



**VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA
UNIVERSITY**

JNANASAGARA CAMPUS, BALLARI – 583 105

Department of Studies in Law

SYLLABUS

**MASTER OF LAW (L.L.M)
(I to IV Semester)**

**With effect from
2021-22**

Preface

The Department of Law has been focusing on Learning Outcome based Curriculum Framework which is essentially a student-centric approach in terms of learning through curriculum and research. To enable these, various tools and techniques are adopted such as seminars and workshops for and by students. Seminars are conducted in classrooms with primary objective of encouraging them to step forward in public speaking while avoiding fear of stage. Another aim of class seminars is build good teaching skills in the students while encouraging them to take up public speaking on various issues in the society to spread legal awareness. The Department strives to conduct workshops regularly for research scholars, students, staff of the VSK University and others to spread knowledge on economic and social importance of laws present in the country.

Preamble

The Department of Law offers Master of Law (LL.M.) program to those graduates who have passed LL.B. examination. The program is 2 years and 4 semesters with Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and Business Laws as specialization. The program focuses on contemporary understanding of philosophy of law with special emphasis on Specialization subjects. The program is crafted to impart twin dimensions of advanced understanding of law and specialization subjects. The program focuses on imparting global standards of legal education in constitutional principles and the dynamic specialization. This one of this kind program uniquely touches both the ever relevant as well as the most significant subjects and offers them as specialization. The main reason for having an outcome based approach to curriculum is to meet and fulfill the expectation of students (present and prospective), employers and other stakeholders.

Programme Learning Objectives:

The overall aims of the LL.M. are to:

1. Have a clarified program with well-defined outcomes
2. Contemporary understanding of philosophy of law with special emphasis on Specialization subjects
3. Enable the students to achieve advanced understanding of law and its application
4. Include global competencies and attributes necessary for a student of law at masters level.

Programme Outcomes

By the end of the program, students will be able to –

PO1: Evaluate the growth of Indian legal jurisprudence at the global level while cherishing the existence of rule of law in the Indian society

PO2: Incorporate suitable application of law into various social problems existing in the society while appreciate the constitutional values and principles.

PO3: Students will be to demonstrate the fundamental and advanced grasp of specialization subjects.

PO4: Students will be able to explore and extract crucial information from laws and judicial pronouncements and critically examine the underlying assumptions, theories, and policies that guide judicial pronouncements.

PO5: Develop students with adequate skills to work in courts, businesses, and companies as a legal professional and also develop capability of self-employment.

PO6: Demonstrate adequate Legal research and legal reasoning abilities and apply it in the curriculum and in Legal practice.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

At the end of the programme, the students will be able to:

PSO1	Develop knowledge about Indian legal jurisprudence and other specialization subjects.
PSO2	Demonstrate ability to apply laws specific to various fields of law such as human rights.
PSO3	Demonstrate fundamental grasp of the courses needed of all post-graduates of law.
PSO4	Analyze and evaluate critically the underlying assumptions and reasoning in the court decisions.
PSO5	Acquire knowledge and skills necessary for legal practice and academia
PSO6	Develop adequate professional values and ethics to realize the constitutional principles in the society.



VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Distribution of Courses/Papers in Postgraduate Programme I to IV Semester as per Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Proposed for PG Programs

Department of Law

Without Practical

I-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FIRST	DSC1	21LLM1C1L	Legal Theories	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2	21LLM1C2L	Administrative Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3	21LLM1C3L	Law and Social Transformation	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4	21LLM1C4L	Human Rights	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5	21LLM1C5L	General International Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC1	21LLM1S1LT	Legal Communication Skills	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	DSCT	21LLM1C1T	Human Rights (DSC4) [District Court Case Analysis]	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for I Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - II

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
SECOND	DSC6	21LLM2C6L	Judicial Process	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7	21LLM2C7L	Women and the Child law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8	21LLM2C8L	Labour Laws	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9	21LLM2C9L	Banking and Insurance Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC10	21LLM2C10L	Intellectual Property Rights Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC2	21LLM2S2LT	Online Case Referencing	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	DSCT	21LLM2C2T	Labour Laws (DSC8) - [High Court Case Analysis]	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for II Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - III

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
THIRD	DSC11	21LLM3C11L	E-Legal Services	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	21LLM3C12L	Legal Research & Quantitative Techniques for Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	21LLM3C13L	Science, Technology & Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	21LLM3E1L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Corporate, Finance & Investments Law <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Treatment of Offenders & Victimology <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Indian Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE2	21LLM3E2L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Law of Corporate Management and Governance <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC1	21LLM3G1L	1. Public Interest Litigation 2. Indian Legal System 3. Cyber Laws (Within Faculty)	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	2
	D SCT	21LLM3C3T	Science, Technology & Law (DSC13) [Supreme Court Case analysis]	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - IV

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FOURTH	DSC14	21LLM3C14L	Environmental Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	21LLM3C15L	Prevention Law of Corporate & Socio-Economic Offences	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	21LLM4E3L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Centre-State Relations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE4	21LLM4E4L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> World Trade Law <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Comparative Criminal Law <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Comparative Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC2	21LLM4G2L	1. Right to Information 2. Consumer Laws 3. Intellectual Property Rights (Outside Faculty)	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	2
	SEC3	21LLM4S3LT	Advanced Legal Writing Skills	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	Project	21LLM4C1R	Research Project	40	60	100		-	8	4	4
Total Marks for IV Semester										24	

(I-IV semester)-

Total Marks: 2400

and

Total credits: 96

Note: Course = paper; L= Lecture; T= Tutorial; P=Practical; DSC= Discipline Specific Core Course; DSE= Discipline Specific Elective; SEC= Skill Enhancement Course; GEC1 = General Elective Course to be taken from within Faculty from other department, GEC2= General Elective Course to be taken outside Faculty.

A credit is a unit of study of a fixed duration. For the purpose of computation of workload as per UGC norms the following is mechanism be adopted in the university: One credit (01) = One Theory Lecture (L) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One Tutorial (T) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One practical (P) period of two hours.

A Tutorial is supplementary practice to any teaching –learning process that may consist of participatory discussion/self study, desk work, seminar presentations by students and such other novel methods that help a student to absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in the Lecture Sessions/ Class, Seminars, Case study, Discussion Session etc.

Subject Code Description:

21 – Year of Establishment

KAN – Program Code (here it is Kannada)

1/2/3/4 – Semester

C1/S1/G1/E1 – Course subject 1/SEC1/GEC1/DSE1

L –Lecture

T – Tutorial

P –Practical

R – Research Project

Program Articulation Matrix:

Pedagogy for student engagement is predominantly lectures. However, other pedagogies enhancing better student engagement to be recommended for each course. The list includes active learning/ course projects/ problem or project based learning/ case studies/self study like seminar, term paper or MOOC

\$ Every course needs to include assessment for higher order thinking skills (Applying/ Analyzing/ Evaluating/ Creating). However, this column may contain alternate assessment methods that help formative assessment (i.e. assessment for learning).

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C1L: Legal Theories

Sub Code : 21LLM1C1L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives :

1. To understand and identify schools of Jurisprudence.
2. To compare and contrast the various schools of Jurisprudence in terms of legal decision.
3. To understand the contemporary significance of legal theory

Course Outcomes (COs):

CO Nos.	Course Outcomes
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the various theories of law
CO2	They will be to analyze the various notions of personalities
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate liabilities under various circumstances.

Module I:	Analytical Views of Law	12 Hours
	<p>Chapter 1: Meaning of Positivism-Analytical positivism of Bentham and Austin</p> <p>Chapter 2: Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law</p> <p>Chapter 3: Hart's Concept of Law</p> <p>Chapter 4: Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence.</p>	
Module II:	Historical and Natural Law theories	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 5: Theory of Volksgeist, Criticisms of Volksgeist.</p> <p>Chapter 6: Henry Maine's view on the development of Law.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Natural Law School (Ancient Period: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Cicero</p> <p>Chapter 8: Medieval Period: St. Thomas Aquinas,</p> <p>Chapter 9: Renaissance: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Kant,</p> <p>Chapter 10: Modern: Stammler and Fuller</p>	
Module III:	Sociological school of law and Realism	11Hours
	<p>Chapter 11: Sociological School (Ehrlich, Ihering, Duguit and Roscoe Pound)</p> <p>Chapter 12: Realist School -American Legal Realism: Justice Holmes, and Justice Cardozo</p> <p>Chapter 13: Scandinavian Legal Realism: Hagerstrom and Ross</p>	

Module IV:	Theories on Person and Property	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 14: Concept of Person - Kinds of Legal Persons, Chapter 15: Theories of Corporate Personality – Fiction Theory, Realistic Theory, Concession Theory, and Purpose Theory. Chapter 16: Property-Concept of Property; Kinds of property, Corporeal property, Incorporeal property. Chapter 17: Theories of property – Natural Law Theory, Metaphysical theory, Historical theory and Sociological Theory. Pragmatism in Legal Philosophy</p>	
Module V:	Other Theories	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 18: Pragmatism and a philosophy of law Origin of pragmatism; Basic ideas of pragmatism Chapter 19: Philosophy of the radical pragmatist: John Dewey, William James and O.H. Holmes Chapter 30: Economic Philosophy of Law: meaning and definition of economic jurisprudence Chapter 21: Economic theories of legal evolution, (a) Communist theories of law, (b) Marxist theory of law, (c) Renner’s analysis of law, and (d) Legal theory of social democracy.</p>	

References:

1. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, (5th edition, Eastern Book House, 3016).
2. Austin, J., The province of Jurisprudence Determined (Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, 3012)
3. Bodenheimer, Edgar, Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of the Law (Harvard University Press, Indian Edition 3018).
4. Dias, R.W.M., Jurisprudence (LexisNexis, 5th Edition).
5. Freeman, Michael, Lloyd’s Introduction to Jurisprudence (Sweet & Maxwell, 9th Edition)
6. Friedman, W., Legal Theory (Sweet & Maxwell, 5th Edition)
7. Hart, H.L.A., The Concept of Law (Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition)
8. Kelsen, Hans, Pure Theory of Law (The Lawbook Exchange, New Jersey, 3004)
9. Morrison, Wayne, Jurisprudence: From the Greeks to Post-Modernism
10. Paton, G.W., A Textbook of Jurisprudence (Oxford University Press, 4th Edition)
11. Penner, J.E. and Melissaris, E., McCoubrey & White’s Textbook on Jurisprudence (Oxford University Press, 5th Edition).
12. Stone, Julius, Social Dimensions of Law & Justice (Universal, 3012).

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C2L: Administrative Law

Sub Code : 21LLM1C2L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To ensure the observance of basic democratic, Law-governed state principles, especially human rights, in specific public legal relations between the State and a private person;
2. To improve students awareness on Administrative Procedures and law involved
3. To learn the various aspects of implementation of administrative law with comparison to other jurisdictions

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate about present day administrative law in the country
CO2	They will analyze about the French system of administrative law in comparison with India
CO3	They will also demonstrate control of administrative actions through different instruments.

Module I:	Nature and Scope of Administrative Law	12 Hours
	Chapter 1: Evolution- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law Chapter 2: Relation with Constitutional Law-Separation of powers and concepts Chapter 3: Rule of Law- Council d' Eate, (French system) Chapter 4: Classification of Administration Action- functions- Administrative direction and discretion.	
Module II:	Legislative Power of the Administration	11 Hours
	Chapter 5: Legislative power of the administration- Chapter 6: Extent of delegation and control over delegated Legislation Chapter 7: Sub-delegation- Chapter 8: Judicial- Parliamentary control over delegated Legislation.	
Module III:	Judicial Power of Administration	11 Hours

	<p>Chapter 9: Judicial power of Administration</p> <p>Chapter 10: Nature of procedure</p> <p>Chapter 11: Principles of Natural justice</p> <p>Chapter 12: Effect of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice- Exception to principles of Natural Justice.</p>	
Module IV:	Judicial Control of Administrative Action	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 13: Judicial control of Administrative action</p> <p>Chapter 14: Writs, Principles and Procedure</p> <p>Chapter 15: Public Law Review and Private Law Review of Administration action</p> <p>Chapter 16: Liability of State – Torts, Contract- Promissory Estoppel-Government Privileges Right of information</p> <p>Chapter 17: Doctrine of Legitimate expectation- Doctrine of Accountability- Waiver- Doctrine of Proportionality.</p>	
Module V:	Corporations and Public Undertaking	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 18: Corporations and Public undertaking</p> <p>Chapter 19: Commission of Enquiry- Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayuktha)</p> <p>Chapter 30: Central Vigilance Commission - Parliamentary Committees-Civil services in India</p> <p>Chapter 21: Accountability and responsibility- Problems and Prospectives- Administrative deviance- Corruption- Mal-administration- Control mechanism of Accountability.</p>	

References

1. Sathe, S.P.; Administrative Law; LexisNexis Wade, William and Forsyth, Christopher; Administrative Law; Oxford University Press
2. Upadhyaya, J.J.R.; Administrative Law; Central Law Agency
3. Takwani C.K.; Lectures on Administrative Law; Eastern Book Company
4. Thakker, C.K.; Administrative Law; Eastern Book Company

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C3L: Law and Social Transformation

Sub Code : 21LLM1C3L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the concept of social change and modernization in the society.
2. To study the factors influencing the social transformation
3. To learn how law can bring positive changes in the society

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the principles of social change
CO2	They will be to analyze the factors effecting the social transformation and growth
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the remedies available in cases of infringement of personal and public rights.

Module I:		12 Hours
	Law and social change	
	Chapter 1: Law as the traditions and culture Chapter 2: Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India Chapter 3: impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.	
Module II:		11 Hours
	Community and the law	
	Chapter 4: Caste as a 'divisive factor'	

	<p>Chapter 5: Non-discrimination on the ground of caste</p> <p>Chapter 6: Caste as a factor to undo past injustices</p> <p>Chapter 7: Protective discrimination – Reservation – Constitutional provision.</p>	
Module III:	Regionalism and the law	12 Hours
	<p>Chapter 8: Regionalism as a ‘divisive factor’</p> <p>Chapter 9: Concept of India as one unit – Right of movement, residence and business</p> <p>Chapter 10: Equality in matters of employment – Admission to educational institutions and preference to residents of a State.</p>	
Module IV:	Women, child and the law	10 Hours
	<p>Chapter 11: Crimes against women – Gender injustice and its forms</p> <p>Chapter 12: Empowerment of women – Constitutional and legal provisions</p> <p>Chapter 13: Child labor – Protection against exploitation</p> <p>Chapter 14: Right to education.</p>	
Module V:	Modernization and the law	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 15: Modernization as a value – Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties</p> <p>Chapter 16: Reform of family law – industrial reform – Free enterprise vs. state regulation – Industrialization vs. environmental protection</p>	

	<p>Chapter 17: Reform of court processes – Criminal law – Plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victims – Civil law</p>
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	<p>Chapter 18: Concept of ADR – Mediation, conciliation and <i>lok adalats</i>.</p>
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References

1. Bhatt, P. Ishwara; Law and Social Transformation; Eastern Book Company
2. Marc Galanter (ed.) – Law and society in Modern India (1957), Oxford.
3. Robert Lingat – The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford.
4. U. Baxi – The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas, New Delhi.
5. U.Baxi (ed.) – Law and Poverty: Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi, Bombay.
6. H.M. Seervai – Constitutionals Law of India (1996) Tripathi.
7. D.D. Basu – Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Printice Hall of India (p) Ltd,.

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C4L: Human rights

Sub Code : 21LLM1C4L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the concept of human rights and their violations in the society.
2. To study the need for effective legal mechanisms for protection of human rights
3. To understand the necessity for effective law and executive to counter human rights violations

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the need for protection of human rights
CO2	They will be to analyze the various laws relating to human rights protection in India
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the remedies available in cases of infringement of human rights in society.

Module I:	Human Rights Jurisprudence	12 Hours
	<p>Chapter 1: Meaning and Concepts</p> <p>Chapter 2: Evolution: Pre-Magna Carta Position, Magna Carta</p> <p>Chapter 3: Post Magna Carta Position - French Declaration</p> <p>Chapter 4: American Bill of Rights).</p>	
Module II:	International Human Rights Law	12 Hours

	<p>Chapter 5: Human Rights under UN Charter (1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenants (2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (3) International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966 Chapter 6: Regional Conventions (1) European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950 (2) American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 (3) African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, 1981 Chapter 7: International Human Rights Institutions (1) UN Centre for Human Rights (2) Economic and Social Council (3) Various Commissions and Sub-Commissions on Human Rights</p>	
Module III:	Guarantees under the Indian Constitution.	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 8: History, Development and Implementation of Human Rights in Indian Constitution Chapter 9: Constitutional philosophy, Preamble, Fundamental rights Chapter 10: Implementation and enforcement: mechanism of human rights in India. Chapter 11: Remedies provided by the judiciary and National Human Rights Commission.</p>	
Module IV:	Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India	10 Hours
	<p>Chapter 12: Development of Human Rights Movement and Law in India Chapter 13: Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 Chapter 14: Contribution of Judiciary to Human Rights Law Chapter 15: Role of Human Rights Commissions and NGOs.</p>	
Module V:	Other laws	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 16: Preventive laws such as Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987:</p>	

<p>Chapter 17: Prevention of Terrorism Act, 3002, UAPA.</p> <p>Chapter 18: Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill 3017</p> <p>Chapter 19: Protection of Civil Rights law. Torture and custodial deaths.</p>

References

1. Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; Pearson
2. Seervai, H.M.; Constitution of India; Universal Publication
3. Jain, M.P.; Indian Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
4. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C5L: General International Law

Sub Code : 21LLM1C5L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives :

1. To familiarize students with the basics fundamentals of international Law.
2. To study about the influence of International Law on the world.
3. To enable better understanding of applicability international laws on Indians and foreigners

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO No.s	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the scope for international law
CO2	They will be to analyze the various treaties signed by India and their validity in Indian context
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the manner of implementation of international treaties in India.

Module I:	Introduction to International Law	12 Hours
	Chapter 1: Introduction – Evolution of international Law Chapter 2: Sources, Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law Chapter 3: Judicial decisions and opinion of the publicists Chapter 4: other sources of Law, Law making through international organization- codification and progressive development Chapter 5: Role of International Law Commission.	
Module II:	Relationship between international Law and municipal Law	11 Hours
	Chapter 6: Application of international Law in the municipal sphere Chapter 7: Application in the national sphere- Customary Laws and treaties with special reference to India Chapter 8: Influence of international Law on in the World Court and other tribunals.	
Module III:	Jurisdiction of State	11 Hours

	<p>Chapter 9: Jurisdiction of State- Nationality, its acquisition, loss and proof- Double nationality and statelessness</p> <p>Chapter 10: Criminal jurisdiction – Basis of criminal jurisdiction</p> <p>Chapter 11: International Criminal Law and International Criminal Tribunals</p> <p>Chapter 12: Aliens- Acquired rights of aliens.</p>	
Module IV:	Sovereign Immunity of States	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 13: Sovereign immunity-Immunity of States- Immunity of State Organs and Property</p> <p>Chapter 14: State Responsibility – General Principles- Imputability</p> <p>Chapter 15: Responsibility for injuries to aliens</p> <p>Chapter 16: Procedural enforcement of claims, espousal and nationality of claims, and exhaustion of local remedies.</p>	
Module V:	Law of Treaties	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 17: Definition, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, State Practice — India</p> <p>Chapter 18: Interpretation of Treaties by Indian Courts The Legality of War and Use of Force:</p> <p>Chapter 19: Outlawry of War- Historical Evolution; Position within the UN Charter;</p> <p>Chapter 30: Definition of Aggression; and the Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons</p> <p>Chapter 21: Use of Force in International Law: States, Individual and United Nations</p>	

References

1. Kapoor, S.K; International Law and Human Rights; Central Law Agency
2. Brownlie: Principles of Public International Law, Second Edition, (Oxford, 1973).
3. Oppenheim: International Law, Vol. I (Peace) Ninth Edition, (U.K. 1992).
4. Malcolm Shaw: International Law, Fourth Edition (London, 1997).
5. Verma, S. K., An Introdution to Public International Law (Satyam, New Delhi, 3012).
6. Agrawal, H.O; International Law and Human Rights; Central Law Publication
7. Starke, J. G., Introduction to International Law, 10th ed Butturworths, London, 1992).

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1C1T: Human Rights

Sub Code : 21LLM1C1T	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 02
Total Credit = 02	Internal Assessment Marks : 20 & Exam Marks : 30 =50

Objectives :

1. To learn the human rights protection agencies at the district level.
2. To learn how the laws are applied at the grass root level.
3. To develop students with understanding of law and procedure related to conduct of cases of human rights violations

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the level of protection of human rights in the district
CO2	They will be to critically evaluate the functioning of human rights agencies
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate understanding of laws and procedure at the district level

Module I	District level human rights protection	9 Hours
	Chapter 1: Rights of the Women Chapter 2: Rights of the Children Chapter 3: Rights of the Dalit and Tribes	
Module II	Other vulnerable groups	10 Hours
	Chapter 4: Rights of Minorities Chapter 5: Rights of Old and Disabled Chapter 6: Rights of unorganized Labour & Displaced Persons	
Module III	Principles in action	9 Hours
	Chapter 7: sensitizing human rights and duties	

	<p>Chapter 8: Respecting human dignity</p> <p>Chapter 9: Role of protection agencies</p>
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References

1. Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; Pearson
2. Seervai, H.M.; Constitution of India; Universal Publication
3. Jain, M.P.; Indian Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
4. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company

Master of Laws (LL.M.): Semester 1

21LLM1S1LT: Legal Communication Skills

Sub Code : 21LLM1S1LT	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 02
Total Credit = 02	Internal Assessment Marks : 20 & Exam Marks : 30 =50

Objectives :

4. To learn the usage of legal terms and maxims in legal writing and profession.
5. To learn communication skills in various aspects required for legal profession.
6. To develop students ready for academia, legal practice or other fields of law

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to effectively use legal maxims in all legal processes
CO2	They will be to evaluate judicial pronouncements and proceedings
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate skills such as client counseling, briefing cases, negotiation techniques etc.

Module I	Significance of Legal Language	9 Hours
	<p>Chapter 1: Communication, Phonetics, the concept, the characteristics, purpose and scope of legal language</p> <p>Chapter 2: Distinction between conventional and legal language.</p> <p>Chapter 3: Problems of Legal Language. Sources of legal language: Primary sources and Secondary Sources</p>	
Module II	Using Legal Language	10 Hours
	<p>Chapter 4: Legal maxims – Analysis of the Principles.</p> <p>Chapter 5: Legal terms including Latin terms and Concepts –Civil Law and Criminal Law.</p> <p>Chapter 6: Sentences and Awards, Legal Arguments, Contentions, Prayers, Appeals.</p> <p>Chapter 7: Reading of the selected Judgments.</p>	

Module III	Legal Language in Practice	9 Hours
	<p>Chapter 8: Client Counseling, Addressing courts</p> <p>Chapter 9: Briefing of cases</p> <p>Chapter 10: negotiation – BATNA, WATNA etc., using logic in arguments.</p>	

References

1. M. Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja-Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
2. Dr S.C.Tripathi –Legal Language, Legal writing, General English.
3. Srikanth Mishra – Legal Language, Legal Method and General English.
4. Herbert Broom's- Legal Maxims
