

BIRLA GLOBAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LAW

LL.M (One Year Degree Programme)

Corporate and Commercial Law/Criminal Law

Course Structure and Syllabus

Course Structure

Students admitted to the One Year LL.M. Degree program at School of Law, Birla Global University have to complete three mandatory papers, six optional papers and a dissertation in order to complete the program.

The following specializations are offered by the University: 1) Corporate and Commercial; and 2) Criminal Laws. The University may expand the number of specializations if merited by the faculty expertise.

Mandatory Courses:

Students admitted to this program are required to study and complete the following mandatory courses.

- LLMMC1.1 Research Methods and Legal Writing
- LLMMC1.2 Comparative Public Law
- LLMMC1.3 Law and Justice in a Globalizing World

Specialization Courses

Students may opt for any one of the following specializations: (i) Corporate and Commercial Law; or (ii) Criminal Law. The courses to be studied are mentioned under each of the specialization.

Specialization Branch I: Corporate and Commercial Law

- LLMCC2.1 Principles of Corporate Law
- LLMCC2.2 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)
- LLMCC2.3 International Investment Law
- LLMCC2.4 Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law
- LLMCC2.5 Law of Banking and Insurance
- LLMCC2.6 International Trade Law

Specialization Branch II: Criminal Law

LLMCR3.1	Criminology, Penology and Victimology
LLMCR3.2	Comparative Criminal Law
LLMCR3.3	Specific IPC Offences
LLMCR3.4	Administration of Criminal Justice in India
LLMCR3.5	Cyber Crimes and Forensic Science
LLMCR3.6	Specific Criminal Legislations

The Scheme for Semesters

The One Year LL.M. Degree program requires the students to complete their mandatory papers, specialization papers and dissertation as per the below mentioned scheme:

Semester I (July to December)

Paper Code	Paper Title	Course Credits	Maximum Marks
LLMMC-1.1	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	100
LLMMC-1.2	Comparative Public Law	3	100
LLMMC1.3	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	3	100
LLMCC2.1/ LLMCR3.1	Principles of Corporate Law /Criminology, Penology and Victimology	2	100
LLMCC2.2/ LLMCR3.2	Intellectual Property Law /Comparative Criminal Law	2	100
	Total	13	500

Semester II (January to June)

Paper Code	Paper Title	Credits	Maximum Marks
LLMCC2.3/ LLMCR3.3	International Investment Law /Specific IPC Offences	2	100
LLMCC2.4/ LLMCR3.4	Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law / Administration of Criminal Justice in India	2	100
LLMCC2.5/ LLMCR3.5	Banking and Insurance Laws/ Cyber Crimes and Forensic Science	2	100

LLMCC2.6/ LLMCR/3.6	International Trade Law/ Specific Criminal Legislations	2	100
MLE-2.5	Dissertation	3	200
	Total	11	600

Paper I

LLMMC1.1 Research Methods and Legal Writing

Objectives: The students will get an understanding of and be conversant with the fundamental principles of scientific method of Research and the different components of legal research and their application.

They will also learn the method of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research and develop a scientific approach to socio-legal problems.

Unit I Fundamentals of Legal Research

1.1 Nature, Scope and Objectives of Legal Research and Methodology

1.2 Scientific Methods: Characteristics and application to Legal Research

1.3 Collaborative and Interdisciplinary Research

1.4 Types/kinds of research: Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal (empirical); Applied, fundamental.

1.5 Stages of Research Process.

Unit II Research Problem and Research Design

2.1 Identification and formulation of Research Problem

2.2 Hypothesis: Meaning and characteristics; Research questions and Hypothesis

2.3 Research Design: Meaning and essentials; Forms of research design and major steps.

2.4 Review of Literature

2.5 Database for legal research: Primary and Secondary sources

Unit III Research Methods and Tools

- 3.1 Tools and techniques of collection of data: Collection of case material and juristic writings, use of historical and comparative research material,
- 3.2 Social and legal survey and Census
- 3.3 Case Study Method
- 3.4 Interviews, Questionnaires, and observations
- 3.5 Sampling: Types, merits and demerits

Unit IV Tabulation, Interpretation and Analysis of Data

- 4.1 Classification and tabulation of data
- 4.2 Data analysis and Interpretation
- 4.3 Use of Statistical methods, Inductive and Deductive methods in research
- 4.4 Use of modern technology/ computer assisted research
- 4.5 Jurimetrics

Unit V Report/Thesis Writing

- 5.1 Organization of legal material and writing of research report
- 5.2 Discussion, testing of hypothesis, conclusions and recommendations
- 5.3 Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines and quotations in legal research.
- 5.4 Ethics in Research and Plagiarism
- 5.5 Citation methodology: Reference, footnote and end notes.

Suggested Readings

1. Baxi, Upendra, 'Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
2. Cohen, Morris L., 'Legal Research', Minnesota, West Publishing Co. 1985.

3. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques (New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1985).
4. Frederic Charles Hicks, Materials and Methods in Legal Research (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, New York).
5. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research (Singapore: MacGraw Hill Book Co.,1985).
6. Harvard Law Review Association, The Bluebook: Uniform system of Citation (Harvard Law Review, Harvard).
7. J. C. Johari J.C. (ed), 'Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988.
8. Julius Stone, 'Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning', Sydney, Maitland Publications, 1968.
9. Pauline Young: Research Methodology
10. S. K. Verma and Afzal Vani, Legal Research and Methodology, ILI, New Delhi
11. Vijay K. Gupta, Decision Making In The Supreme Court of India (A Jurimetric Study) – Alternatives in Judicial Research (Delhi : Kaveri Books, 1995).
12. Ghosh, B.N., 'Scientific Method and Social Research', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984.

PLEASE NOTE - The above-mentioned books are just indicative recommendations. The list is not exhaustive. The students will be required to read more materials as and when provided for the class.

Paper II

LLMMC1.2 Comparative Public Law

Objective of the course

The course aims at enabling the students in attaining an in-depth knowledge of the different jurisprudences and laws of the world. Through comparative analysis of the structure of government, legislative process and the role of the judiciary the students will have better understanding of the Indian polity

Unit I Public Law and its Role in Governance

1.1 Nature of Public Law, distinction between Public and Private Law

1.2 Scope of Public Law: Constitutional Law, Administrative Law and Criminal Law.

1.3 Basic concepts of Public Law

1.4 Principles of Accountability and Public Law

1.5 Relevance, Problems and Concerns in Using Comparison

Unit II Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism

2.1 Concept of Constitution, Common Law and Civil Law

2.2 Constitutionalism: Concept, Distinction between Constitution and Constitutionalism

2.3 Presidential and Parliamentary forms of Government

2.4 Federal and Unitary Governments

2.5 Comparative and differentiating features of governance in India, U.K., U.S.A. and France.

Unit IV Constitutional Foundation of Powers

4.1. Separation of Powers, Supremacy of Legislature in Law making

4.2. Rule of Law: Dicey's concept and modern concept

4.3. Extent of Executive Powers

4.4. Legislative and Executive power: Checks and balances Amendment of Constitution

4.5 Amendment of Constitution: Limitations on Amending Power: Comparative Perspective

Unit IV Comparative Criminal Law – Common law, Civil law

3.1 Domestic Violations – International, National

- 3.2 Provisions relating to Rape
- 3.3 Plea Bargaining – USA, India
- 3.4. White Collar Crimes
- 3.5 Juvenile Justice

Unit V Judicial Review-US, India

- 4.1 Concept and Origin of Judicial Review
- 4.2 Locus standi
- 4.3 Judicial Activism and Restraint
- 4.4 Judicial Accountability
- 4.5 Public Interest Litigation

Suggested Readings

1. D.D. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
2. David Strauss, The Living Constitution (Oxford University Press, 2010)
3. Erwin Chemerinsky, Constitutional Law, Principles and Policies (3rd ed., Aspen, 2006)
4. M.V. Pylee, Constitution of the World (Universal, 2006)
5. Mahendra P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (Eastern Book Company, 1989).
6. S.N Ray, Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights (Eastern Law House, 1974).
7. DeSmith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
8. Garner - Administrative Law.
9. D. D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law.
10. Wade and Philips - Constitutional Law
11. Dicey - Introduction to Law of the Constitution.
12. O Hood Philips - Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
13. B. Schwartz - An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
14. Ivor Jennings - Law and the Constitution.

Paper III

LLMMC1.3 Law and Justice in a Globalizing World

Course Objectives

The objective of the course is to enable students to understand the ethical and normative foundations of law and legal institutions. It will help them to develop the ability to move between doctrinal and philosophical argument essential for a critical and ethical practice of law.

Unit I Introduction

- 1.1 Concept of Law and Justice
- 1.2 Meaning and significance of Globalization
- 1.3 Globalization of law and legal theory: Utilitarian Justice
- 1.4 Robert Nozick's Libertarianism
- 1.5 Amartya Sen's Idea of Justice and Robert Nozick's Libertarianism

Unit II Process of Globalization

- 2.1 The Historical and Social, Political, Economic and technological Dimensions of globalization
- 2.2 Modernization and Globalization, Neo-Liberalism and Global Capitalism and Globalization and Nation State
- 2.3 Globalization and Culture: The Ethos of Globalization (Individualism, Freedom, Consumerism) Cultural Homogenization, Hegemony and Dominance Impact of Globalization on Poor and Women
- 2.4 Globalization and Social Justice/ Global Distributive Justice
- 2.5 Globalization and International law and values

Unit III Historical and Central Challenges to Global Justice

- 3.1 Global Poverty- Role of International Mechanism
- 3.2 Armed Conflict and Crimes against humanity
- 3.3 Nationalist practices

3.4 Environment and Health

3.5 Oppressive Policies- Threat of Terrorism, Global Politics

Unit IV Role and Reformation of Global Institutions

4.1 Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalizing World

4.2 Impact of Globalization on Sovereignty of States, Federalism and Democratic Law Making

4.3 Impact on Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's

4.4 United Nations and the globalization Process

4.5 Impact of Globalization on Judicial Institutions, Judicial Process and administration of Justice

Unit V Globalization and Indigenous People

5.1 Traditional Knowledge

5.2 Use of Natural resources

5.3 Environment and Biodiversity

5.4 Displacement for Development

5.5 Problem of Unemployment

5.6 Problems of Tribal, Overview of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) and Forest Right Act, 2006.

Suggested Reading

1. Andrew Kuper, Democracy Beyond Borders: Justice and Representations in Global Institutions (OUP, 2006).

2. Anthony McGrew, David Held (eds.), Governing Globalization: Power, Authority and Global Governance (Polity Press, 2002).

4. David B. Goldman, Globalization and the Western Legal Tradition: Recurring Patterns of Law and Authority (Cambridge University Press, 2008).

5. Springer: Encyclopedia of Global Justice 2012 Duncan Bell (ed.) Ethics and World Politics. Oxford 2010.

6. Simon Caney, Justice Beyond Borders. Oxford:, 2005

7. Martha Nussbaum, *Frontiers of Justice*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006.
8. John Rawls, *The Law of Peoples*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999
9. Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*. Oxford: 1999
10. Amartya Sen *The Idea of Justice* 2009
11. Laura Valentini, *Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework* (OUP, 2011).
12. Jean-Marc Coicaud, Michael W. Doyle et al (eds.), *The Globalization of Human Rights* (United Nations University Press, 2003).
13. Karl-Heinz Ladeur (ed.), *Public Governance in the Age of Globalization* (2004).
14. Percy E. Corbett, *The Growth of World Law* 184 (1971).
15. Rosalyn Higgins, *Development of International Law through the Political Organs of the United Nations* (1963).
16. Simon Coney, *Justice Beyond Borders: A Global Political Theory* (Oxford University Press, 2005).

PLEASE NOTE - The above-mentioned books are just indicative recommendations. The list is not exhaustive. The students will be required to read more materials as and when provided for the class.

SPECIALIZATION BRANCH I
CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAWS
PAPER I

LLMCC2.1 PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE LAW

Course Objectives

The course aims at making the students aware of the conceptual basis, the nature and basic principles of Corporate law and its formulation; and to acquaint the students with knowledge of the formation, management and other activity of the companies. The companies Act 1956 has been replaced by the new Act of 2013. The paper shall be taught in light of the New Companies Amendment Act 2013. They will be acquainted with the evolutionary processes of corporate law in the context of social, political, economic and other factors.

Unit I Historical Development

- 1.1 Development of English Company Law & Indian Company Law
- 1.2 Corporation Past, Present & Future
- 1.3 Concept of Corporate Personality, Corporate Civil and Criminal Liability
- 1.4 Doctrine of Lifting of corporate Veil, Doctrine of Ultra Virus, Doctrine of Indoor Management and Constructive Notice
- 1.5 Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Prospectus
- 1.6 Types of Company and Incorporation of Company

Unit - II Shares, Debentures and Members

- 2.1 Shares - Meaning, Types of Shares and Transfer of shares
- 2.2 Share Capital, Meaning, Kinds, Alternation, Reduction and Voting Rights
- 2.3 Debenture - Meaning, Types, Charge-Fixed and Floating, Crystallization of Floating charge
- 2.4 Borrowing Powers - Effective of unauthorized borrowings
- 2.5 Modes of acquiring membership, rights and privileges. Transfer and transmission of securities
- 2.6 Dividend

Unit III Management and Administration

- 3.1 Directors - Appointment, Qualifications, Types, Position, Powers, Functions
- 3.2 Duties and Liabilities of Directors
- 3.3 Meetings, Kinds, Requisites of Valid Meeting
- 3.4 Audit and Accounting System - Legal Position of Audit
- 3.5 Oppression and Mismanagement: Meaning and Prevention. Rule in Foss v. Harbottle (1840)
- 3.6 Corporate Social Responsibility

Unit IV Compromises, Arrangements and Amalgamations

- 4.1 Mergers and its types
- 4.2 Amalgamation and Takeovers
- 4.3 Powers of Tribunal, Acquisition of shares of dissenting shareholders
- 4.4 Purchase of Minority shareholding
- 4.5 Power of Central Government

Unit – V Winding up

- 5.1 Winding up - Meaning, Types, Procedure, Payment of Liabilities
- 5.2 Role of Official Liquidator, Court and National Company Law Tribunal.
- 5.3 Offences and Penalties of Company under Companies Act, 2013

Suggested Reading

1. Avtar Singh, Company Law, 17th Edition, EBC, 2018
2. A.K. Majumdar and G.K. Kapoor, Company Law and Practice, 18th edition, Taxman, 2013
3. ICSI's, Guide to Companies Act, 2013, Section-Wise Concise Commentary with Referencer.
4. Taxmann's, Master Guide to Companies Act 2013.
5. Gower & Davies, Principles of Modern Company Law, 8th edition, Sweet and Maxwell, 2008.
6. A. Ramaiya, Guide to Companies Act, 17th edition Lexis Nexis Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2010.

7. Palmer, Palmer's Company Law, Stevens, London.

8. Robert R. Pennigton, Company Law, 8th edition, Oxford University Press, 2006.

PAPER II

LLMCC2.2 INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Objectives of the course

The objectives of the course are to introduce the concepts of Intellectual Property rights and their relationship with commerce and business.

Unit I Introduction

- 1.1 Origin and development of Intellectual Property Rights
- 1.2 Theories of IPR- Locke, Hegel and Marx
- 1.3 Ethical, moral and human rights perspective of IPR
- 1.4 Balancing rights of the creator and society
- 1.5 Categories of IPR

Unit II International Law of IPR

- 2.1 Internationalization of IPR
- 2.2 Conventions relating to Copyright
- 2.3 Conventions relating to Industrial Property
- 2.4 TRIPS Agreement
- 2.5 International Organisations

Unit III Law on Copyright, Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications

- 3.1 Copyright: Meaning, nature and registration
- 3.2 Idea/expression dichotomy, moral and Economic rights, Rights of performers and broadcasting organisations
- 3.3 Modes of transfer, Infringement of rights, civil and criminal remedies
- 3.4 Industrial designs and Layout designs of Integrated Circuits: Meaning, scope and registration under The Designs Act 2000, Infringement and Remedies
- 3.5 Geographical Indication: Meaning, Nature and Justification, Registration, Infringement and remedies

Unit IV Law of Patent and Undisclosed Information

- 4.1 Patent: Scope, Objectives and Justification

- 4.2 Patentability Criteria, Patentable and Non- patentable inventions, Registration, Ownership,
- 4.3 Working of Patents and Compulsory licensing,
- 4.4 Rights of Patentee, Transfer of technology Pharma patents vis a vis Public Health Issues, Utility Patent
- 4.5 Undisclosed Information: Rationale and Subject matter of Confidential Information, Trade Secrets v. other forms of protection, Techniques of Secrecy Protection (India and International level)

Unit V Trademarks and Sui generis Protection

Trademark

- 1.1 Meaning, Justification and Law in India, Registration (India and International level) and Scope of Protection
- 1.2 Kinds : Conventional and Non-conventional, Licensing and Assignments
- 1.3 Passing off, Infringement and Remedies, Character Merchandising, Comparative, Advertisement and Disparagement, Interplay of Unfair Competition and Trademark Law

Sui generic Protection of plant and genetic resources

- 1.4 Sui generic protection for plant and genetic resources: Protection of new varieties of plants, UPOV; Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001
- 1.5 Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge, Concepts of benefit sharing, prior informed consent etc.; Biological Diversity Act, 2002, Administration and Enforcement of sui generis right

Suggested Readings

1. Alka Chawla, Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives (Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, 2007).
2. Ashwani Bansal, Law of Trade Marks in India with introduction to Intellectual Property Laws (Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, 2009)
3. David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property (Pearson Education, Delhi, 2003).
4. Elizabeth Verkey, Law of Patent (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005).
5. J. K. Das, Intellectual Property Law (Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2008).
6. Kailasam and Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009).

7. Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2005).

8. Srikanth Venkataraman, Understanding Design Law (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2008).

9. V.K.Ahuja, Intellectual Property Rights in India (Lexis Nexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009)

10. W. R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, Delhi)

PAPER III

LLMCC2.3 INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

Objectives of the Course

The course aims to make the students aware about the subject of International Investment law and sensitize the students about the conflict between the economic interest of investor and public interest in the host state. To make the students aware about the struggle between the developed and developing countries in the development of International Investment law

Unit I: Introduction and Theories

1.1 Growth of International Investment Law

1.2 Sources of International Investment Law

1.3 Customary International investment law (Protection of aliens) and treaty based investment law- Bilateral, Regional (NAFTA, ASEAN) and Multilateral Investment Treaties (TRIMs, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agreement (MIGA), ICSID)

1.4 Economic Theories relating to foreign investment

1.5 Actors in the field of foreign investment

1.6 Risks taken by foreign investors

1.7 Modes of foreign investment

Unit II: Meaning of Investment, Foreign Investor and Market Access

2.1 Foreign Direct and portfolio investment

2.2 Meaning of investment under ICSID

2.3 Meaning of Investor: Whether Shareholder investor?

2.4 Determination of nationality of foreign investor: Natural Persons and Corporations

2.5 Negative and Positive list approach

2.6 Foreign Investment and Rules and Regulations of the host state

2.7 Investment Incentives and Investment conditions (TRIMs) TRIMs under WTO

Unit III: Expropriation and Compensation

3.1 History-Hull formula vs. Calvo doctrine

3.2 General Assembly resolutions

3.3 Direct, Indirect and creeping expropriation

3.4 Determination of Compensation

Unit IV: Principles of Non-Discrimination and Other Protections to Foreign Investors

4.1 National Treatment: Like situation, necessity of intention to discriminate, support to domestic industry as discrimination

4.2 Most Favoured Nation (MFN) Treatment: Jurisdiction of international tribunal on the basis of MFN clause, Substantive protection of MFN clause

4.3 Full protection and security

4.4 Umbrella Clause

4.5 Transfer of money

4.6 Denial of justice

4.7 Fair and Equitable treatment

Adjudication of Disputes

4.8 State vs. State dispute: diplomatic protection

4.9 Investor vs. State dispute: UNCITRAL and ICSID

Unit V: Obligations of Foreign Investors and Model Indian BIT & Efforts for Multilateral Investment Agreement

5.1 The UNCTAD draft code on multinational corporations

5.2 Voluntary obligations.

5.3 Analysis of Model Indian BIT

5.4 Havana Charter

5.5 OECD draft code

5.6 MAI under WTO

Suggested Reading

1. Christoph Schreuer and Rudolph Dolzer, Principles of International Investment Law
2. Muthucumaraswamy Sornarajah, The International Law on Foreign Investment
3. Report No. 260 of Law Commission of India titled "Analysis of the 2015 Draft Model Indian Bilateral Investment Treaty", August 2015

PAPER IV

LLMCC2.4 COMPETITION LAW AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW

Objectives of the Course

The course aims to introduce students to the laws that are designed from time to time in keeping with the policy of the government to prevent unfair trade competition and to protect consumers. The knowledge acquired will enable students to create awareness amongst consumers about their rights and responsibilities and to sensitize the people about the duties and responsibilities of manufacturers, sellers, producers, service providers and the remedial measures available under the Indian Legal System.

Students will know how to effectively advocate consumer issues before the Consumer Forum, how to prepare complaints and understand different provisions of law.

Unit I Introduction

- 1.1 Basic economic and legal principles
- 1.2 Restraint of Trade under Indian Contract Act
- 1.3 Monopolistic Trade Practices
- 1.4 Restrictive Trade Practices
- 1.5 Need for Protection of Consumers

Unit II From MRTP to Competition Act 2002

- 2.1 Aims, Objects and Salient features
- 2.3 Comparison between MRTP Act and Competition Act
- 2.4 Anti-Competitive Agreement
- 2.5 Abuse of Dominant Position
- 2.6 Combination

Unit III Competition Commissions and Tribunals

- 3.1 Competition Commission of India: Structure, function and role
- 3.2 Competition Appellate Tribunal. – Composition, Functions, Powers and Procedure
- 3.3 Award Compensation, Power to punish for contempt, Execution of orders
- 3.4 Issues created by E-commerce

3.5 Issues created by online platform.

Unit IV Consumerism and the Consumer Protection Act

- 4.1 Consumerism: Concept of consumerism, consumer justice and consumer sovereignty, and development of public policy and consumer justice.
- 4.2 Law of Torts and consumer protection
- 4.3 Concept of Consumer: (a) Consumer of goods and services. (b) Professional services - Medical, legal, educational and welfare services.
- 4.4 Rights of Consumer under the Act, nature and characteristics.
- 4.5 Definitions: complainant, consumer dispute, defect, deficiency in service, service, unfair trade practices, restrictive trade practices.

Unit V Institutional Mechanism

- 5.1 Consumer Protection Councils, role, objects, and composition.
- 5.2 Structure, composition, power and functions of District Forum, State Commission and National Commission.
- 5.3 Law of compensation, approach of Consumer Forum while awarding compensation.
- 5.4 Procedure to be followed by consumer redressal agencies, provisions regarding execution of the decision and Appeals.
- 5.5 Landmark Judgments of Supreme Court and NCDRC.

Suggested Reading

- 1. S.M. Dugar's MRTP Law, Competition Law and Consumer Protection
- 2. Avtar Singh, Competition Law, Eastern Book Company, 2012
- 3. Vinod Dhall, Competition Law Today, Oxford University Press, 2007
- 4. Taxmann's Competition Act, 2002
- 5. Venkat Rao, Law of Consumer Protection, 1998. Asia Law House
- 6. G.B. Reddys, Law of Consumer Protection, 1997, Gogia Law Agency
- 7. V.K. Agrawal, Consumer Protection Law & Practice 1997, B.L.H. Publishers
- 8. D.N. Saraf, Law of Consumer Protection in India, (2nd Edn/1995).

9. Dr. Gurjit Singh, The Law of Consumer Protection in India, 1996 Deep and Deep Publication.
- 10 R.S. Chaudhari, Doctor & Consumer Protection Act, 1994, Maharashtra Law Agency

PAPER V

LLMCC2.5 BANKING AND INSURANCE LAWS

Unit I Banking Law

- 1.1 Nature, concept and Evolution of Banking
- 1.2 Types of Banks and their Functions
- 1.3 Growth of Multi-functional Banks-Legal issues
- 1.4 Regulation and Management of Banks: Central Banks and their functions
- 1.5 Banking Regulation Act 1949 Nature and development of banking

Unit II Banker and Customer

- 2.1 Changing relationship of Banker and Customer
- 2.2 Special classes of customers – lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities.
- 2.3 Banking service and Consumer Protection Act
- 2.4 Rights and duties of banker
- 2.5 Rights and duties of customers
- 2.6 Banking institutions and subsidiary service

Unit III Banking and Social Controls

- 3.1 Reserve Bank of India: Its powers, functions and control over banking and non-banking financial institutions
- 3.2 Controls by government and its agencies: management, accounts and audit, Credit policy
- 3.3 Reconstruction and reorganization, Suspension and winding up
- 3.4 Nationalization, privatization, Mergers, and disinvestment
- 3.5 Reforms in Banking Sector: Impact of Technology, privatization and globalization

Unit IV Insurance Law

- 4.1 Concepts and General Principles of Law of Insurance
- 4.2 Types of Insurance Contracts

- 4.3 Insurable Interest
- 4.4 Insurance relating to Life and Personal accidents/hospitalization
- 4.5 Property Insurance

Unit V Insurance against Accidents and Marine Insurance

- 5.1 Insurance against Accidents arising under Tort, Contract and Statute
- 5.2 Insurance against Third Party Risks under Statute
- 5.3 Marine Insurance: perils covered, concept of insurable interest and insurable value, and utmost good faith, assignment of rights and benefits under the contract can be assigned liability to the insurer both in respect of total & partial loss and process of apportionment is made. Doctrine of subrogation
- 5.4 Express and implied warranties, implied warranty of seaworthiness of the ship, losses covered by the policy & the importance of establishing the proximate cause. Perils excluded from the policy (in particular misconduct, delay & inherent vice).

Suggested Reading

1. Avtar Singh, Law of Insurance (1st Edition, Reprinted 2008)
2. Avtar Singh, Negotiable Instruments (Edition-4th, 2005)
3. M. L. Tannan, Tannans Banking Law and Practice in India (Vol-I, 2008)
4. M. N. Srinivasan, Principles of Insurance Law (8th Ed.)
5. P. N. Varshney, KPM Sundharam, Banking Theory, Law and Practice (Nineteenth Reprint, 2013)
6. TKA Padmanabhan, Dishonor of Cheques Law: Practice and Procedure (2nd Edition, 2004)

PAPER VI

LLMCC2.6 INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Objectives of the Course

The main objective of this course is to provide students with knowledge and understanding of laws and procedures in international trade, and to train them in dealing with issues and challenges of international trade.

Unit I Introduction, History and Development

- 1.1 Concept and Nature of International Trade Law – Origins - Theories of International Trade
- 1.2 Globalization and International Trade
- 1.3 History and development of international trade
- 1.4 Historical Background of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT, 1947)
- 1.5 Evolution of WTO – GATT 1994 and WTO – South Asia and GATT/WTO
- 1.6 Foreign trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992

Unit II WTO and International Trade Law

- 2.1 GATT and WTO: Legal Structure, Constitutional Principles and working of WTO
- 2.2 Most-Favoured Nation Treatment (MFN) – History and Basic issues – Grandfather clauses – Definitional Issues
National Treatment – scope and application – History and Basic issues
- 2.3 Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods, GATS, TRIPS Agreement
- 2.4 Dispute settlement mechanism
- 2.5 Dispute Settlement Board, process of settlement, balancing of rights and obligations

Unit III International Institutions connected with International Trade

- 3.1 International Monetary Fund (IMF), and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- 3.2 International Finance Corporation (IFC),
- 3.3 International Development Association (IDA), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)

- 3.4 United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- 3.5 United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)

Unit IV International Sale and Carriage of Goods and International Investment Laws

- 4.1 United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980
- 4.2 Law of international Carriages
- 4.3 International Investment Law: Agreement on Trade Related Investment Measures
- 4.4 Anti-dumping, Safeguard and Countervailing measures
- 4.5 Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement, Agreement on Safeguard Measures, Agreement on Agriculture

Unit V Settlement of International Trade Disputes

- 5.1 Meaning of International Commercial Agreements and application of Indian Law
- 5.2 UNCITRAL Model Law
- 5.3 Institutional Arbitration: International Court of Arbitration
- 5.4 International Centre for ADR, and The London Court of International Arbitration
- 5.5 Recognition and Enforcement of International Arbitration Award

Suggested Reading

1. Schnitzer, Simone; Understanding International Trade Law; Universal Publication
2. Kaul, A. K.; Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics; Kluwer Law International
3. Goyal, Arun; WTO in the new Millennium: Commentary, Case Law
4. Rao, M. B; and Guru, Manjula; WTO and International Trade; Vikas Publishing House
5. Nilima Chandiramani, WTO and Globalisation. University Press, New York, 2004)
4. Frank Easterbrook, The Economic Structure of Corporate Law (Harvard University Press, 1991)
5. Freund Ernst, The Legal Nature of Corporations (Batoche Books, Kitchener, Canada, 2000)

6. Gabriele Moens and Peter Gillies, *International Trade and Business: Law, Policy and Ethics* (Cavendish Publishing Pvt. Ltd., London, 2000)

SPECIALIZATION BRANCH II

CRIMINAL LAW

PAPER I

LLMCR3.1 CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

The objective of the course is to enable the students to find answer queries of the human mind relating to crime and punishment and afford explanations to criminal behavior and reactions to crime. Concern for the Victims of crime would be another facet of the study of the subject with emphasis on concepts of restorative justice, compensatory jurisprudence and rehabilitative techniques.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION: CRIMES AND CRIMINOLOGY

- 1.1 Notions of Crime and Criminal
- 1.2 Criminology-Nature, scope and current Trends in Criminology
- 1.3 Individual Approaches to Crime: Biological Determinism
- 1.4 Classical Theories of Criminology: Cesare Beccaria, Jeremy Bentham
- 1.5 Neo Classical Perspectives: Rossi, Garraud, Joly
- 1.6 Biological Trait Theory: Cesare Lombroso, Rafaele Garafelo, Enrico Ferri
- 1.7 Understanding the causes of crime: Major Schools of Criminology

UNIT II UNDERSTANDING CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR

- 2.1 Psychoanalytic Explanation of Crime: Freud; Behavioural Approach to Criminality: Pavlov, Skinner, Eyesench
- 2.2 Cognitive Approach: Tolman, Piaget, Kohlberg; Intelligence and Crime: Goddard, Hirshi, Hindclang; Mental Disorder and Crime: Neuroses, Psychosis

2.3 Socio-Environmental Approaches to Crime: Anomie Theory, Durkeim, Merton; Differential Association Theory Sutherland

2.4 Social Disorganization Theory, Shaw & Mackay; Labelling Theory, Cooley, Mead, Blumer, Becker; Biosocial Theory

2.5 Control Theory: Individual Control, Control Balance, Community Based Control, Evaluation of Control Theories

2.6 Conflict Theory: Karl Marx, Bonger, Ralf, Dahrendorf, Void, Quinney

2.7 Environmental Criminology

UNIT III FACTORS ENHANCING CRIMINALITY

3.1 Factors enhancing criminality: Drug, Alcohol and Crime, Media Influences, Politics and Crime, youth, race, culture and gender

3.2 Female Perspectives: Female Criminality: Lombroso, Cowie, Slater, Pollack, Thomas, Talcott Parsons; Feminist Critique of Traditional Criminology and Feminist Criminology: Carol Smart, Maureen Cain and Susan Sharp

3.3 White Collar Crimes: Nature and definition; Types, Components; Characteristics and activities of white collar crimes

3.4 Organized Crimes: Meaning, Controlling organized crimes; Corporate Crimes

3.5 Environmental Criminology

Unit IV: PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

4.1 Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats)

4.2 Professional deviance: journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers

4.3 Trade union deviance (including teachers, lawyers/urban property owners)

4.4 Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance)

4.5 Police deviance- Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India, Unconstitutionality of “third-degree” methods and use of fatal force by police,

“Encounter” killings

4.6 Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes

Unit V Penology

5.1 Penology - Meaning, Nature & Scope

5.2 Theories of Punishment - Expiative, Deterrent, Retributive, Reformative

5.3 Nature, concept and types of Punishment

5.4 Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment

5.5 Rights of Prisoners; Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction

5.6 Sentencing-Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system

5.7 Changing notions of penal Policy: Probation, Parole, Corrective Services, Community Service, and other Alternatives

5.8 Juvenile Delinquency

Unit VI Victimology

6.1 Police: Administration, Role and functions, Police and public Accountability and Performance

6.2 Prison System in India, Problems & Concerns

6.3 Prisoners' Rights and Prison reforms

6.4 Correctional Institutions

6.5 Victimology: Victims and types of victims, Right of victims within Criminal Justice System, caring and rehabilitation of victim and his family, Compensation

6.6 Key Concepts in Victimology: Need of understanding Victim Psychology, Psychodynamics of Victimization- Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization, Victim Vulnerability - Victimless Crimes

Suggested Readings:

1. Katherine S. Williams, Textbook on Criminology, 3rd Edition, Universal Law Pub., New Delhi 1997,
2. John Salmond, Jurisprudence: Responsibility and Criminal Liability, 11th Edition, Sweet and Maxwell Publication. London, 1989
3. Roger Hopkins Burke, An Introduction to Criminological Theory, 1st Edition, Lawman India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi 2001,
4. Ahmed Siddiqui, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, 41 Edition, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow 1997
5. N. V. Paranjape, Criminology & Penology, 12th Edition, Central Law Publications, Allahabad 2005

PAPER II

LLMCR3.2 COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW

Objectives of the Course

The objectives of this course are:

1. To enable the students to understand the conditions under which individuals should be held morally and legally responsible for their (criminal) actions;
2. To understand whether or not there are any "fundamental principles" which underlie all criminal justice systems;

Unit 1: - Legal Cultures and Criminal Justice Policy

- 1.1 Common Law
- 1.2 Civil Law
- 1.3 Socialist Law ,
- 1.4 Islamic Law

Unit II Comparative Criminal Policy

- 2.1 Systems of Administration of Criminal Justice (Adversarial & Inquisitorial)
- 2.2 Policing and Prosecution
- 2.3 Trials and Sentencing
- 2.4 Use of Imprisonment
- 2.5 Diverse systems and Models of Criminal Proceedings

Unit III International Criminal Law: Theory and Practice

- 3.1 Transnational Crimes: Concept
- 3.2 Terrorism and Counterterrorism: Comparing Theory and Practice
- 3.3 Law of War: Primer of Humanitarian Law
- 3.4 Unique Modes of Liability
- 3.5 Rights of Child under International Law

3.6 Criminal Justice System And National Security Laws

Unit IV Comparative Criminal Laws

- 4.1 Penal Code of United Kingdom (England & Wales)
- 4.2 Penal Code of United States
- 4.3 Criminal Procedure of United Kingdom (England & Wales)
- 4.4 Criminal Procedure of United States

Unit 5 International Criminal Law: Development

- 5.1 Sources of International Criminal Law
- 5.2 Principles of International Criminal Law
- 5.3 Nuremberg Tribunal
- 5.3 International Criminal Court
- 5.4 International Tribunals

Suggested Readings:

1. Francis Pakes, Comparative Criminal Justice, Willan Pub., Cullompton, 2003
 2. Tim Newburn and Richard Sparks (eds), Criminal Justice and Political Cultures, Willan Pub., Cullompton, 2004
 3. Peter J. Koppen and Steven D. Penrod (eds), Adversarial versus Inquisitorial Justice: Psychological Perspectives on Criminal Justice Systems, Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York, 2003
- Ilias Bantekas & Susan Nath, International Criminal Law, 2nd Edition, Cavendish Publication London, 2003

PAPER III

LLMCR-3.3 Specific IPC Offences

Unit 1 Fundamentals

- 1.1 Elements of Crime: External and Internal intention, recklessness, negligence, relevance of motive, strict liability
- 1.2 General Principles of Criminal Liability and Exceptions thereof
- 1.3 Individual Liability and Group Liability – Distinction
- 1.4 Stages of Crime - Inchoate Crimes
- 1.5 General Defences under IPC

Unit II Complicit Criminality and Incomplete or Inchoate Crimes

- 2.1 Abetment
- 2.2 Conspiracy
- 2.3 Group or Joint Liability U/S 34 or 149 IPC
- 2.4 Attempts under the Indian Penal Code
- 2.5 General Exceptions, Joint and Constructive Crimes

Unit II Culpable Homicide and Hurt

- 2.1 Culpable homicide and Murder (sections 299 to 311)
- 2.2 Homicide by rash or negligent act
- 2.3 Medical Negligence
- 2.4 Of Hurt (Sections 319 to 338)

Unit III Offences against the state and property

- 3.1 Offences against the state (sections 121 to 130)

- 3.2 Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity
- 3.3 Criminal Misappropriation of property and Criminal Breach of Trust
- 3.4 Cheating
- 3.5 Mischief
- 3.6 Of Criminal Trespass (Sections 441 to 462)

Unit V Offences against Vulnerable Groups

- 1.1 Crimes against Women- Provisions of IPC and Contemporary enactments
- 1.2 Crimes against Children- Provisions of IPC and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) 2012
- 1.3 Crimes against Socially-Economically disadvantaged people, Minorities (SC/ST).
- 1.4 Crimes against Sexual Minorities and Laws- Transgenders, Gay, Lesbian etc.
- 1.5 Crimes against Persons with special needs i.e. Disables, Mentally ill and laws related thereto.

PAPER IV

LLMCR-3.4 ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIA

Unit I Administration of Criminal Justice

- 1.1 Importance of Criminal Procedure
- 1.2 Crime Control and Due Process Model
- 1.3 Functionaries under the Criminal Justice System
- 1.4 Organizational hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction
- 1.5 Prosecution

Unit II Role and Functions of Police

- 2.1 First Information Report
- 2.2 Arrest and rights of the arrested person
- 2.3 Investigation
- 2.4 Accused and rights of accused person
- 2.5 Charge sheet - withdrawal of criminal prosecution

Unit III Fair Trial

- 3.1 Accusatory system and the inquisitorial system
- 3.2 Pre-trial procedure
- 3.3 Evidence: Narco analysis and Evidentiary value of statements / article seized -
- 3.4 Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence - expert evidence

Unit IV Law relating to Bail, Appeals and Revisions

- 4.1 Law relating to bail
- 4.2 Provisions for Appeal and Revision

Unit V. Miscellaneous Topics

- 5.1 Plea bargaining-Compounding-withdrawal fro prosecution
- 5.2 Preventive detention law - protection of public peace/order –
- 5.3 Special enactment, National Security Act, Essential Services Act. .2.1
- 5.4 Rights of accused - right to counsel - right to bail
- 5.5 Witness protection -hostile witness - Perjury.

Suggested Readings:

- 1. Tapas Kumar Banerjee Background to Indian Criminal Law [1990]
- 2. Ratan Lal Law of Criminal Procedure
- 3. Sarkar, Law of Evidence
- 4. K N Chandrasekharan Pillai [ed.] R V Kelkar's Outline of Criminal Procedure [2012]
Eastern Book House
- 5. Law of Commission of India, forty-second Report Ch. 3 [197 1
- 6. Malimath Committee Report 2004
- 7. P D Sharam Police and Criminal Justice System in India
- 8. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law – Cases and Materials (1999).
- 9. K.I. Vibhute, PSA Pillai's Criminal Law (2012)
- 10. K.N.C. Pillai and Shabistan Aquil (Rev.) Essays on the Indian Penal Code (Indian Law
Institute, 2005).
- 11. K.N.C. Pillai, General Principles of Criminal Law (2005)
- 12. R.C. Nigam, I Law of Crimes in India (1965).
- 13. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal, The Code of Criminal Procedure (19th Edition, 2013).
- 16. S.C. Sarkar, The Code of Criminal Procedure, revised by Sudipto Sarkar, V. R. Manohar
(10th Edition, 2012).

PAPER V

LLMCR3.5 A. CYBER CRIMES AND B. FORENSIC EVIDENCE

A. Cyber Crimes

Unit I Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes
- 1.2 Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crime
- 1.3 Cyber Law: International Perspectives: Budapest Convention on Cybercrime; ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes; Net neutrality and the EU electronic communications regulatory framework; Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0
- 1.4 Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India: Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act. Information Technology Act 2000 and amendments act 2008.

Unit II Internet Governance and Cyber crimes

- 2.1 Nature and definition of Cyber Crime
- 2.2 Types: Cyber Stalking; Cyber Terrorism; Child Pornography; Computer viruses
- 2.3 Jurisdiction over Cyber crimes.
- 2.4 Offences and Penalties under the IT Act 2000
- 2.5 Social Networking Sites vis-à-vis Human Rights.
- 2.6 Regulating Hate speech and intermediary liability

UNIT-III Institutional Infrastructure

- 3.1 Cyber Policing in India: Legal Status
- 3.2 Cyber Crime Investigation
- 3.3 Technical Aspect: Information in the computer, confiscation, protection and packing, computer examination.

Legal Aspect: power to investigate and procedure for investigation.

3.5 Cyber Law: Contemporary Trends

B. Forensic Evidence

UNIT-IV Role of Forensic Evidence in Criminal Trials

4.1 Importance and use of modern technology in collection and presentation of evidence in criminal cases

4.2 Meaning and kinds of forensic evidence

4.3 Understanding Evidence

i. Facts : Section 3 definition : distinction - relevant facts/facts in issue

ii. Types of Evidence

iii. "Proving" "Not providing" and "Disproving" Witness

iv. Presumption (Section 4) Presumptions (Sec.4, 41, 79-90,105,107,108,112,113-A, 114 and 114-A)

1.4 Rules relating to Burden of Proof (Sec.101-105)

The Doctrine of Res Gestae

General Principles concerning Admissions and Confessions.

Evidence by accomplice (Sec.133 with 114(b))

1..5 Probative Value of Forensic Evidence

Unit V Challenges in Forensic Evidence: Modern Approach

5.1 The Establishment of Identity of individuals (Foot prints, hair, skin, blood grouping, physical peculiarities,

5.2 Questioned Documents and the Identification of Handwriting: Paper, its types and identification; Inks: pencils and writing tools; Handwriting habit and flow; Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity; Samples; various type of forgery and their detection; Additions; erasures alterations; seals; rubberstamps; typewriting; printing; blocks.

5.3 Injuries to Persons: Evidentiary value of details of injuries; Traces left by the weapon used: its range and direction; Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems; The flow of blood from injuries; The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects;

5.4 Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated in a Forensic sciences laboratory viz, Evidence with scientific report: i. Fallibility of eye witnesses.-The probative value of such evidence. ii. Findings of scientific methods of investigation; their probative value. iii. Assessment of value from actual cases. Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibit. Restoration of numbers;

5.5 Modern scientific Techniques: Narco-Analysis, Polygraph test, Brain Mapping Test, hypnotism, Lie Detector Test & others

5.6 Evidentiary Issues Relating to Use of Modern Technology and Forensic in Criminal Trials

Suggested Readings:

1. Sarkar and manohar , Sarkar and Evidence (1999) Wadha & Co. Nagpur
2. Rattan Lal, Dhiraj Law Law of Evidence (1994) Wadhwa, Nagpur
3. Avtar Singh, Principles , of the law of Evidence (1992) , Central Law Agency , New Delhi.
4. UN (1997) UN Mnaual on the Prevention and Control of Computer Related Crime, International Review of Criminal Policy NOs 43 & 44, UN, New York.
5. Dr.Jaishankar And Amin: Forensic Science in criminal Investigation
6. Max M. Houck, Jay Siegel : Fundamentals of Forensic Science
7. Sharma : Forensic Science In Criminal Investigation And Trials
- 8 Gour,A.N.:fire arms,Forensic ballistics,Forensic chemistry and criminal jurisprudence

PAPER VI

LLMCR 3.6 Specific Criminal Legislations

Course Objectives

The objectives of the Course are to provide an overview of the important laws relating Juvenile Justice, White Collar Crimes, Narcotic Drug offences in India.

Unit I Juvenile Justice System in India

- 1.1 Historical Development
- 1.2 Juvenile Delinquency Act, 1986
- 1.3 New changes in the Juvenile Justice Act 2000.
- 1.4 Juvenile Justice Board, Special Homes and Observation Homes
- 1.5 Children in need of Care and Protection, Rehabilitation
- 1.6 Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice

Unit II Laws relating to Offence against Women

- 2.1 Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
- 2.2 Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983
- 2.3 Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- 2.4 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- 2.5 Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
- 2.6 Prohibition of Sexual Harassment of Women at the Workplace Bill, 2010
- 2.7 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Unit III White Collar crimes and Economic Offences

- 3.1 Prevention of Corruption Act
- 3.2 Prevention of Money Laundering Act

3.3 Food Safety and Standards Act

Unit IV NDPS Act

4.1 NDPS Act

Unit V Laws against Food Adulteration in India

5.1 Food Safety and Standards Act

Suggested Reading

1. Manish Dwivedi, Juvenile Justice System in India, Adhyayan Publishers & Distributors
2. Ved Kumari, The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights, Oxford University Press
3. Dr Souvik Chatterji, Law of Crimes with an introduction to Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Thomson Reuters, South Asian Publication, 1st Edition, 2017.