**References: —**

Bryce James, "Modern Democracies." McMillan & Co., 1923.

Basu D.D., "Select Constitutions of the World," Sarkar, Calcutta, 1990.

Basu D.D., "Comparative Federalism", PHI. 1987.

Cooley, "Constitution of the U.S.A." 1973.

Dicey A.V., "Law of the Constitution"

Friedrick Karl, "Constitutional Government and Democracy", Oxford, 1966.

Franke, "Comparative Constitutional Process."

Finer, Comparative Governments, Penguin, 1970.

Hood Philips, "Constitutional and Administrative Law", Sweet & Maxwell, London, 1987.

Hughes, "Federal Constitution of Switzerland", Oxford.

Jeferry Jowell and Dawn Oliver, "The Changing Constitution".

Jenning Ivor, "Law and the Constitution", 1971.

Raman Sunder, "Amending Power under the Constitution of India, Eastern, 1990.

Sawer, "Modern Federalism".1969.

Where K.C., "Federal Government", Oxford, 1963

Walter Bagehot, "English Constitution," Oxford.

Wade, "Public Law in Britain and India," N.M. Tripathi, 1992.

Wheare K.C., "Modern Constitutions", Oxford, 1966.

Wade & Bradley, "Constitutional Law", Longman, 1985.

## **PAPER IV— ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS: NATURE AND SCOPE (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To impart the knowledge of Administrative Laws/jurisprudence in context to Indian Constitution
- In depth analysis about administrative procedure such as ordinance making process in India
- In depth studies about Doctrine of separation of power, delegated legislation, check and balance, over administrative action

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To pursue comparative exams like UPSC, MPSC
- To develop an understanding Comparative Administrative Law – India, USA, UK, France, and Germany

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Administrative Process:**

Nature and meaning  
The role of civil service  
The role of administrative agencies

#### **2. Administrative Process : Regulation to De-regulation and Control to Decontrol-Globalization and Liberalization:**

Constitutional standards  
Comparative aspects

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Rule of Law:**

Changing dimensions  
Regulation of administrative process

### **4. Separation of Powers: From Rigidity to Flexibility.**

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **5. Delegated Legislation: Problems, Process and Control.**

### **6. Power and duty:**

Doctrine of police power  
Doctrine of eminent power  
Taxing power  
Responsibility and accountability

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Administrative Discretion:**

Structuring and limiting  
Impact of technological development

### **8. Comparative Administrative Law – India, U.S.A., U.K., France, Germany.**

### **References: —**

Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution Davis,  
Discretionary Justice

DeSmith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995)

M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law (1996), Vol.I,

Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy

Jain & Jain. Principles of Administrative Law (1986) Tripathi  
Wadha, Nagpur

## **PAPER V—ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Analysis about Administrative process and judicial control
- Detailed study on Judicial review against administrative action
- To know about emergency rights and remedy of citizens against administrative action

### **OUTCOME**

- This course enables students:
- To understand Doctrine of locus standi and relevance of public interest litigation against administrative action
  - To understand about the alternative remedies by way of filing appropriate processing before tribunals
  - To get knowledge about limitation of doctrine of judicial review

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Concepts and Agencies:**

Common law countries  
French system

#### **2. Judicial Review in India:**

Historical development Powers  
of the Supreme Court Powers of  
the High Court Role of  
subordinate judiciary



## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Jurisdiction:**

- Finality clauses
- Conclusive evidence clauses
- Law and fact distinction
- Exclusionary clause

### **4. Grounds of Review:**

- Doctrine of ultra vires
- Unreviewable discretionary powers: from Liversidge to Padfield
- Discretion and Justifiability
- Violation of fundamental rights
- Extraneous consideration and/or irrelevant grounds
- Delegation
- Acting under dictation
- Malafide and bias
- Lack of rationality and proportionality Oppressing decision
- Absence of proportionality

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **5. Procedural fairness:**

- Legitimate Expectation
- Natural justice and duty to act fairly
- Bias and personal interest
- Fair hearing

### **6. Remedies:**

- Writs
- Injunction and declaration

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Limits of judicial review:**

Locus standi and public interest litigation

Laches

Res Judicata

Alternative remedies

### **8. Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation.**

#### **References: —**

- Bagawati Prasad Banerjee, Writ Remedies, (1999), Wadhwa, Nagpur  
De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995), Sweet and Maxwell  
I.P. Massey, Administrative Law (1995), Eastern, Lucknow  
Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1986) Tripathi  
M.P. Jain, The Evolving Indian Administrative Law (1983), Tripathi, Bombay  
M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law (1996), Vol. Wadha, Nagpur.  
S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998), Butterworths, India.

**PAPER VI – PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND POWER  
HOLDERS: CONTROLS ON MALADMINISTRATION  
(4 Credits)**

**OBJECTIVE**

- In depth studies about public authorities in India such as ombudsman, CBI, vigilance commission
- Historical study about Ombudsman mechanism in India
- Analytical studies about financial control in India

**OUTCOME**

- It will help the students to acquire special knowledge about role play by investigating agencies in India
- To acquire expertise practice before special courts like CBI court, Lokayutas etc.
- To pursue further research in the field of Public authorities and power Holders with control on maladministration.

**Module – I (1 Credit)**

**1. Ombudsman:**

The concept Comparative perspective  
Evolving Indian models-Lokpal, Lokayukta Institutions.

**2. Commission of Inquiry.**

**Module – II (1 Credit)**

**3. Vigilance Commissions.**

**4. Investigation Agencies: the CBI**

**Module – III (1 Credit)**

**5. Inquiries by Legislative Committees.**

**6 Legislative Control.**

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

**7. Financial Control – Comptroller and Auditor General.**

**8. Judicial Inquiries.**

### **References: —**

Donald C. Rowat, The Ombudsman (1966), George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto.

Donald C. Rowat. The Ombudsman (1966) George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto

Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law (1986) Tripathi

K.S. Shukla and S.S. Singh, Lokayukta : a Social Legal Study (1988), Indian Institute of Public Administration, N. Delhi.

## **SEM IV – COMPONENTS OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (4 credits)**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

### **GROUP-I: CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

1. Constitutional law and Access to Justice. Law and Justice in a Globalizing world
2. Role of Civil Society in Governance in the Economic and Social Development of a Country.
3. Changing Dimensions of Judicial Interpretation of Constitution : Judicial Trend & Approach
4. System of Governance – Comparative Constitutionalism
5. Right to Health – A Constitutional Perspective
6. Judicial Review of Administrative Action – Scope & Limitations
7. Right to Livelihood & Social Entrepreneurship and Right to Development under the Constitution
8. Right of Indigenous Persons & Sustainable Development – Constitutional Perspective

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS: —**

Cambridge University Press: Comparative Constitutional Law & Policy.

John Hatchard, Muna Ndulo, Peter Slinn: Comparative

Constitutionalism & Good Governance; Cambridge University Press

Mahendra Singh: Comparative Constitutional Law; Eastern Book Co.

M.P. Jain : Indian Constitutional law; Lexis Nexis

Dr. Subhash Kashyap: Framing of Indian Constitution; Universal law  
Pub. Delhi

D.D. Basu: Comparative Constitutional law; Wadhwa & Co.

Seervai H.M: Constitutional Law of India – A Critical Commentary; Pub.

N.M. Tripathi

Vikram David Amar: Global Perspective on Constitutional Law; Oxford  
University Press

**GROUP-II BUSINESS LAW**  
**PAPER I – FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF**  
**CONTRACT AND ALLIED LAWS [4 Credits]**

**OBJECTIVE**

- To enhance the student's knowledge regarding the foundation theory of contract
- To analyse and study Fundamental Principles in formulation of Contract Law
- To analyse the principle of International Contracts.
- To analyse Law relating to Electronic Contracts.

**OUTCOME**

- Acquired special knowledge in the field of Contract Law with special emphasis on Contracts National and International
- Develop drafting skills in the field of augmentation.
- Practice in the field of insurance sector and banking sector.

**Module – I (1 Credit)**

Nature, Object and Multi-Dimensional Scope. Foundation Theories of Law of Contract Individualism: Freedom of Contract. Sanctity of Contract. Encroachment on Freedom of Contract:

**Module – II (1 Credit)**

Legislative Intervention. Socio-economic Factors. Limitations on Sanctity of Contract. Conceptual Analysis: Contract Essentials of Contract. Specific Contracts.

Standard-form contract, Exemption Clauses, Protective Measures.

Quasi- Contract:

Doctrine of Unjust Enrichment, Law of Restitution.

Doctrine of Frustration: Grounds and Effects of Frustration. Breach of Contract and Remedies.

U.N. Convention on Sales.

### **Module – III Alternative Disputes Resolution (1 Credit)**

Historical background of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Distinction between the Arbitration Act, 1940, and the  
Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

Definition and Meaning of Arbitration

Arbitration Agreement and Arbitration Clause in Agreement

Alternative Disputes Resolution (ADR) Process

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

Composition of the Arbitral Tribunal Number /  
Appointment of Arbitrators

Disqualification / Removal of Arbitrators

Termination of Authority of Arbitrator Jurisdiction  
of Arbitral Tribunal

Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings Making  
of Arbitral Award.

Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards. Recourse  
against Arbitral Award

Other Internationally Accepted modes of Alternative Disputes  
Resolution. -(ADR)

Commercial Arbitration Conciliation.

### **References: Fundamental Principles of Law of Contract:**

Anson – Law of Contract

Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston-Law of Contract Cheshire  
and Fifoot– Cases on Law of Contract

Chitty's Mercantile Contracts (1<sup>st</sup> Indian Reprint)-2001

Dutt – Indian Contract Act,

Dr. Meena Rao – Fundamental Concepts in Law of Contract Dr.

Meena Rao – Consent in Law of Contract.

Law of Contract – Dr. Avtar Singh

The Law of Contracts: An Outline (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.) – Dr. Nilima  
Chandiramani.

Pollock & Mulla – Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act



Schelsinger – Formation of Contract  
Sale of Goods and Partnership (For U.N. Convention on Sales)  
– Dr. Nilima Chandiramani  
United Nations Convention on Sales by the United Nations Commission.

**Alternative Disputes Resolution — (ADR):**

Bansal A.K. — Law of International Commercial Arbitration.  
Justice Bachawat’s Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.  
Kwatra G.K. —The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India with case  
Law on UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration.  
Law of Arbitration and Conciliation—Dr. Avtar Singh  
O. P. Malhotra - Arbitration and Conciliation Act  
Rao P. C. and William Sheffield - Alternative Disputes Resolution— What  
it is and How it works.

## **PAPER II—GLOBAL TRADE UNDER WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To introduce students towards the development of international trade laws.
- World Trade Organization-Establishment, Scope, Functions, Secretariat Decision making.
- Assist students and enable them to understand various perspectives of General Agreement on Trade in Services.
- Anti-Dumping laws and Counterfeiting.
- Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the development and growth of international trade laws
- Highlight the functions effectiveness of world trade organization.
- Enable the students to understand the limitations of international legislative mechanisms on international trade laws.
- Assist them in drawing research projects and for forwarding suggestions on appropriate implementation on international trade laws

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement:**

Introduction to World Trade Organisation  
Bretton woods Conference  
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)  
World Trade Organisation (WTO)—Establishment, Scope, Functions, Structure, Secretariat, Status, Decision-making, Withdrawal, etc.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2. Trade in Goods:**

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) Rules. Most Favoured Nation (MFN)  
National Treatment QRs, tariff bindings  
Textile and Clothing Investment Measures  
Anti dumping, Safeguard and Countervailing Measures  
Customs valuation, pre-shipment inspection  
Rules of origin, import licensing  
Agreement on Agriculture Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary norms.

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3. Trade in Services:**

General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) Agreement  
Financial Services  
Maritime Transport  
Professional services

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS):**

Patents  
Copyright  
Industrial Designs  
Trademarks Geographical  
Indications Integrated  
Circuits Undisclosed  
Information

### **5. Dispute Settlement Process.**

#### **References:—**

GATT Agreements – World Trade Center Publication  
Trade, Development and WTO (Handbook) – IMF Publication.  
Bernard Hoekman, Aaditya Mattoo and Philip English  
WTO and Globalisation – Nilima Chandiramani.  
WTO in the New Millennium – MVIRDC World Trade Centre  
– ArunGoyal

## **PAPER III - CORPORATE LAW (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Forward deliberations to the students regarding incorporation of companies acquainting them to understand the concept of corporate personality, procedure for registration and incorporation of Companies
- Relevance of Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association.
- Specific Sections relating to Management of Companies.
- Provisions regarding Protection of Investors and Creditors.
- Provisions regarding Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement of Companies.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Enhancing students understanding of the need for registration of Company, procedure for registration and advantages on incorporation of Companies
- Highlighting important features in the memorandum of association and articles of association
- Provisions governing corporate finance, Role of Promoters, Directors in the Company and their accountability and liability.
- Enabling students to understand the limitations in laws relating to winding up of Companies.

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. Formation of Company:**

- Concept of Corporate Personality
- Registration and Incorporation
- Memorandum of Association
- Articles of Association
- Kinds of Companies

### **2. Organization and Management:**

- Managerial Personnel
- Meetings
- Corporate Governance Professional Management
- Legal Regulation of Multi-nationals. – Collaboration Agreements
- Amalgamation of Companies

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Corporate Finance:**

- Meaning, importance and scope of Corporate Finance Capital requirements
- Prospectus
- Share Capital, Kinds of Shares, Shareholders, allotment of Shares.

### **4. Audit, Accounts and Dividends:**

- Auditors
- Audit of Accounts
- Dividends

### **5. Securities, Borrowing, Debentures:**

- Debentures – Nature, issue, Classes
- Mortgages and Charges
- Transfer and transmission of securities
- Dematerialization of securities.

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **6. Protection of Investors and Creditors:**

Need for Protection

Protection and Rights of Creditors  
Protection of Investors

Rights of Shareholders and Members

Majority Powers and Minority Rights

#### **7. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance:**

Security Exchange Board of India - (SEBI).

Central Government Control

Control by Registrar of Companies  
Control by company Law Board

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **8 Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement:**

Oppression

Mismanagement

Preventive measures

Powers of Company Law Board

Powers of Central Government.

#### **9 Winding Up:**

Winding up and Dissolution of Company.

Types of Winding up.

Winding up by Court.

Voluntary Winding up

Process of Winding up

Winding up of Defunct Companies, Sick undertakings,

Unregistered Companies and Foreign Companies.

**References: —**

Company Law – Dr. Avtar Singh

Companies Act and Laws relating to SEBI, depositories,  
Industrial Financing

Gower – The Principles of Modern Company Law Mayson,  
French & Ryan, Company Law. (15<sup>th</sup>ed.) 2000 (1<sup>st</sup> Indian  
Reprint)

Madon – Management of Corporations.

Mazumdar D.L. – Towards a Philosophy of the Modern  
Corporation.

Palmer – Company Law

Pennington – Formation of Companies

Ramaiya A, - Guide to the Companies Act 3 Vols. Sen

S.C. – The New Frontiers of Company Law. Sethna –

Indian Company Law.

Taxmann's Corporate Laws.

Taxmann's Company Law and Practice.



## **PAPER IV – LAW RELATING TO CUSTOMS AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To ensure and enable students to understand the laws relating to customs and foreign exchange.
- Expanding knowledge with regard to tariffs, custom duties, Foreign Exchange and Currency.
- New Concepts under (FEMA), Foreign Exchange Management Act
- Functions of Customs Officers.
- Specific Provisions relating to Foreign Direct Investment in India.
- Issues and Challenges with regard to Foreign Trade, Development and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to understand:

- Students are aware of Customs regulations in India in an effective manner.
- To understand and evaluate the shortcomings of Customs regulations.
- Further to promote consumer education to students with regard to Export and Import of Goods and Services.
- To assist students in developing research topics with reference to Customs and Foreign Exchange laws and conduct research for providing assistance with reference to reforms under FEMA.

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1 Law Relating to Customs:**

Custom of charging customs duties  
Rules relating to interpretation of customs law Prohibition on Importation and Exportation of Goods Chargeability and Levy of Customs duty

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

Exemption from Customs Duties  
Refund of Customs duty  
Clearance of Imported Goods and Export Goods Warehousing of Goods  
Powers of Customs Officers.  
Adjudicatory Proceedings  
Appeals  
Criminal Prosecution

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **2 Law Relating to Foreign Exchange:**

Historical background to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).  
Foreign exchange and currency  
Foreign exchange management and noteworthy features of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

New Concepts under Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).

- Resident
- Capital Account Transactions
- Current Account Transactions
- Export

- Person
- Service
- Transfer

Export of Goods and Services Adjudication,  
Appeals and Penalties Foreign Direct  
Investment in India  
Foreign Trade, Development & Regulation Act, 1992

**References: —**

A Guide to Customs Act. – Nilima Chandiramani.  
Customs Law, Practice and Procedure – T.P. Mukerjee Foreign  
Exchange Management Act — Dilip Sheth Foreign Exchange  
Management Manual – Taxmann.

## **PAPER V – LAW OF INSURANCE (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To enable students to understand the growth, development of insurance laws globally
- Nationalization of Insurance in India
- Legislations relating to Insurance Companies in India
- Characteristics and Functions of insurance Companies, Types of insurance
- Specific Provisions relating to regulatory mechanisms for regulating the insurance sector.
- Issues and Challenges with recent Developments in Insurance Sector.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Students are aware of insurance regulations in India.
- To understand and evaluate the shortcomings of insurance regulations.
- Further to promote consumer education to students in the insurance sector
- To assist students in developing research topics on insurance laws and conduct research for providing assistance in reforms regarding insurance legislations.

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. Introduction:**

The nature of risk and insurance.  
Risk management – Principles and Practices.  
Need and importance of Insurance, Future of Insurance  
Kinds of Insurance, Types of Insurance Policies, Law of  
Contract, Proposal, Consideration  
Re-insurance and Double Insurance

### **2. General Principles of Law of Insurance:**

Need for utmost Good Faith.  
Insurable interest  
The risk – Commencement, attachment and duration.  
Indemnity  
The law of proximate cause  
Subrogation  
Assignment and nomination,

### **3. Indian Insurance Law – General:**

Nationalization, Privatization and Globalization of Insurance  
Sector.  
Principles of General Insurance.  
The Insurance Regulatory Development Authority Act, 2000.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **4. Insurance pertaining to Life and Personal Accidents/ Hospitalization:**

Life Insurance – Nature, Principles and Scope  
Events insured against life insurance contract.  
Factors affecting risk

5.4. Medclaim, Sickness Insurance, Personal Accidents

## **5. Marine Insurance:**

Marine Insurance – Nature, Principles and Scope  
Marine Insurance Policy – Conditions – Warranties  
Seaworthiness  
Perils of the Sea and other Insured Perils in Marine Policies  
Hull and Cargo Insurance

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **6. Property Insurance:**

Fire Insurance  
Risks Insurance  
Policies covering risk of explosion, earthquake, flood. Policies covering accidental loss, damage to property, construction risks  
Burglary, Theft, Civil Commotion and Strikes, other  
Endorsements.

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **7. Insurance Against Accidents arising under Tort, Contract and Statute:**

Accident Policies  
Assessment of compensation and Liability  
Contributory Negligence  
The Personal Injuries(Compensation Insurance)Act,1963.  
Compulsory Insurance.  
Professional Negligence Insurance

### **8. Insurance Against Third Party Risks under Statute:**

#### **Relevant**

Provisions of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. Claims  
Tribunal: constitution, functions, procedures, powers  
and award.  
Liability Insurance: Contractual and Legal Liabilities  
Public Liability Insurance

**References: —**

Brijnandan Singh – Law of Insurance – (1997)

Banerjee, Law of Insurance (1994)

Birds, Modern Insurance Law – (1997)

Charmers Marine Insurance Act 1906

E.R. Hardy Ivamy – Principles of Insurance (1979)

Gow Colinvaux – Law of Insurance (1977)

The Insurance Act – 1938

John Hanson and Christopals Henly – All Risks Property Insurance (1999)

K.S.N. Murthy and Dr. K. V.S. Sarma – Modern Law Insurance. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Marine Insurance – Hardy Ivamy

Mitra B.C. – Law of Marine Insurance (1997)

M.N. Srinivasan – Insurance Law

## **PAPER VI – BANKING LAWS (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To enable students to understand the need for banking systems and banking in India
- Nationalization of Banks
- Legislations relating to banking Companies in India
- Characteristics and Functions of Central Banks in India
- Specific Provisions relating to Negotiable Instrument ACT
- Issues, Challenges and recent Developments in Banking Sector.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Students are aware of banking regulations in India in an effective manner.
- To understand and evaluate the shortcomings of banking regulations.
- To promote consumer education to students
- To assist students in developing research topics in banking laws and conduct research for providing assistance with reforms in banking legislations.



## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. Introduction:**

Nature and Development of banking

History of Banking in India and elsewhere-indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India–different kinds of banks and their functions.

Multi-functional banks – growth and legal issues.

### **2. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India:**

Controls by government and its agencies

On management

On accounts and audit

Lending

Credit policy

Reconstruction and reorganization Suspension and winding up

Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Social Control over Banking:**

Nationalization

Evaluation: private ownership, nationalization and disinvestments

Protection of depositors

Priority lending

Promotion of under privileged classes

### **4. The Central Bank:**

Evolution of Central Bank

Characteristics and functions

Economic and social objectives

The Central Bank and the State – as bankers' bank The

Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank

Organizational structure

Functions of the RBI

Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy  
Credit control  
    Exchange control Monopoly  
    of currency issue  
Bank rate policy formulation  
Control of RBI over non-banking companies?  
Financial companies  
    Non-financial companies

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **5. Relationship of Banker and Customer:**

Legal character  
Contract between banker and customer  
Banker's lien  
Protection of bankers  
Customers  
    Nature and type of accounts  
    Special classes of customers – lunatics, minor, partnership,  
    corporations, local authorities.  
Banking duty to customers  
Consumer protection: banking as a service

#### **6. Negotiable Instruments:**

Meaning and kinds of instruments  
Transfer and negotiations  
Holder and holder in due course  
Presentment and payment Liabilities  
of parties

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **7. Lending by Banks:**

Good lending principles  
Lending to poor masses  
Securities for advances  
Kinds and their merits and demerits  
Re payment of loans: rate of interest, protection against penalty Default  
and recovery  
Debt recovery tribunal

## **8 Recent Trends of Banking System in India:**

New technology Information  
technology  
Automation and legal aspects  
Automatic teller machine and use of internet Smart  
card  
Credit cards

### **References: —**

Banking Law and Practice in India -M.L. Tannan  
Banking Theory and Practice - K.C. Shekar Banking  
Theory and Practice -Varshney  
Banking Reforms in India - K. Subrahmanyam  
Law of Negotiable Instruments Nilima Chandiramani Law  
of Negotiable Instruments - Dr. P.W. Rege.  
The Law of Banking and Bankers - L.C. Goyle Negotiable  
Instruments Act- Bhashyam and AdigaPagets Law of  
Banking - M. Hapgood (ed)  
Review of current Banking theory and Practice – BasuA.  
Report of working Group on Customer Services in Banks-  
R.K. Talwar

## **Semester – IV Topics for Credit based Choice (4 credits)**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

1. Understanding and Assessment of Industrial Psychology
2. C S R and Human Rights Education
3. Right to Information Under Mercantile Legislations – Constitutional Perspective
4. Securities Laws and Criminal Jurisprudence
5. Growth and Development of A D R Under Environmental Legislations
6. Property Laws and Rights of Consumers
7. W T O and Indian Politics
8. Information Technology and e-commerce –Emerging Legal Issues and Concern
9. Corporate Law and Accounting Standards

### **References: —**

Cyber and E-Commerce Laws (Diwan and Kapoor Bharat Publishers  
Consumer, Consumerism and Consumer Protection – Indian Context Dr.  
K.N.Bhatt, Prof. Suresh Mishra and Sapna Chadah 2015

Detailed Analysis Anirban Chakraborty edition 2016

Indian Constitutional Law; Dr. Durga Das Basu revised by S.R.Roy and  
SP.Gupta.3rd edition, 2011.

International Law and Human Rights S K Kapoor 2016 Information  
Technology Law and Practice Vakul Sharma 2014 Law and Practice of  
Alternative Dispute Resolution In India- A The Political Economy of  
the World Trading System Amitabh Kundu, Michel M Kostecki edition  
3rd 2009

Right to information Law in India N.V. Paranjape 2014

Role of Environmental Green Tribunal in Protection Environment M J  
Khandare 2016

SEBI Manual

## **GROUP III - LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

### **Paper I-Intellectual Property and International Organisations and Agreements (4 Credits)**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- Forward deliberation to the students regarding General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs Treaty with specific reference to Intellectual Property Rights
- Acquainting to with the concept of Various Trade related treaties for effective trade negotiations and deliberations between member nations.
- Relevance of WORLD Trade Organization and its functioning.
- Relevance of various other treaties
- Provisions regarding Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.
- Provisions regarding World Intellectual Organization and its Effective functioning

#### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Assisting students to understand the Scope, functioning need for various treaties and organizations,
- Highlighting relevance of distinctive aspects of intellectual property rights.
- Enabling students to understand the provisions & limitations in international and national laws with regard to effective implementation of treaties.

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1 Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):**

What is Intellectual Property  
Basic concepts of Intellectual Property  
Nature of Intellectual Property  
Commercial exploitation of Intellectual Property  
Enforcement of rights and remedies against infringement  
International character of Intellectual Property.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2 International Organisation and Conventions: International**

Agreements/Conventions relating to Intellectual Property.  
World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)  
World Trade Organisation (WTO)

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3 Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Agreement (TRIPs):**

General Provisions and Basic Principles  
Standards concerning the availability, scope and use of Intellectual Property Rights.  
Enforcement of Intellectual Property Rights Acquisition and Maintenance of Intellectual Property Rights  
Dispute Prevention and Settlement  
Transitional Arrangements Institutional Arrangements.

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4 Human Rights and Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs):**

Anti-competitive Practices / Abuse of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)  
Government Use and Public Interest

### **References: —**

Intellectual Property (1999) edition) by W.R. Cornish ( Sweet & Maxwell)

Intellectual Property Rights – Wadhera

Intellectual Property Rights – P. Narayan Intellectual Property Rights Law – Dr. Ashok Soni.

WTO in the New Millenium – MVIRDC – by Arun Goyal

WTO and Globalisation: An Indian Overview– Dr. Nilima Chandiramani

Intellectual Property Rights under the TRIPs Text – Dr. Nilima

Chandiramani

## **PAPER II - Law of Patents (4 credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To acquire special knowledge in the field of PatentLaw.
- To do further research education in the field of PatentLaw
- To know various national & international provisions relating to PatentLaw

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To acquire legal knowledge in the field of Patent Law
- To Practice in the field of Patent Law.
- To File patent application with patent office or to become patent agent.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

Introduction, definition, scope and objectives of Law of Patents  
Subject Matter of Patents  
International Conventions and treaties regarding patents. History of  
Indian Patent System

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

Procedure for Obtaining Patents. Patentability  
and Patentable Subject Matter Process Patent  
and Product Patent  
Patent Specification  
Opposition to grant of Patents



### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

Register of Patents and Patent Office  
Rights and Obligations of Patentee  
Transfer of Patent Rights  
Voluntary Licenses, Compulsory Licenses  
Assignment and Licensing of Patents Revocation  
for non working of patents  
Patenting of Traditional Knowledge, Issues related to Bio  
piracy and Bioprospecting

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

Powers of Central Government to acquire and use patents for  
public purpose  
Revocation and Surrender of Patents  
Infringement of Patents, Threat of Infringement Proceedings Offences  
and Penalties  
Appellate Tribunal Proceedings  
Ever-greening of Patents

### **References: —**

Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W.R. Cornish (Sweet & Maxwell)  
Intellectual Property Rights – P. Narayan  
Patent Law by P. Narayanan, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (1998),  
Patent Co-Operation Treaty Handbook by Chartered Institute of Patent, Agents (Sweet & Maxwell) 1999n edition  
Richard Miller, Guy Burkill and Colin Birss (Sweet & Maxwell) Trrell  
on Law of Patents, 15<sup>th</sup> Edition (2000) by Simon Thorley, Wadhwa –  
Intellectual Property Rights

## **Paper III - Law of Trademarks – (4 credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To provide awareness of trademark law and its importance to all Stakeholders.
- To impart legal knowledge about protection of trade mark – national and international.
- To highlight the significance of morality through the study of trademark law.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To carry out In-depth study of trademark law
- To gain Expertise in the trade mark law
- To acquire Global competency regarding the trademark law

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

General Principles of Trademarks

International and National Laws relating to trademarks Property in Trademarks – how acquired?

Conditions and Procedure for Registration of Trademarks

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

Opposition of Registration of Trademark Effect of Registration

Registerable and Non Registerable Trademarks

Similar, Nearly Resembling and Deceptively Similar Trademarks

Trademark Registry and Register of Trademarks

Assignment, Transmission and Abandonment

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

Licensing of Trademarks and Registered Users Collective  
Marks Service Marks and Textile Trademarks Infringement  
and Passing Off  
Action for Infringement  
Passing off Action  
Certification of Trademark

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

Offences and Penalties Threat  
of Legal Proceedings Appellate  
Tribunals  
Emerging New Trends in Trademarks

### **References: —**

Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W.R. Cornish (Sweet & Maxwell)

Intellectual Property Rights-P.Narayan

Narayanan on Trade Marks and Passing Off – Fourth Edition.

Wadhera – Intellectual Property Rights

Kerly's Law of Trade Marks and Trade Names Thomas Balano White and Robin Jacob (Sweet & Maxwell)

K.S. Shavaksha on Trade and Merchandise Marks Act 1958 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (1999 edition) Butterworths, India.

Mc. Carthy on Trade Marks and Unfair Competition (1999 edition) (West Group. U.S.A.)

The Modern Law of Trade Marks by Christopher Morcom, Ashley Roughton and James Graham, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 1999 edition (Butterworths)

## **Paper IV - Copyrights Law and other related rights ( 4 credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To spread awareness about Right sand obligations of the Author Or Owners of Copyright
- To impart knowledge on jurisprudence – ‘Civil & Criminal’ and protection of original work under current laws
- To impart knowledge and comparative study of National & International Laws on Copyright

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To gain specific knowledge on the subject of copyright
- To acquire Expertise in the field of copyright laws
- To suggest to law makers to adopt suitable changes in the copyright laws.

#### **1. Module – I (1Credit)**

Introduction to Copyrights  
International Conventions relating to Copyrights  
Indian Laws relating to Copyright  
Nature of Copyrights Subject  
Matter of Copyrights Term  
of Copyright

#### **2. Module – II (1Credit)**

Authorship and Ownership Rights  
Conferred by Copyright  
Rights of Broadcasting Organizations, Producers of Phonograms and Performers

Assignment, Transmission and Relinquishment  
Registration of Copyrights

**3. Module – III (1 Credit)**

Licences  
Publication  
Copyright Societies  
Copyright office and Boards  
Infringement of Copyright

**4. Module – IV (1Credit)**

EmergingNewTrendsInCopyrights  
International Copyrights Registration  
ofCopyrights  
Appeals

**References: —**

Copinger and Skone James on Copyright, 14<sup>th</sup> Edition by Kevin  
Copyright and Industrial Designs - P. Narayanan  
Garnett; Jonathan Rayner James and Gillian Davis – 1999 edition  
(Sweet & Maxwell)  
Hugh Laddie, Peter Prescott and Mary Vitoria (Butterworths)  
Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W. R. Cornish (Sweet &  
Maxwell)  
The Modern Law of Copyright and Designs; 2<sup>nd</sup> edition 1995 by Nimmer on  
Copyright in 10 volumes (edition 2000) Mathew Bender)  
The Copyright Act – Iyenger.

**Paper V - Law of Industrial Designs, Geographical Indication, Layout Designs Data Protection and Trade secrets (4 credits).**

**OBJECTIVE**

- Forward deliberations to the students on the need and importance of Industrial Designs, Geographical Indications, Layout Designs, Data Protection and Trade Secrets
- Acquainting students to understand the concept of Various Trade related treaties for effective trade negotiations and deliberations between member nations.
- Relevance of various laws for protecting the interests of intellectual property rightholders.
- Relevance of various other treaties.
- Provisions regarding to Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.
- Provisions regarding counterfeiting, piracy infringements and remedies available to aggrieved parties.

**OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Assisting students to understand scope, functioning and the need for various treaties.
- Highlighting relevance of the distinct aspects of intellectual property rights.
- Provisions governing the process of registration of geographical indications, layout designs and integrated circuit etc.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

Laws Relating to Industrial Designs:  
Introduction, Novelty and Originality  
Publication  
Registration of Designs  
Rights conferred by registration  
Infringement of Copyright in Design  
Remedies

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

Law Relating to Geographical Indication Definition,  
need scope of Geographical Indications  
Register and Conditions for registration of Geographical  
Indications.  
Procedure for and Duration of Registration  
Effect of Registration  
Special Provisions related to Trademark and Prior Use Rectification  
and Correction of Register  
Offences / Penalties / Appeals Remedies

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **Layout- Designs (Topographies) of Integrated circuits:**

Meaning of Integrated Circuit Layout Design  
Need and Mechanisms for Protection of Integrated Circuit &  
Layout Designs  
International conventions and National Legislations  
Procedure for Registration of Integrated Circuits Duration  
of Registration  
Change in the Identity of Proprietor; Assignment; Surrender,  
Amendment; Corrections and other Changes, Cancellation

Compulsory Licensing  
Infringement and Appeals

**Module – IV Protection of Undisclosed Information/Trade  
Secrets. (1 Credit)**

Law relating to Data Protection and Trade Secrets. Protection of trade secrets – Confidential Information How to protect trade secrets  
The relationship between patents and confidential information  
The relationship between copyright and confidential information  
The Data Protection Act (DPA) 1998 Protection of Undisclosed Information Introduction: terminology, definition and scope  
International and National Legislation for protection of Undisclosed Information.

**References: —**

Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W.R. Cornish (Sweet & Maxwell)  
Intellectual Property (fifth ed.) Daoul Bainbridge First Indian Reprint 2003  
Peason Education (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Indian Branch, Delhi. The Designs Act.  
Design – The Modern Law and Practice; by Lan Morris and Barry Quest (1987 edition) (Butterworths)  
Patent for Inventions and the Protection of Industrial Designs by Thomas A. Balanco White, 1974 Edition (Stevens & Sons)  
Russell – Clarke on Industrial Designs (6<sup>th</sup> Edition) 1998 by Martin Howe (Sweet & Maxwell)  
Taxmann's Trade Marks Act & Geographical Indications of Goods & Copyright Act.



## **Paper VI - Information Technology/ Cyber Laws (4 Credits)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To inculcate the importance of techno-legal advances amongst the students
- To underline in the students' minds, the process of law making in the concerned field of cyber laws.
- To develop the attribute in society to identify and eliminate cybercrime in modern civilization.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To co-relate information technology and legal education .
- To develop tools and techniques to curb cyber – crime
- To anticipate modern techno-legal threats to national security

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

Introduction to Information Technology UNCITRAL  
Model Law  
An Overview of the Information Technology Act  
Information Security  
Application

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

Digital Signatures and Certificates  
Electronic Governance  
Certifying authority Software  
Protection

**Module – III (1 Credit)**

Comparative Study Relating to Cyber Laws United  
nations, India, U.S.A, Europe and China Cyber  
Security  
Jurisdictional Issues in Transnational Crimes

**Module – IV (1 Credit)**

Formation of E – **Contracts**. Validity and Enforcement Emerging  
New Legal Issues  
Cyber Crimes, Penalties and Adjudication  
Appellate Tribunal  
Offences and Prosecution  
Cyber Terrorism.  
Social Media and Emerging Crimes

**References: —**

Cyber and E-Commerce, IT Act 2000 – Diwan Kapoor, Bharat  
Publishers.

Law relating to Computers and Internet – Rahul Matthan Butterworth.

Computer Crime – Nitant P. Trilokekar – Snowwhite

Law of Internet – F. Lawrence Street Mark P. Grant 2000

Edition, Lexis Publication

Taxmanns Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law)-D.P. Mital.

## **Semester – IV Topics for Choice Based Credits (Four credits)**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

1. Issues relating to Bio-piracy and Bio-prospecting
2. Resources for Food and Agriculture – issues on patent policy and farmers’ rights-CBD, Nagoya Protocol and Indian law
3. UNESCO – protection of folklore/cultural expressions. Developments in WIPO on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions
4. Intellectual Property rights and Information Technology.
5. Copyright and Media Laws.
6. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: A Viable Tool for the Enforcement of Benefit Sharing
7. WTO Negotiations on Geographical Indications and Their Potential Implications
8. Human Rights Perspective of Intellectual Property Rights.
9. Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Gopalakrishnan. N. S, Cases And Materials On Intellectual Property Law: Along With Objectives, Methodology, And Course Outline Bangalore: National Law School of India University, 1992.

Intellectual Property (1999) edition) by W.R. Cornish, (Sweet & Maxwell)

International Legal Instruments, D.K. Agencies 1998. Intellectual Property Rights CSIR Journal. International Legal Materials.

Intellectual Property (fifth ed.) Daoul Bainbridge First Indian Reprint 2003, Pearson Education (Singapore) Pvt. Ltd., Indian Branch, Delhi.

Journal of the Indian Law Institute Journal of the Indian Society of International Law; American Journal of International Law;

Monroe E. Price (Editor), Stefaan G. Verhulst (Editor), Broadcasting Reform in India: Media Law from a Global Perspective (Law in India Series)

Peter Drahos: A Philosophy of Intellectual Property, 1996 Commons J.R.: International Economics, 1934 5. Narayan: Intellectual Property rights, 2007

Ram Jethmalani D S Chopra, Cases and Materials on Media Law: A Book on Indian Perspective, published by Thomas Reuters, published on 2012, ISBN NO9381082367

WTO in the New Millennium – MVIRDC – by Arun Goyal

## **GROUP IV - HUMAN RIGHTS LAW**

Human Rights is a post World War II phenomena. The World Community together expressed their concern for protection and promotion of Human Rights across the world. With the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 10th December, 1948, the day is being marked as the World Human Rights Day. As per the UGC mandate, the University of Mumbai took decision to offer the subject for LL.M Specialization so that students pursuing is familiarized with the Concepts, Conventions, Regional Developments and Current scenario in the direction of Human Rights. The following papers are being taught in the Department of Law for LL.M. Students:

### **PAPER I - CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS (4 Credits)**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- Concept of Development of Rights in western and Indian tradition.
- Criticism of Rights by Conservatives-Utilitarian, Idealist, Socialist, etc. theories
- Learning Classification of Human Rights-First, Second, Third generation rights with their historical development
- Learning human Rights vis-à-vis Politics and Society
- Third world perspective of Human Rights.

#### **OUTCOME**

- The students are familiarized with evaluative and historical perspective of Human Rights jurisprudence globally.

## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. Human Rights: Concept:**

Human Rights in Indian tradition: ancient, medieval and modern

Human rights in western tradition, The American Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Right & the French Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Development of Natural rights

Human rights in International law and National law Criticism of Rights by Conservatives-Utilitarian (Jeremy Bentham), Idealist(T.H. Green),Socialist(Karl Marx)and Positivist(Hart)

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2. Classification of Human Rights – First, Second and Third Generations: Historical Development.**

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3. Human Rights: Politics and Society:**

Colonization, imperialism and human rights Power, practices, accountability and transparency

Liberalization, privatization and globalization Human duties: responsibilities and obligations

Relationship Between Rights, Obligations and Duties in relation to State and Society with special focus on contemporary values

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4. Universality of Human Rights**

### **5. Third World Perspective to Human Rights**

### **6. Human Rights and Consumerism**

**References: —**

Angela Hegarty, Siobhan Leonard, Human Rights an Agenda for the 21st Century (1999)

Bentham J. Anarchical fallacies in Human Rights (Ed.) Moldon Belmont, California, Wadsworth 1970

David P. Forsythe, Human Rights in International Relations.

Hart HLA - Jutisprudenc

Lalit Parmer, Human Rights, (1998)

John Finnis, Natural Law and Natural Rights, (1980)

Julius Stone, Human Law and Human Justice, (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

M.G. Chitkara, Human Rights: Commitment and Betrayal, (1996).

Paine Tand H Colins (ED) - Rights of Man (1791/2) Harmondworth Penguin 1969.

Rama Jois, Human Rights: Bharatiya Values, (1998)

Robert Lewngat. The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford.

D. Kulshreshtra, Landmarks in the Indian Legaland Constitutional History, (1995)

Waldron J.J. (Ed) - Theories of Rights, Oxford, Oxford University Press 1984.

## **PAPER II – HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER (4 CREDIT)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Study of International bill of Rights and its implementation globally
- Role of Regional Organizations in the direction of human rights
- Protection agencies and its working
- New International Economic Order
- Global Terrorism and the role of United Nations.

### **OUTCOME**

- The students learn the comparative steps taken by Regional Developments like European, American and African Convention on Human Rights. In depth study of the mechanisms established and their efficacy. International terrorism and its menace.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Development of Concept of Human Rights:**

Under International Law ILO and various Conventions dealing with Human Rights, International Bill of Rights and implementation in global context, Human Rights and Development - the Declaration on the Right to Development 1987, Freedom of Expression and Rights to Know -RTI



## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2 Role of Regional Organizations:**

European Convention on Human Rights  
American Convention on Human Rights  
African Convention on Human Rights Other  
Regional Conventions

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3 Protection agencies and mechanisms:**

Role of UN specialized agencies - UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO.

Role of International Non-Governmental Organizations like Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Asia Watch etc.

International Court of Justice - its functioning and settlement of International disputes

International Criminal Court

Role of National Human Rights Commission with Special reference to India

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4 New International Economic Order**

### **5 Global Terrorism**

### **References: —**

Amnesty International- Torture in Eighties London, Amnesty International Publications 1984.

B.P. Singh Seghal, Human Rights in India, (1996).

Benedetto Conforti and Francesco Francioni, Enforcing International Human Rights in Domestic Courts, (1997)

Chandan Bala, International Court of Justice: Its Functioning and Settlement of International Disputes, (1997)

Claud R. P. and H. W. (Ed) - Human Rights in the World Community- Issues and Actions, Philadelphia, University of Pennaylavania, 1989.

Evelyn A. Ankumah, *The African Commission on Human Rights and People's Rights* (1996)

Francisco Forrest Martin, *International Human Rights Law and Practice*, (1997)

Jenks C. W. - *Human Rights and International Labour Standards*, London, Stevens, 1960.

Luck Clements, *European Human Rights Taking a Case under the Convention*, (1994)

R.S. Sharma and R.K. Sinha, *Perspectives in Human Rights Development*, (1997).

R.K.Sinha, *Human Rights of the World*, (1997).

Philip Alston, *The United Nations and Human Rights Critical Appraisal*, (1992)

The Human Rights Watch *Global Report on Women's Human Rights*, (2000), Oxford.

Raman Kannamma- *University of Human Rights Discourse an overview- Dept. of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai, Mumbai- 1998.*

Vijapur Abdul Rahim (Ed). *Essays on International Human Rights - 1991* (South Asian Publishers Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi)

## **PAPER III – PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- The subject aims at studying the Historical development of Human rights from the Indian perspective specifically with reference to the Constitution of India.
- To study the role played by the Enforcement forums
- To study Judicial Activism in the direction of development of Human Rights jurisprudence and the role of India in implementation of International Human Rights norms and standards.

### **OUTCOME**

- The leading landmark judgments of the High Courts and Apex Courts that enhance protection and promotion of Human Rights is mastered by the students. Also the critical role of the law enforcement agencies is studied in depth. India's efforts in the direction of implementation of International Human Rights standards and norms is introspected by the students

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution :**

- The Comparison between Human Rights and Fundamental Rights - Areas of Convergence and Divergence
- Indian Societal responses towards ideology or philosophy of Human Rights.
- Investigating agencies and Human Rights.
- Leading cases of S.C. and H.C. of India on Human Rights.

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2. Judicial Activism and Development of Human Rights Jurisprudence.**

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3. Enforcement of Human Rights:**

Formal enforcement mechanism

Role of Supreme Court

Role of High Court

Role of Civil and Criminal Court

Statutory Tribunals

Special Courts

Armed Forces Act and Violation of Human Rights Displacement and Human Rights protection

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4. Role of India in implementing International norms and standards.**

#### **References :—**

Agarwal H.O. - Implementation of Human Rights Contents with Special Reference to India. - 1993 D.K. Publishers, New Delhi. Anthony M.J. - Social Action through Courts (Landmark Judgements in PIL ) New Delhi, ISI Publications -1993.

All Law Journals and reports.

Baxi Upendra \_ Mambeino's Helmet? Human Rights in the Changing World, New Delhi, Har Anand Publishers, 1994.

B.P. Singh Seghal, Law, Judiciary and Justice in India, (1993).

D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law, (1994).

D.R. Saxena, Tribals and the Law, (1997)

D.K. Publishers, New Delhi.

Iyer Krishna V.R. - Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs, 1993 Iyer Krishna V.R. - The Dialectics and Dilemmas of Human Rights - Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.

Justice Venkataramiah, Human Rights in the Changing World, (1998).

James Vadakkumchery, Human Rights and the Politics in India, (1996). NHRC Annual Reports, New Delhi.

Justice Hosbet Suresh “All Human Rights are Fundamental Rights”- Universal Law Publication, New Delhi.

Poornima Advani, Indian Judiciary : A Tribute, (1997)

Paramjit S. Jaiswal and Neshtha Jaiswal, Human Rights and the Law (1996)

Sehgal BPS - Human Rights in India - Problems and Prospects, 1995 Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Sr. Adv. N. M. Ranka titled “ Laws Profession Experiences and Expectations-Ranka Public Charitable Trust, Jaipur - 302 004.

Vijay Chitnis(et.al). Human Rights and the Law : National and Global Perspectives, (1997)

## **PAPER IV - HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS (4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- The Concept of vulnerable groups and the role of judiciary is studied in depth.
- The efficacy of National Agencies like the National Commissions and future perspective of disadvantaged groups is studied.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To become sensitized about issues of human rights of various social groups.
- To undertake research and find out solutions for the problems of weaker sections of the society.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Concept of Disadvantaged Groups.**

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

#### **2. Emerging Human Rights Jurisprudence and the Role of the Judiciary:**

Rights of women  
Rights of the child  
Rights of prisoners  
Rights of Dalits  
Rights of Minorities  
Elderly Persons.

Tribal and other indigenous people  
Disabled Persons  
Stateless persons  
Unorganized labour and bonded labour  
'AIDS' victims

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **3 Enforcement of Human Rights:**

Protection Laws of the Disadvantaged Groups: Problems and Issues  
National agencies for protection such as National Commission for women, National Commission for Children, National Commission for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **4 Future Perspectives of the Human Rights of the Disadvantaged**

#### **References :—**

Agarwal H.O.-Implementation of Human Rights Contents with Special Reference to India. - 1993 D.K. Publishers, New Delhi.  
Anthony M.J.-Social Action through Courts (Landmark Judgements in PIL ) New Delhi, ISI Publications -1993.  
Alston (et.al.), Children, Rights and the Law.  
Baxi Upendra \_ Mambeino's Helmet? Human Rights in the Changing World, New Delhi, Har Anand Publishers, 1994.  
B.P. Singh Seghal, Law, Judiciary and Justice in India, (1993).  
D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law, (1994). Vijay Chitnis(et.al). Human Rights and the Law : National and Global Perspectives,(1997)  
D.R. Saxena, Tribals and the Law, (1997)  
G.S.Bhargava and R.M.Pal, Human Rights of Dalit Societal Violation,(1999)  
Geraldine Van Bueren, The International Law on the Rights of the Child,(1998)

James Vadakkumchery, Human Rights and the Politics in India, (1996). Iyer  
Krishna V.R. - Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs, 1993 D.K. Publishers,  
New Delhi.  
Iyer Krishna V.R. - The Dialectics and Dilemmas of Human Rights -  
Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow.  
Justice Venkataramiah, Human Rights in the Changing World, (1998).  
Paramjit S. Jaiswal and Neshtha Jaiswal, Human Rights and the Law (1996)  
Kelly D. Askin, Dorean M. Koenig, Women and International Human Rights  
Law, (1999).  
N.K. Chadrabarti, Juvenile Justice in the Administration of Criminal  
Justice, (1999).  
NHRC Annual Reports, New Delhi.  
Prabhat Chandra Tripathi, Crime Against Working Women, (1998) Paras  
Diwan and Piyush Diwan, Women and Legal Protection Philip Poornima  
Advani, Indian Judiciary : A Tribute, (1997)  
Rebecca Wallace, International Human Rights, Text and Materials. (1997) Janaki  
Nair, Women and Law in Colonial India, (1996)  
Simon Creighton, Vicky King, Prisons and the Law, (1996).  
Sehgal BPS - Human Rights in India - Problems and Prospects,  
1995 Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.  
All Law Journals and reports.



## **PAPER-V INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND REFUGEE LAW (4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Students are familiarized with both the Humanitarian Law and Refugee law with the role of Red Cross, UNHCR, the Principles of International Humanitarian Law during warfare and Control of Weapons is studied indepth.

### **OUTCOME**

- The Students are educated on the principles of International Humanitarian Law and related Geneva Convention, the role of United Nations in relief and rehabilitation and strategies to combat refugee problems is researched.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Humanization of Welfare:**

Amelioration of the wounded and sick  
Armed forces in the field  
Armed forces at sea  
The Shipwrecked  
Protection and facilities  
Prisoners of war  
Civilians in times of War  
Cultural properties  
International Convention on Genocide

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

#### **2. Control of weapons:**

Conventional  
Chemical  
Biological  
Nuclear

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **3. Humanitarian law : Implementation:**

Red Cross – role  
National legislation

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **4. The Concept of refugees:**

Definition of refugees and displaced persons –their problems  
The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and other  
international Refugee organizations : international protection  
Protection under national laws

#### **5. Strategies to combat refugee problem:**

Repatriation, resettlement, local integration and rehabilitation UNHCR  
– role  
UNHCR and India

### **References :—**

Anti-personnel Landmines Friend or Foe?, International Committee of Red Cross, (1996)

B.S. Chimni, International Refugee Law (2000)

Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, The Refugee in International Law, (1996) Jean Yves Calier, Who is a Refugee A Comparative Case Law Study, (1997)

James C. Hathaway, HohnA.Dent, Refugee Rights : Report on a Comparative Survey, (1995)

Kelly Dawn Askin, War Crimes Against Women, (1997)

M.K. Balachandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction to International Humanitarian Law, (1997)

Resettlement Handbook, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

VeralGowlland-Debbas, The Problem of Refugees in the Light of Contemporary International Law Issues, (1996)

## **PAPER VI - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS (4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Students learn the interrelationship between Science, Technology and Human Rights
- The impact of Development of Science and technology is studied from perspective of Environment, Development and Human health.
- To study issues relating to Medicine and law.
- To study Scientific and Technological developments in context of moral, ethical, social, legal and religious issues.
- To study Information technology and offences that breach human rights.

### **OUTCOME**

- This course familiarizes students with scientific and technology developments with its advantages and disadvantages.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

- 1. Interrelationship of Science, Technology and Human Rights:**
- 2. Implication of Development of Science and Technology on Human Rights:**

Right to environment in the development of science and technology

Right to development in the advancement of science and technology

Right to human health and impact of development in Medical sciences

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Medicine and the Law:**

Organ transplantation  
Experimentation on human beings  
Medical Negligence and Human Rights Euthanasia  
(Mercy Killing)  
Gene therapy

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **4. Issue of Human Rights Ethics in Scientific and Technological Development:**

Sex determination test Induced  
abortion Reproductive  
technology Cloning  
Invitrio fertilization  
Artificial insemination  
Surrogate motherhood

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **4. Development in Information Technology & Human Rights**

### **5. Cyber Terrorism**

Positive and Negative Implications of Science  
&Technology in context of Terrorism.

### **6. Impact of Scientific and Technological Progress on Human Rights: Normative Response of the International Community:**

Right to life Right  
to privacy  
Right to physical integrity  
Right to information  
Right to benefit from scientific and technological progress  
Right to adequate standard of living

## References :—

- Adwin W. Patterson, Law in a Scientific Age, (1963) Andrews  
J.A., Human Rights in Criminal Procedure, (1982) Akbar, M.J.,  
Roits After Riots, (1988)  
Baxi, U.(ed), Rights to be Human, (1986)  
Burgenthal, International Protection of Human Rights, (1973)  
Baxi, U., “Human Rights, Accountability and Development”, Indian  
Journal of International Law, 279, (1978)  
Basu, D.D., Human Rights, in Constitutional Law, (1994)  
Beddard H., Human Rights and Europe, (1980)  
Diane Rowland, Elezabeth Macdonald, information Technology Law,  
(1997)  
D.P. Mittal, Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law), (2000) Drost,  
Human Rights as Legal Rights,(1965)  
Gromley W.P., Human Rights and Environment,(1976)  
Galtung, Human Rights in Another key, (1994) Garling M.,  
Human Rights Handbook,(1979)  
Kazmi, F.,Human Rights, (1987)  
Kamenka, E., Ideas and Ideologies Human Rights (1978)  
Kashyap, S.C., Human Rights and Parliament, (1978) Khare  
S.C., Human Rights and United Nations, (1977) Kalaiah A.B.  
Human Rights in International Law, (1985)  
Krishna Iyer, V.R., Human Rights – A Judge’s Miscellny, (1995) Levin  
L., Human Rights, (1982)  
Lauterpacht, E., International Law and Human Rights, (1968). Michael  
Chissick, Alistair Kelman, Electronic Commerce, Law and Practice,  
(1999)  
Madhavirtha, Human Rights, (1953)  
Menon, I. (ed.), Human Rights in International Law, (1985)  
Moskowitz, Human Rights and World Order, (1958)  
Macfarlane, L.J., The Theory and Practice of Human Rights, (1985)  
Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Cooperation, (1969)  
Robertson, A.B. (ed.), Human Rights in National and International  
Law,(1970)  
Robertson, E., Human Rights in the World, (1972) Sohn, Lonis& Rama  
Jois, M., Human Rights: Bharatiya Values, (1998).

Suresh T. Viswanathan, *The Indian Cyber Law* (2000) Swarup J.,  
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, (1975) Steve Jones,  
Borin Van Leon, *Genetics for Engineers*, (1993)  
*The International Dimensions of Cyberspace Law* (2000), UNESCO  
Publication.  
Weeramantny, C.G., *Human Rights and Scientific and Technology  
Development*, 1990.

### **Semester – IV Topics for Choice Based Credits (Four credits) :**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-  
presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students will  
have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of  
the group opted which includes interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4  
credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for  
viva –presentation.

- (1) Clinical Trials and Human Rights
- (2) Poverty and Population vis-à-vis Human Rights
- (3) Illiteracy and Corruption and Human Rights
- (4) Globalization and Human Rights
- (5) International Terrorism and Human Rights
- (6) Sustainable development- Need for Human Rights Education
- (7) Science and Technology vis-à-vis Human Rights Ethics
- (8) Human Rights and Duties – Areas of harmony and conflict
- (9) Public Interest Lawyering and Human Rights.

### **References :—**

Julius Stone, *Human Rights and Human Justice* (2000) Universal  
Publication, New Delhi.

Agarwal H.O-*Implementation of Human Rights Contents with Special  
reference to India-1993* D.K Publishers, New Delhi

Baxi Upendra-Mambeino's *Helmet? Human Rights in the Changing world*,

Har Anand Publishers,1994

BaxiUpendra-Rights to be Human (1986)

BaxiU-HumanRights,AccountabilityandDevelopment-IndianJournal of International Law(1978)

B.P.SinghSehgal-Human Rights in India (1996)

Justice Hosbet Suresh, “All Human Rights are Fundamental Rights”- Universal Law Publication, New Delhi

Krishna Iyer V.R-Human Rights- A Judge’s Miscellany (1995)

IyerKrishna V. R-Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs, D.K.Publishers, New Delhi1993

IyerKrishna V.R-The Dialectics and Dilemmas of Human Rights- Yesterday, Today andTomorrow

The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women’s Human Rights (2000) Oxford

NHRC Annual Reports, New Delhi

M.G.Chitkara-Human Rights: Commitment and Betrayal (1996)

Raman Kannamma-Universality of Human Rights Discourse-an overview- Department of Civics and Politics, University of Mumbai, Mumbai 1998

Vijapur Abdul Rahim (Ed) Essays on International Human Rights- 1991 South Asian Publishers Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi

Justice Venkataramiah-Human Rights in the Changing world (1998)

Sehgal B.P S-Human Rights in India-Problems and Prospects, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi 1995

Weeramantry C G-Human Rights and Scientific and Technology Development,1990

## **GROUP V – CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To analyze the general principles of the Criminal law.
- In-depth study of theories of punishment.
- Analyzing judicial trends on the rights of the accused.

### **OUTCOME**

- Expert knowledge in Criminal Jurisprudence.
- Help the students to evaluate the criminal justice system.
- Deep understanding regarding the enforcing agencies of the criminal justice system.

## **PAPER I – CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE – (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- Deliberation of the students on various aspects of crime, criminal laws and criminal justice.
- Acquainting them to understand the issues relating to the notion of “group liability” in a crime.
- Acquainting students with the notions of private defense
- Acquainting students with the constitution and functioning of International Criminal Court.
- To inculcate amongst students to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system and Concept of Decriminalization.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:



- The program provides great opportunity and gives in depth knowledge to students who intend to pursue practice in criminal law. Assisting them to understand the nature and various issues regarding criminal administration.
- The program inculcates research oriented aptitude in students with regard to various topics under criminal legal system in India.
- Sensitizing students with specific issues and challenges relating to effective implementation of laws under criminal jurisprudence..

#### **Module-I (1 Credit)**

- 1. Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice**
- 2. Administration of Criminal Justice – Meaning, Necessity and Growth**
- 3. Doctrine of Mens Rea and Exceptions:**
  - Negligence
  - Physical Element in Crime- Actus Reus
- 4. Stages in Commission of Crime:**
  - Inchoate Crimes
  - Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy

#### **Module- II (1 Credit)**

- 5. Principle of Group Liability in Crime.**
- 6. Fundamental Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence:**
  - Test of Criminality /Legality
  - Presumption of Innocence
  - Double Jeopardy
  - De Minimus Non Curat Lex Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact Jus Necessitas

- 7. General Exceptions.**
- 8. Right of Private Defense**

**Module – III (1 Credit)**

- 9. Theories and kinds of punishment**
- 10. Right to Protection of the accused**
- 11. Strict Liability**

**Module – IV (1 Credit)**

- 12. International Criminal Court**
- 13. Concept of Decriminalisation**

**References :—**

- Glanville Williams : Criminal Law (The general part)  
Jarome Hall : General Principles of Criminal Law  
FitzGerald : Criminal Law and punishment  
Moberly : Ethics of Punishment  
RamChandra Nigam : Criminal Law  
Tapas Kumar Banerjee : Back ground to Indian Criminal Law  
Commission of India, Forty Second  
Report Chapter 3 (1971) Criminal  
Procedure Code, 1973 14th and 41st Report of  
Indian Law Commission

## **PAPER II - PENAL LAWS – (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To have in-depth knowledge of Penal laws in India.
- An comparative study of Indian and International Penal laws.
- Legal awareness about Cyber crime and Information Technology, Act.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students

- To suggest reforms in the Penal laws in India.
- To suggest reforms in Juvenile law.

### **Module-I (1 Credit )**

#### **1. Offences under Indian Penal Code :**

Offences Against the State Offences  
Relating to Elections Offences  
Relating to Religion  
Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety,  
Convenience, Decency and Morals  
Reforms in I.P.C.

### **Module-II (1 Credit )**

#### **2. The Maharashtra Control of Organised Crime Act, 1999**

#### **3. The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002**

### **Module-III (1 Credit)**

#### **4. Cyber Crimes under Information Technology Act**

## **Module-IV (1 Credit )**

### **5. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:**

- The Basic Concepts
- Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency
- Legislative Approaches
- Indian Context Juvenile Delinquency Judicial Contribution
- Implementation
- Preventive Strategies

### **References :—**

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- Ratanlal&Dhirajlal – Law of Crime
- Smith &Hogen – Criminal Law

## **PAPER III - CRIMINOLOGY – (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To understand criminology as a science.
- To avail deep knowledge of various theories of criminology.
- To gain in depth study of victimology.

### **OUTCOME**

- Students get the comparative study of ancient and modern criminology.
- Help in critical study of causes of crimes.
- It helps to study the socio economic rehabilitation of criminals.

### **Module-I (1 Credit )**

#### **1. Concept of Crime. Criminal Law, Criminology as a Science:**

1.2. Development and Crime

#### **2. Criminology From – Ancient to Modern thought**

:Pre-classical – classical – Neo classical

Cartographic School

Socialist School

Dr. Lombroso theory

Approach of Radical Criminologist

### **Module-II (1 Credit )**

#### **3. Multiple Factor theory.**

#### **4. Causes of Crimes:**

Socio –Cultural

Physical

Economic

Psychological

Mass Media & Crime

### **Module-III (1 Credit )**

#### **5. Privileged Class Deviance and Indian Legal order:**

Notion of Privileged Class Deviance  
White Collar Crimes  
Official Deviance  
Police Deviance

#### **6. Professional Deviance of Lawyers, Teachers, Judges, Journalists, Doctors, Technocrats, etc.:**

Unethical Practices at the Indian bar  
The Lentin Commission Report  
The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical Journalism  
Medical Malpractice

### **Module-IV (1 Credit )**

#### **7. Response of Indian Legal Order:**

Vigilance Commission Public  
Accounts Committee  
Ombudsman  
Commission of Enquiry  
Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

#### **References :—**

A.S. Siddique - Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow  
Dr. Sethana - Society and the Criminal, Southern and Cresscy -  
Principles of Criminology Law Commission of India 42 Report Chap.3 (1971)  
Sutherland & Cresey - Principles of Criminology Barnes & Teeters  
- New Horizons in Criminology  
Dr. Suresh Mane - Crime, Criminal Law & Criminology, 2007. Tapaskumar  
Banerjee - Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990) R. Company & Co.,  
Calcutta.  
Tapan - Crimes, Justice and Correction

## **PAPER – IV COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM – (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Forward deliberation to the students regarding notions of force, coercion and violence.
- Acquainting them to understand the concept of Force Monopoly of modern laws.
- Acquainting students with the notions of Collective political violence and legal order.
- Acquainting students with the nature scope of agrarian violence in 18<sup>th</sup>& 19<sup>th</sup>centuries in INDIA.
- To inculcate students to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system in India with specific reference to collective violence.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- The program provide great opportunity and gives in depth knowledge to students who intend to pursue practice in criminal law
- The program inculcates research oriented aptitude in students with regard to various topics under criminal law system in India.
- Sensitizing students specifically issues and challenges relating to law and crime in Global arena.

## **Module - I (1 Credit )**

### **1. Introductory:**

Notions of 'force', 'coercion', 'violence' Distinctions:  
'symbolic' violence, 'institutionalized' violence,  
'structural violence'

Legal order as a coercive normative order

Force-monopoly of modern law

Freedom of speech and incitement to violence

'Collective political violence' and legal order Notion  
of legal and extra- legal repression"

### **2. Approaches to Violence in India:**

Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender  
based

Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian and Islamic traditions  
in India.

Gandhiji's approach to non-violence

Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial  
struggle

Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly  
over violence during the colonial period

## **Module - II (1 Credit )**

### **3. Agrarian Violence and Repression:**

The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 Centuries  
in India

Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political  
(agrarian) violence

The Telangana struggle and the legal order

The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on  
Arwal Massacre



### **Module - III (1 Credit )**

#### **4. Violence against the Weaker Sections:**

- Notion of Atrocities
- Incidence of Atrocities
- Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities
- Violence Against Women and Children

### **Module - IV (1 Credit )**

#### **5. Caste/Communal Violence:**

- Incidence and courses of 'communal' violence
- Findings of various commissions of enquiry
- The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence
- Operation of criminal justice system, trial in relation to communal violence

**NOTE:** Choice of further areas will have to be made by the teacher and taught.

#### **References :—**

- A.R. Desai, (ed)- Peasant Struggles in India, (1979)
- A.R. Desai - Agrarian Struggles in India: after Independence 1986)
- A.R. Desai, Violation of democratic Rights in India (1986).
- D.A. Dhangare - Peasant Movement in India: 1920-1950(1983)
- G.Shah-Ethnic Minorities and Nation Building :Indian Experience (1984) Mark Juergensmeyer - "The Logic of Religious Violence: The Case of Punjab" 22 Contributionsto Indian Sociology 65(1988)
- K.S.Shukla-"Sociologyof Deviant Behaviour," in 3 ICSSRSurveyof Sociologyand Special Anthropology 1969-1979(1986).
- Ranjit Guha - Element any Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India (1983) Ranjit Guba(ed) Subaltern Studies Vol. 1-6(1983-1988) Rajni Kothari - State Against Democracy (1987)
- T. Honderich - Violence for Equality(1980)
- U. Baxi-"Dissent, Developmentand Violence" in R, Meagher(ed) Law and Social Change: Indo-Amercian Reflections 92(1988).
- U. Baxi - (ed) Law and Poverty: Critical Essays, (1988)

**PAPER V - PENOLOGY : TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS -  
– (TOTAL 4 CREDITS)**

**OBJECTIVE**

- Forward deliberation to the students on definitions pertaining to penology, various theories of punishment.
- Acquainting them to understand the issues relating to capital punishment.
- Acquainting students with the notions and approaches of sentencing.
- Acquainting students with nature of offenders.
- To inculcate students to evaluate critically the contemporary criminal justice system in India with specific reference to imprisonment.

**OUTCOME**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- The program provides great opportunity and gives in depth knowledge to students who intend to pursue practice in criminal law. Assisting them to understand the nature and theories of punishment
- The program enunciates research oriented aptitude in students with regard to various topics under criminal legal system in India.

- Sensitizing students with specific issues and challenges relating to effective implementation of laws under criminaljurisprudence.

## **Module - I (1 Credit )**

### **1. Introductory:**

Definition of Penology

### **2. Theories of Punishment:**

#### 2. Theories of Punishment

Retribution

Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence

Utilitarian: Intimidation

Behavioural prevention : Incapacitation Behavioural

prevention: Rehabilitation - Expiation Classical Hindu and Islamic Approaches

## **Module - II (1 Credit )**

### **3. The Problems of Capital Punishment:**

Constitutionality of Capital Punishment

Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India

– An inquiry through the statute law

Law Reform Proposals

## **Module – III (1 Credit )**

### **4. Approaches to Sentencing:**

Alternatives to Imprisonment

Probation

Corrective labour Fines

Collective fines Juvenile

Institutions

Rehabilitative Programmes

## **5. Sentencing:**

- Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws
- Sentencing in white collar crime
- Pre-sentence hearing Sentencing for habitual offender
- Summary punishment
- Plea-bargaining

## **Module - IV (1 Credit )**

### **6. Imprisonment:**

- The State of India's jails today
- Prison Reforms in India
- The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons
- Classification of prisoners
- Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff
- Deviance by custodial staff
- Open prisons
- Judicial surveillance – basis – development reforms

### **References :—**

Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch.3(1971)  
Responsibility and Punishment (1975)  
Siddique A.S.- Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow  
S. Chhabra - The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970).  
S.K. Shukla - "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR  
SurveyofSociologyandSocialAnthropology1969-179(1986)  
Tapas Kumar Banerjee - Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990),  
R. Campray & Co., Calcutta.

## **PAPER VI - FORENSIC SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF CRIME ( 4 CREDITS)**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To gain an in-depth analysis of forensic science and criminal justice system.
- To study the modern scientific methods of crime control.
- To study the problems related to International crime.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students:

- To help the students to understand the role of forensic science in the criminal justice system.
- To motivate the students to do research in field of forensic science and law.
- To give the students an exposure about forensic science and criminal law from across the globe.

### **Module – I (1 Credit )**

- 1. Forensic Science – An Integral component of Criminal Justice system –Scope**
- 2. Development of Forensic Science in India**

### **Module – II (1 Credit )**

- 3. An Introduction to:**

Forensic Laboratories  
Forensic Biology  
Forensic Toxicology  
Forensic Anthropology  
Forensic Ballistics  
Forensic Documents  
Forensic Medicine

### **Module – III (1 Credit )**

#### **4. Modern Scientific Methods of Crime Control and Prevention:**

Electrical Traps to catch thieves, burglars  
Truth Telling Drugs  
Lie Detector  
Atomat Breatha lyser  
Traffipax Camera  
Magnetic Gun  
Night Vision Binoculars  
Portable Bomb Sniffer  
Detection of Note Forgery by use of ultra violet rays

### **Module - IV (1 Credit )**

#### **5. Inter state crimes and Criminals:**

The problem of International Crime  
International Co-operation  
International Criminal Police Organisation (Interpol)

#### **References :—**

R.Deb.- Criminology, Criminal and Investigation. Soderman  
And O'Connell-Modern Criminal Investigation  
Dr.J.P.Modi -A Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Nigel  
Morland -Science in CrimeDetection.  
The Indian Police Journal  
International Criminal Police Review Journal.

### **Semester – IV Topics for Choice Based Credits (Four credits)**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

Law of defamation & Freedom of speech  
Study of Criminal behavior vis-à-vis increasing criminality  
Tackling Collective Violence vis-à-vis Innovative Policing Techniques.  
Ethical Issues & Medical Profession.  
Cyber Crimes & Remedies.  
Juvenile Justice System in India & Juvenile Psychology. Corruption  
Laws & Elections in India.  
White Collar Criminality & Corporate Crimes.

**References :—**

Dr. Sethna: Society & The Criminal.  
Dr. J P Modi: A Text book of Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology  
Moberly : Ethics of Punishment  
S K Shukla: Sociology of Deviant Behaviour.  
U. Baxi: Dissent, Development & Violence

**GROUP VI - ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL ORDER  
(4 CREDIT)**

**PAPER I - ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT : LAW  
AND POLICY**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To acquaint the students with the issues of domestic and global environment as based on the ancient and medieval writings.
- To understand the impact of environment on development.
- To give an exposure and insight into the policies and laws till date.

**OUTCOMES**

**On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:**

- Identify key environmental issues at the planetary, international, national, state and local level;
- Analyze the relationships between environmental laws across multiple sectors and jurisdictions (local, state, national and international) and the interactions with regulatory and policy frameworks beyond the environmental sector;
- Develop and execute original environmental law research on a focused topic area.



## **Module – I (1 Credit)**

### **1. The Idea of Environment:**

Ancient and medieval writings

Traditions

Natural and Biological science : perspectives

Modern concept: Conflicting dimensions

### **2. Development:**

Right to development

Sustainable development – national and international Perspectives

Developing economies

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **3. Policy and Law:**

From Stockholm to Rio and after

Post – Independence India

Role of government

Five Year Plans Forest

Policy Conservation

strategy Water policy

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **4. Population, Environment and Development**

:Population explosion and environmental impact

Population and development

Population and sustainable development

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **5. Constitutional Perspectives:**

Fundamental Right to environment

Enforcement of the right

Directive principles and fundamental duties

Legislative power

Environment : Emerging concepts and challenges

Polluter pay principle : absolute liability of hazardous

Industry

Precautionary principle

Public trust doctrine

### **References :—**

C.M. Abraham, *Environmental Jurisprudence in India* (1999), Kluwer  
Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, *This Fissured, Island : An Ecological History of India* (1996), Oxford.

Christopher D. Stone. *Should Trees Have Standing and other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment* (1996). Oceana  
Stuart Bell and Donald McGillivray. *Environmental Law* (2000), Blackstone Press  
Charles A.R. Webster, *Environment Health Law* (1981).

Department of Science and Technology, Government of India. *Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection* (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).

KailashThakur, *Environmental Protection: Law and Policy in India* (1997) Deep & Deep Pub. , New Delhi.

Leelakrishnan P et.all (eds) *Law and Environment* (1990), Eastern  
LeelakrishnanP. *The Environmental Law in India* (1999), Butterworths-India

R.B.Singh & Suresh Misra, *Environmental Law in India* (1996), Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.

Rochard L. Riversz et.al. (eds). *Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development*, (2000). Cambridge.

Environmental Policy Law (1992), Thomas J. Schoenbaum. Foundation Press, Inc, Westbury, New York.

Temples or Tombs industry versus, Darryl D'Monte. Environment: Three Controversies (1985). Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi.

Indian Journal of Public administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration. July-September, 1988 Vol. XXXV, No.3 pp 353-801.

Environment Concerns and Strategies (1988). Ashish, Delhi, Khosho. Centre for Science and Environment. The State of India's

Environment 1982. The State of India's Environment 1984-85 and The State of Indian Environment 1999-2000.

World Commission on Environment and Development. Our Common Future (1987). Oxford

## **PAPER II - RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THE LAW**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To offer an insight into the current scholarly knowledge on environmental resources.
- To develop knowledge and understanding of related norms and ethics in the field.
- To undertake responsibility either as an individual or as a team member to study the existing policies of resource management.

### **OUTCOMES**

- To understand the basic classification of the various natural resources available.
- To gain knowledge on the various inter and intra territorial disputes concerning the resources.
- To understand the various aspects of Management of these resources.
- To gain insight into the legal framework regarding various cases in the Supreme and High Courts.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Water :**

Salinity  
Bund and spill ways  
Aquaculture and fishing : Regulation  
Irrigation  
Ground water management  
Interstate water management and disputes

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **Land :**

Controls on land development  
Eco-friendly land planning : conservation, utilization and conversion  
Mining and quarrying

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **2. Concepts of Common Property and State Property:**

Forest  
Wildlife  
Common facilities and the right to use : roads, parks, pathways, lakes, rivers  
Natural heritage-Tribal habitat  
Historical monuments  
Wet lands: Wise use concept

## **Module-IV (1 Credit)**

### **3. Energy:**

Sources  
Energy related environmental problems : tapping, transmission and utilization, Indiscriminate use Utilization of conventional energy : hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear  
Non-conventional energy : Solar, wind, tidal and biogas

**References :—**

- Animal Welfare in Europe (1997), Kluwer, David B. Wilkins. Agriculture and Sustainable Use in Europe (1998) Kluwer, Enid M. Barson and Lila Nielson (eds.)
- Blackston's Guide to Contaminated Land (2000), Blackstone Press, Trevor Hella Well.
- Basic Legal Documents on International Animal Welfare and Wild Life Conservation (1000). Kluwer.
- Common, Boundary/Common Problems: The Environmental Consequences of Energy Production (1982), Mark Austen and Tamara Richards.
- Environmental Jurisprudence in India (1999), Kluwer, Abraham C.M.
- Environmental Policy and Law in India(1988), Butterworths, India, Armin Rozencranz, et. Al.(eds).
- Environmental Law, (1999) Butterworths, London, David Hughes.
- Environmental Improvement through Economic Incentives (1977), Fredrick R. Anderson, Et.al.
- Environmental Protection: Law and Policy in India(1997), Kailash Thakur, Natural Heritage of India(1989), R.K. Publishers, Delhi, A.R. Bamand P.N. Gantam.
- The Environmental Law in India (1999). Butterworths – India, Leelakrishnan, P.
- India's Environmental Policies, Programmes and Stewardship (1999). Kluwer, Diwedi.
- Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration. July-September, 1988, Vol. XXXV, No.3.
- Protection and Management of Our Natural Resources, Wild Life and Habitat (1997), Oceana, Jack Grosse,
- Law and Environment (1990), Leelakrishnan, P et. Al. (eds.)
- Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, London, U.K.(1998). Kluwer, Enid M. Barron, et.al.(eds).
- Standing Committee on Environmental Law American Bar Association, Our Forest, Our Future(1999), Cambridge, Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi WCED.
- Threatened Plants of India: A State of the Art Report (1980), S.K. Jain and A.R.K. Sastry.

## **PAPER III - PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To understand the effects of environmental pollution on ecosystems and the human health.
- To describe some key principles that support pollution control and pollution prevention.
- To understand the legal control and sanctions against pollution.

### **OUTCOMES**

- To identify sources, causes and effects of pollution.
- To analyze the environmental effects of air pollution on plant, animal kingdoms and humankind.
- To take basic actions to minimize air pollution, prevention and control.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Pollution:**

Meaning

Kinds of pollution and their impact

#### **2. Pollution of Water:**

Definition

Ground water pollution

Sources

Critique of existing laws

Machinery  
Powers  
Function  
Offences and penalties

### **3. Pollution of Air:**

Pollutants and effects  
Modalities of control  
Conflicts of jurisdiction of different control  
Agencies  
Critique of the existing legal frame work

### **Module – II (1 Credit)**

#### **4. Noise Pollution:**

Sources and effects  
Different legal controls  
Need for specific law

### **Module – III (1 Credit)**

#### **5. Disposal of Waste:**

Kinds of wastes  
Disposal agencies : local bodies and other agencies Treatments,  
Disposal and recycling of wastes

### **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

#### **6. Sanctions against Pollution:**

Efficacy of criminal and civil sanctions  
Corporate liability, civil and criminal  
Should penalties be prohibitive?  
Civil liability, compensatory and penal  
Administrative compensation system  
Incentives to pollution control  
Market-based Instruments for abating Industrial Pollution



## References :—

Enid. M. Barson and Ilga Nielson (eds.), Agriculture and Sustainable Use in Europe (1998), Kulwer

EnvironmentPolicyandLawinIndia(2000),ButterworthsIndia,Armin Rozencranz et.al.(eds.).

Environmental Law (1999), Butterworths, London, David Hughes.  
Environmental and Land Controls Registration (1976), Bobbs-Merril, New York, Daniel R. Mandekar.

Froodorick R. Anderson, et.al., Environmental Improvement Through Economic Incentives (1977).

KailashThakur,  
EnvironmentalProtectionLawandPolicyinIndia(1997),Deep&Deep publications, New Delhi

John F.Mc. Eldownery and Sharron Mc. Eldownery,Environmental Law and Regulation (2000), Blackstone Press.

Leelakrishnan, P, The Environment Law in India (1999), Butterworths.

Indian Law Institute, Mass Disasters and Multinational Liability: The Bhopal Case (1986)

Inconvenient Forum and Convenient Catastrophe: The Bhopal Case (1986)

Leelakrishnan, P et.al. (eds), Law and Environment (1990)

## **PAPER IV – ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the historic development of international environmental law.
- to identify and describe basic principles and rules.
- To outline the international legal system.

### **OUTCOMES**

This course enables students:

- To consider the role of concept of sustainable development and its impact on international environmental law.
- To consider the adequacy of the international legal system.
- To address substantive issues relating to regional and global environmental issues.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Environmental Federalism and International Order:**

Unitary approach  
Decentralised approach

#### **2. Sustainable Development.**

#### **3. International Concern for Environment Protection:**

World environment movement  
Natural and cultural heritage  
Role of international and regional organizations

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **4 International Obligations towards Sustainable Development:**

International financing policy World environment fund  
Global Environment Facility (GEF)  
International Co-operation  
Poverty alleviation

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **5 Marine Environment:**

Marine resources : conservation and exploitation  
Scientific research and exploration  
Antarctic environment International Seabed Authority  
Pollution from ships  
Dumping of oil and other wastes into the sea

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **6 Trans-boundary Pollution Hazards:**

Oil pollution  
Nuclear fall outs and accidents  
Acid rain  
Chemical Pollution Green house effect  
Depletion of ozone layer  
Space pollution

### **7 Control of Multinational Corporations and Containment of Environmental Hazards:**

Problems of liability and control mechanisms  
Disaster management at international level  
Monopoly of biotechnology by MNCs

## **8 Disposal and Dumping of Hazardous Wastes: Transnational Problem and Control with special reference to Basel Convention of 1989:**

### **References :—**

- British Institute of International and Comparative Law. Common Boundary/Common Problems : The Environmental Consequences of Energy Production (1982).
- Competing Norms in the Law of Marine Environmental Protection (1997), Kluwer, Henrick Ringbom (ed).
- Control of Multinational Corporations and Containment of Environmental Hazards, Global Commons” 15 AM.U.INT’LL.Rev.5.pp 976-1038 (1999).
- Developments in Nuclear Energy Law (1999), Kluwer Environmental Regulation of Oil and Gas (1998), Kluwer. Environmental Protection: Text and Materials (1997), Butterworths Nathali L.T.J. Horbach, Contemporary, Sir Elworthy and Jane Holder Environmental Justice and Market Mechanism (1999) Kluwer, Claus Bosselmann and Benjamin J. Richardson, “Elephants, Donkeys and other creatures? Presidential Election Cycles and International Law of the, J.M. Spector,
- International Toxic Risk Management (1999), Cambridge, Cambridge Aynsley Kellor,
- Indian Law Institute, Legal Control of Environmental Pollution (1980), Zhiguo Gao,
- Protecting the Polar Marine Environment (2000), Dovor Vidas,
- New Technologies and Law of Marine Environment (2000) Kluwer, Jean-Pierre Beurier,
- Priya Kanjan Trivedi, International Environmental Laws (1996), A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.
- Richard L. Reverszet.al.(eds) Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge.
- Selected Documents on International Environmental Law (1975). London.
- Standing Committee on Environmental Law American Bar Association.

Varshney, C.K.(ed.) Water Pollution and Management (1983) Wiley Eastern, New Delhi.

World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future (1987), Oxford.

## **PAPER V - BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND LEGAL ORDER**

### **OBJECTIVES**

- To understand the functioning of the domestic legal instruments in preserving Biological diversity.
- To critically study the cases relating to the preservation of Biological diversity.
- To develop legal research on the above in achieving sustainable development.

### **OUTCOME**

This course enables students;

- To understand the functioning of the domestic legal instruments in preserving Biological Diversity.
- To gain an appreciation of the stake holders in achieving and engaging with the legal instruments.
- To formulate various policies with the parameters of Global Environmental Concerns.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. Bio-diversity:**

Meaning

Need for protection of bio-diversity

Dependence of human life on the existence in flora and fauna

Significance of wild life

Medicinal plants

Plant and micro-organism

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2. Bio-diversity and Legal Regulation:**

- Bio-diversity Act
- Utilization of flora and fauna for bio-medical purposes
- Experimentation on animals: Legal and ethical issues
- Genetic mutation of seeds and micro-organisms
- Genetic engineering
- Legal mechanisms of control
- Recognition of regional and local agencies

### **3. Development Projects and Destruction of Bio diversity : Concept of Sustainable Development**

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **4. Problems in Legal Regulation of Medicinal Plants:**

- Cosmetic plants
- Animal products
- Utilization of flora and fauna for bio-medical purposes by
- Multi-national corporations, Problems and Control
- Regulation of trade in wild-life products

## **Module – IV (1 Credit)**

### **5. Legal framework for Development and Protection of Sanctuaries:**

- Parks
- Zoos
- Biosphere resources
- Protection of genetic resources for agriculture

**References: —**

P.N. Bhat, “Conservation of Animal Genetic Resources in India” - Animal Genetic Resources, Conservation and Management FAO, Rome, (1981).

P.N. Bhat, et.al., Animal Genetic Resources in India (1981).

Arjun Prasad Nagore, Biological Diversity and International Environmental Law (1996) A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.

Project Large, Plant Variety Protection and Plant Biotechnology-Options for India (1999) Allied.

M.S. Swaminathan, Genetic Conservation: Microbes to Man, Presidential Address at XV International Congress of Genetics, New Delhi, India, ,December 12-21, 1983

K.L. Mehta and R.L. Arora, Plant Genetic Resources of India; their Diversity and Conservation (1982), National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi.

Wild Genetic Resources, Earthscan Press Briefing Document No.33, Earthscan, London (1982)



## **PAPER VI—ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIONS**

### **OBJECTIVE**

- To give an in-depth knowledge of the general laws on environmental concerns.
- To provide a comparative analysis of the various National and International Laws.
- To critically analyze the various judgments of the Supreme Courts and the National Green Tribunal, To develop a legal mechanism for SustainableDevelopment.

### **OUTCOME**

On successful completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Explain the fundamental concepts of Environmental Laws and develop research in the field.
- Effectively engage the students with various institutions dealing with environmental issues.
- Have a deeper understanding of ethical, social, moral and political content of environmental concerns.

### **Module – I (1 Credit)**

#### **1. General Laws on Environmental Concern:**

Code of Criminal Procedure : Public nuisance  
Provisions in the Indian Penal code  
Local bodies law : an overview

## **Module – II (1 Credit)**

### **2. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:**

Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

‘Necessary and proper clause’: concentration of power on the Central Government

Delegated legislation: power to make rules, regulation and to issue directions

Delegation of powers

## **Module – III (1 Credit)**

### **3. Coastal Zone Management:**

- Sea erosion

-CRZ Notification

Prohibitions and exemptions

Permissible activities

-Classification of zones

Regulation of sea resorts

-Eco-tourism

- Coastal zone management plans

Aquaculture

### **4. Laws on Hazardous Substance**

## **Module – IV (1Credit)**

### **5. Preparedness on Environmental Disasters**

### **6. Emerging Legal Controls:**

Eco-mark Environmental

audit

Environment Impact Assessment

Public participation in environmental decision making

Environment Information

## **References :—**

Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report)

David Hughes, Environmental Law (1999), Butterworths, London Armin Rozencranz, et.al.(eds.), Environmental Policy and Law in India (2000), Oxford.

Findley, R.W. and Farber, D.A., Environmental Law

Indian Law Institute, Environment Protection Act : An Agenda for Implementation (1987)

IndianJournalofPublicAdministration,SpecialNumberonEnvironment andAdministration,July-September1988,Vol..XXXV,No.3.

Leelakrishnan, P. et.al. (eds), Law and Environment, (1990), Eastern, Lucknow

The Environmental Law in India (1999), Butterworths, India

## **SEMESTER IV - COMPONENTS OF CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (4 credits)**

Revised; The Fourth Semester shall be of Dissertation of 80 marks and Viva-presentation of 20 marks (4 credits). For the balance 100 marks the students would have choice to select the topic for project from the topics listed in the syllabus of the group opted which will have interdisciplinary approach. Out of 100 marks (4 credits), 50 marks (2 Credits) would be for project and 50 marks (2 credits) for viva –presentation.

1. Environment & Constitutional Perspectives
2. Environment Protection & Role of Media
3. Global Warming & Environment Protection
4. Environmental Legislation & Corporate Social Responsibility
5. Environmental Pollution & Civil Liability
6. Environmental Legislations & Intellectual Property Rights
7. Criminal Jurisprudence & Environment Safeguards
8. Environment Protection & Disaster Management

### **References :—**

The Environmental Law in India (1999), Leelakrishnan P.  
D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law, (1994). Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report)  
Environment Law Journals and Reports.  
Intellectual Property (1999 edition) by W. R. Cornish (Sweet & Maxwell)  
Indian Law Institute, Environment Protection Act : An Agenda for Implementation (1987)  
Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on

Environment and Administration, July-September 1988, Vol.XXXV, No.3.  
Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep  
& Deep publications, New Delhi.

## FEES

The details of the fees for the LL.M. Degree Course for the academic year 2020-2021 are as follows :—

<b>LL.M. Degree Course</b>	<b>First &amp; Second Semester Rs. P.</b>	<b>Third &amp; Fourth Semester Rs. P.</b>
Tuition Fees	3000.00*	3000.00
Library Fees including Smart Card Fee	1080.00	1080.00
P.G. Registration Fees	825.00	—
Gymkhana Fees	125.00	125.00
Caution Money	10.00	—
Sports & Cultural Activities National Service Scheme	24.00	10.00
Ekak Yojana	10.00	
E Suvidha Fee	50.00	
University Student Welfare Fund	06.00	
Disaster Relief Fund	10.00	10.00
Students Group Insurance	40.00	40.00
Vice Chancellor's Fund Contribution	20.00	
Prospectus	100.00	
E-Charge	10.00	20.00
University Sports Contribution	60.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5370.00</b>	<b>4285.00</b>

**\* Foreign students are required to pay Rs. 15,000/- as tuition fees for LL.M. degree course.**

@ Applicable only in the first year.

**Transfer/Migration Certificate:**

Candidates of this University are required to produce a Transfer Certificate from the Institution last attended and graduates of other Universities are required to produce a certificate of eligibility from the Registrar of this University before they can be admitted to the Department. Students of other Universities who are admitted in the Department on the strength of provisional eligibility certificate must invariably submit before the end of the first term, the Migration and other necessary certificates for confirming their admission. Particulars in this regard can be obtained from the Office of the Department. The candidates admitted from other than Mumbai University are required to pay fee for Procedural Document Verification for confirmation of validity of Statement of Marks and other Certificate so their previous University and confirmation of Eligibility to their LL.M. Course.

**Government of India Post-Metric Scholarship to Backward Class Students :**

The scheme of Grant of Government of India Scholarships to the Backward Class students (S.C/S.T/D.T./ N.T/ V.J.N.T/OBC and S.Ts outside Specified Area in Vidarbha) for post-S.S.C. courses is implemented by the Director of Social Welfare, M.S., Poona. All the Backward Class students undertaking approved post-S.S.C. courses are considered eligible for the Government of India Scholarship with the following exceptions:—

1. The students switching over to another professional line after completing professional course in one line viz. LL.B. after B.T / B.Ed. or B.F. will not be eligible.
2. The student failing in the term/annual examination are not considered eligible for the Scholarship. One failure is, however,

condoned in respect of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes students pursuing Medical and Engineering courses.

3. Book bank scheme for the Backward class students who are entitled for scholarship are available in the Department.



4. Students belonging to Scheduled Case including NavBuddhist, Scheduled Tribes, DT and NT categories, who are not eligible under EBC Scheme as per Govt. letter No. Shikshan/ Bhasashi/2/191 ka-11 SamajKalyan Sanchalanalaya Maharashtra Rajya,Pune dated 18th February 1991 are required to pay only admission and registration fees at the time of admission.

### **Value of Scholarships :**

The Government of India Scholarship includes maintenance charges, fees and expenses on approved student tours in respect of professional courses and typing/printing of thesis of the research scholar. The maintenance charges payable to the students are given in detail in Rule V of the Government of India Regulations. The rate of maintenance charges varies according to the educational courses a student would like to select.

The Government of India Scholarship to the Scheduled Tribe students is granted irrespective of the income while the Government of India Scholarship to the S.Cs., N.T. and V.J.N.Ts. students is granted on the basis of income. No Scholarship is granted in the following cases:—

1. If the income of the parents/guardians from all sources exceeds Rs. 1,00,000/- p.a. for OBC, VJNT.
2. If the income of the parents/guardians from all sources exceeds Rs. 2,00,000/- p.a. for SC, ST.
3. If the student is the third child of same parents/guardians receiving post-metric education.
4. Students in full-time employment.
5. Repeater except in case of Medical and Engineering Courses.
6. For same Stages of education.
7. From one professional course to another professional course.

8. Students has to pay the full course fee:
  - (i) if fails to submit scholarship / Freeship form online and submit a copy of the same to the Department of Law in giventime.
  - (ii) if the form is rejected by the office of the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Maharashtra
9. Students from other than Maharashtra State will not be eligible for the Scholarship / Freeship awarded by the Department of Social Welfare, Govt. of Maharashtra

The students who are eligible for Government of India Scholarship will not be required to pay fees which are of compulsory nature.

### **Procedure for Submission of Form for GOI Scholarship :**

All Backward Class students and the students coming under the Lower Income Group should apply for the Government of India Scholarships in the prescribed form through their respective colleges in the month of June. The application forms will be made available to them at the time of their admission. All the students should be vigilant enough to fill in the form complete in all respects as any omission or incorrect/ false information is apt to disqualify them for the above scholarship. The students having a gap in their education should invariably file a Court affidavit declaring as to what they were doing during the intervening period.

The students who were in receipt of Government of India Scholarships last year have to apply for renewal of the same in the prescribed form. The students reading in B.A. Part I, B.Sc. Part I, M.A. Part I, M.Ed. Part I, B.Ed. Part I, First Year Engineering etc. will be treated

as fresh candidates for the purposes of scholarship and as such they are required to apply for scholarship in the prescribed form.

**N.B.:**—Students are required to submit all the documents required for Scholarship/Freeship within one month from the date of admission to their course failing which their applications for Scholarship/Freeship will be rejected without intimation.

---

## **LIBRARY :**

Special care always taken for building up a good library and therefore sustained efforts are made for updating and maintaining the existing library facilities which cater to a large number of members of legal community of the University of Mumbai.

Two libraries are maintained by the University :—

1. Jawaharlal Nehru Library, Vidyanagari Campus and
2. University Library, Fort Campus

Application forms for Reader's Ticket are available in both the libraries. This application has to be submitted through the Department of Law with counter signature of the Head of the Department.

Students should familiarize themselves with the University library rules governing the following:

1. Reading facilities in the library;
2. Lending of books; and
3. Special facility to research students

All information regarding the library may be obtained from the Librarian, University of Mumbai.

The University Library contains extensive collection of comparative legal materials. The following are some of the rules :—

1. Readers, including the students of the Department are required to obtain a Reader's Ticket, which can be had by filling in the prescribed form. A Reader's Ticket is necessary for getting a book in the Library.
2. A reader will be required to submit the Reader's Ticket to the Library on each occasion that he wants to take out a book for study or reference. The book must be returned on the same day ten minutes before the Library closes. The Ticket will

- be returned when the book is returned. Failure to return the book on the same day may entail forfeiture of the Reader's Ticket.
3. Writing or making any marks in books or damaging them in any manner is strictly prohibited. Smoking and conversation are strictly prohibited on the Library premises.
  4. Books required for study in the Research Students' Room will be issued to *bona-fide* research students of the Department only on the recommendation of the teacher under whom the student is working.
  5. While borrowing one or more books the students shall make the necessary entries in the issue card in a legible hand.
  6. Books issued as above shall be returned within one week from the date of issue thereof. While returning each book there shall obtain the signature of the Library Assistant in accordance with the procedure laid down in this behalf. The issue of any book may be renewed at the end of the week, if not in demanded by other readers.
  7. Books issued from the Library must be kept in the locker or table provided for the purpose; they shall in no case be removed outside the premises of the Library; Any infringement of this rule may entail the forfeiture of the facilities offered in the behalf.
  8. Failure to return books in time or infringement of any rules in any manner may entail withdrawal of the facilities and forfeiture of deposit of caution money.
  9. Facility of Lending Section is available as per library rules.

## HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

### **Seats - Boys-25, Girls-07**

The University maintain hostel for the students of the University Departments. The Department is allocated some seats in the University Hostel.

Students seeking admission to the Hostel are required to fill in the prescribed application form which must be submitted to the Department Office before the last date notified in this regard.

Application forms may be obtained from the Office of the University Hostel. The allocation of seats in the Hostel will be notified on the Department notice-board. The Warden does not undertake to correspond about the allocation of seats or discuss the same with the applicant.

The Boy's Hostel is situated near Churchgate Station and is within a Kilometer from the University. The postal address of the Hostel is :—  
**Jagannath Shankarseth Hall, Mumbai University Hostel, 20, 'B', Road, Churchgate, Mumbai—400020.**

The girls are situated in the following locations:-

**Madame Cama Girl's Hostel, 179 behind LIC, Churchgate Mumbai 20(5 Seats)**

**Savitribai Phule Girl's Hostel Vidyanagari Kalina Mumbai -98 ( 2 Seats)**

Hostel accommodation for foreign students is provided in the International Students' House, ' C ' Road, Churchgate, Mumbai – 400 020.

## **DISCIPLINE**

- (a) All students are bound to obey the rules in force relating to maintenance of discipline and proper conduct among the students of the University.
  - (b) The general control of all premises occupied by the Departments is vested in the University. Regular uses of the premises is confined to the staff and the students. Person introducing visitors to the premises of the Department will be held responsible for their conduct.
  - (c) The premises of the Department should not, without permission from the University, be used for the sale or organised distribution of books/papers or other materials or for the making of collections for charitable or other purposes or for organising agitation of any kind.
-