CURRICULUM DIVISION, HEC

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PREFACE

Curriculum of a subject is said to be the throbbing pulse of a nation. By looking at the curriculum one can judge the state of intellectual development and the state of progress of the nation. The world has turned into a global village; new ideas and information are pouring in like a stream. It is, therefore, imperative to update our curricula regularly by introducing the recent developments in the relevant fields of knowledge.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Federal Supervision of Curricula Textbooks and Maintenance of Standards of Education Act 1976, the Federal Government vide notification no. D773/76-JEA (Cur.), dated December 4, 1976, appointed University Grants Commission as the competent authority to look after the curriculum revision work beyond class XII at bachelor level and onwards to all degrees, certificates and diplomas awarded by degree colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education.

In pursuance of the above decisions and directives, the Higher Education Commission (HEC) is continually performing curriculum revision in collaboration with universities. According to the decision of the special meeting of Vice-Chancellors’ Committee, curriculum of a subject must be reviewed after every 3 years. For the purpose, various committees are constituted at the national level comprising senior teachers nominated by universities. Teachers from local degree colleges and experts from user organizations, where required, are also included in these committees. The National Curriculum Revision Committee for LL.M. in its meeting held in September 4-5, 2006 at the HEC Regional Centre, Karachi revised the curriculum after due consideration of the comments and suggestions received from universities and colleges where the subject under consideration is taught. The final draft prepared by the National Curriculum Revision Committee duly approved by the Competent Authority is being circulated for implementation by the institutions.

Prof. Dr. Altaf Ali G. Shaikh
Adviser (Acad/R&D)

August 2006
CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

STAGE-I
- CURRI. UNDER
  - COLLECTION OF REC
    - CONS. OF CRC.
      - PREP. OF DRAFT BY
    - FINALIZATION OF DRAFT BY CRC
      - APPROVAL OF CURRI. BY
    - INCORPORATION OF REC. OF V.C.C.
  - IMPLE. OF CURRI.
- IMPLE. OF CURRI.
  - ORIENTATION COURSES
- BACK TO STAGE-I

STAGE-II
- CURRI. IN DRAFT STAGE
  - APPRAISAAL OF 1ST DRAFT BY EXP. OF COL./UNIV
  - PREP. OF FINAL CURRI.
    - QUESTIONNAIRE
  - PRINTING OF CURRI.
    - REVIEW

STAGE-III
- FINAL STAGE
  - FOLLOW UP

STAGE-IV
- FOLLOW UP STUDY

Abbreviations Used:
CRC. Curriculum Revision Committee
VCC. Vice-Chancellor’s Committee
EXP. Experts
COL. Colleges
Introduction

A meeting of the National Curriculum Review Committee in Law was held at HEC Regional Centre, Karachi, from 4-5 September 2006 to finalize the draft curriculum prepared in the preliminary meeting held on 19-20 May 2006. The following were the members of the Committee:

1. Mr. Hamid Khan
   Convener
   Senior Advocate Supreme Court
   Chairman, Legal Education Committee,
   Pakistan Bar Council, Lahore

2. Professor Dr. Mahmood Ali Shah
   Member
   Principal Law College
   University of Baluchistan, Quetta.

3. Professor Dr. Abdur Rashid
   Member
   Principal University Law College
   B.Z. University, Multan.

4. Professor Syed Mamnoon Hasan
   Member
   Dean Faculty of Law, University of Karachi &
   Principal Government Islamia Law College

5. Barrister Khurshid Hashmi
   Member
   Principal SM Law College
   Karachi.

6. Professor Ahmad Ali
   Member
   Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences
   University of Peshawar, Peshawar.

7. Prof. Dr. Dil Muhammad Malik,
   Member
   Principal,
   University Law College,
   University of the Punjab,
   Lahore
   (Not attended the Meeting)

8. Justice (R) Rasheed A. Rizvi,
   Member
   Member, Legal Education Committee,
   Pakistan Bar Council, F-172/3, Block-5,
   Clifton, Karachi

9. Mr. Zain Shaikh,
   Member
   C/o Zain Shaikh & Associates,
   (not attended the meeting)
   No.247, Hotel Metropole,
   Club Road, Karachi


The meeting started with recitation from the Holy Quran. Mr. Muhammad Tahir Ali Shah, Assistant Director (Curriculum), welcomed the participants on behalf of Chairman, Higher Education Commission and explained the aims and objectives of the NCRC and its functioning. In his brief remarks he gave an overview of the initiatives of the HEC in improving the quality of education in Pakistan and recounted various new programmes and the reforms that HEC has launched. He then asked the members to select the Convener for the meeting to finalize the LL.M. degree Programme so that the same could be recommended to all the Universities / Law Colleges wherever LL.M. is being offered.

Mr. Hamid Khan, Chairman, Legal Education Committee, Pakistan Bar Council was unanimously chosen as the Convener for the meeting. Mr. Hamid Khan, thanked all members for the confidence reposed in him as the Convener of the Committee and assured that he would carry out this responsibility with best of his abilities and the expectations of all.

Mr. Hamid Khan described the existing position of the legal studies in Pakistan which, he felt, was in a pathetic state. He said that the Universities and the Pakistan Bar Council with the support of the HEC can play a significant role in the improvement of the Legal Education. He gave a brief overview of the Legal Education at the Bachelor’s level and emphasized for its strengthening. He said that under the current circumstances the only appropriate solution is to replace the existing scheme of studies of LLB degree by a comprehensive scheme spread over five years. Mr. Hamid Khan reminded that the HEC in a meeting has already agreed to introduce the five-year LL.B. degree programme by the year 2008. The participants had the same opinion and firmly supported the idea. It was further resolved that LL.B. degree programme needs to be improved and strengthened.

The Committee then examined the LL.M. scheme of studies, course contents and the evaluation processes of various universities/ Law Colleges offering the Master’s degree programme in Law. The Committee noticed differences and discrepancies in the said programme offered by various Universities/ institutions. Since the LL.M. degree is equivalent to M.Phil therefore the HEC’s Guidelines for M.Phil / Ph.D. have to be applied for all purposes, including the admission criterion on the basis of GRE, the requirements of the course work, the comprehensive examination and the intake of students.

The Committee examined the minutes of the meeting of the Committee held on 19-20 May 2006 and finalized the following decisions:

1. The HEC Minimum Quality Criteria for M. Phil / Ph.D. level studies in Pakistani Universities / Degree Awarding Institutions shall be applied to LL.M. Degree Programme.

2. The admission to the LL.M. degree programme shall be open to the candidates only who have secured ‘Second Division’ in LLB with at least 55 percent aggregate or have a minimum CGPA of 3.00. In addition a candidate must pass a GRE type test including English, General Knowledge and Law.
3. The LL.M. programme shall be based on semester system, having four semesters. The LLM classes shall be held only in the morning hours.

4. Corresponding to an M. Phil degree, the LL.M. degree programme shall be of thirty credit hours (Twenty-four credit hours for the coursework and six credit hours for the thesis / dissertation)

5. The maximum limit for enrolment in the LL.M. programme shall not exceed 20 in a session.

6. The pass marks in an individual course shall be fifty percent the aggregate marks in all courses shall not be less than sixty percent.

7. The LL.M. programme shall be separated from the LL.B. and would be under the supervision of a departmental ‘Director of Graduate Studies’ to be appointed by the university concerned.

8. Candidates seeking admission to the LL.M. degree programme shall be ‘full-time’ students. Those in service will be required to take ‘study-leave’ or those in legal profession will have to get their licences ‘suspended’ during the course of their studies.

9. An institution may offer LL.M. degree programme if;
   i) its faculty is fully qualified i.e. only those having LL.M. degrees will be eligible to teach or supervise research thesis. Young faculty-members having LL.M. degree may be encouraged to teach and supervise LLM students;
   ii) its Library is of very high standard and subscribes to international journals accredited by the HEC;
   iii) its follows the courses and course materials are clearly prescribed by HEC; and
   iv) it has adequate numbers of ‘Research Supervisors’ for the supervision of research work of the students.

10. The LLM degree programme, according to these guidelines, shall commence from academic session 2007-2008.

The Committee then proposed the courses mentioned below. The Research Methodology shall be a compulsory course for all. Beside the course in Research Methodology a student will be required to take three courses in the first year and two courses in the second year, excluding the thesis. All courses, including the Research Methodology, shall be of four credit hours to complete the requirement of twenty-four credit hours. The Committee decided to include more areas to make the programme broad-based, multi-disciplinary and flexible. The Universities and the Law Colleges may include new subjects in accordance with the expertise available subject to the approval of HEC.
TITLE OF COURSES

Compulsory
Research Methodology

Optional

1. Administrative Law.
2. Alternate Dispute Resolution
3. Banking Laws
4. Commercial / Business Laws
5. Company / Corporate Law
6. Comparative Constitutional Law
7. Comparative Environmental Law
8. Comparative Human Rights Law
9. Comparative Study of Islamic and Western Jurisprudence
10. Constitutional Law of Pakistan
11. Criminology
12. Intellectual Property Laws
13. International Economic Law
14. International Trade Law
15. Islamic Laws
16. Labour Laws
17. Law and Politics
18. Law and Society in South Asia
19. Law of Evidence
20. Law of International Institutions
21. Law of Taxation
22. Legal History of Pakistan and India
23. Shipping Law
24. Western Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

COMPULSORY

1. Research Methodology
DETAILS OF COURSES

OPTIONAL

1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Topics of Study:
1. General Principles of Administrative Law
2. Administrative Act and Function
3. Delegated and Subordinate Legislation
4. Administrative Discretion and its Judicial Review
5. Principles of Natural Justice
6. Judicial Review of Administrative Actions
7. Administrative Courts and Tribunals
8. Ombudsman

Books Recommended:
1. HWR Wade, Administrative Law
2. Griffith, JAG, Principles of Administrative Law
3. Jain and Jain, Principles of Administrative Law
4. Yardley, DCM, Principles of Administrative Law
5. David, Faulke, Administrative Law
6. Hamid Khan, Principles of Administrative Law
7. Prof. Sathe, Administrative Law
8. Prof. Chakrawarti, Administrative Law
9. J.M. Garner, Administrative Law
10. Massey, Administrative Law
11. De Smith, Constitutional and Administrative Law
12. ECS Wade, Constitutional and Administrative Law

2. ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Topics of Study:
1. Introduction to the course, Perspective on ADR and Informal Justice.

2. Taxonomy: Conflict, Dispute and Decision Making: The Nature of Disputes and dispute processes. the characteristics of different forms of dispute process. Modes of third party intervention, litigation and settlement.


4. Mediation: The nature or mediation and the role of the Mediator. The context and form of mediated negotiations. the different forms of mediation. mediation distinguished from other forms of third party intervention. Problems of confidentiality. The protection of weaker parties and safeguarding of third part interest.
5. The Processaral Shapes of Mediation


8. ADR and Civil Justice in England, USA and other States.

9. The Scope of ADR in Pakistan

Books Recommended:

3. BANKING LAWS

Topics of Study:
1. The State Bank of Pakistan Act, 1956
2. The Banking Companies Ordinance, 1962
3. The Modarba Companies and Modarba (Floatation and Control) Ordinance, 1980
5. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (All Provisions Sections 1-60, 82-85A and 122-131 of the Act)
6. Islamic Banking
Books Recommended:
1. M.L. Tannan, Banking Law & Practice in Pakistan
2. Maurice Megrah & F.R. Ryder, Paget’s Law of Banking
4. K.P.M. Swadrow & P.N. Vashney, Banking Theory, Law and Practice
5. Prof. Sohrab R. Dowar, Law and Practice of Banking
6. T.G. Reeday, The Law Relating to Banking
7. Ch. Muhammad Aslam Hayat and Khursheed Saeed, Manual of Banking Laws in Pakistan
8. Abdur Jabbar Khan, Non Interest Banking in Pakistan
9. R.R. Pennington and A.H. Hudson, Commercial Banking Law
10. Nawazish Ali Zaidi, Eliminating Interest from Banking
11. Lord Chorlgy and P.E. Smart, Leading Cases in the Law of Banking

4. COMMERCIAL / BUSINESS LAW

Topics of Study:
1. Law of Contract
2. Partnership
3. Sale of Goods
4. Transportation of Goods
5. Negotiable Instruments Act
6. Uniform Commercial Code of USA
7. Commercial Law in United Kingdom
8. Stock Exchanges and their Regulation
9. Offences Relating to Stock Exchanges
10. Commercial Arbitration

Books Recommended:
1. Alen Redfern and Martin Hunter, International Commercial Arbitration. Thompson, Sweet & Maxwell
4. Shaukat Mahmood, Contract Act
5. Sale of Goods Act
6. Negotiable Instruments Act
5. Company / Corporate Law

Topics of Study:

1. Historical development and the practical advantages of incorporation.
2. Formation of companies and categories. Conversion from one category to another.
3. Corporate Law
4. Constitution and Incorporation
5. Capital issues and Control
6. Share Capital and its Structure
7. Prospectus
8. Promoters, fiduciary capacity
9. Corporate Control and Inspection
10. Equity Holders, their rights and Liability
11. Control of majority shareholders
12. Directors, their responsibility and control activities of the company
13. Borrowing powers of the Directors
14. Members’ relationship with the company
15. Minority shareholders and their rights
16. Reconstruction and amalgamation/mergers
17. Winding up and Liquidation
18. Foreign and Private Investment, its control and protection, capital issue and control
19. Debentures
20. Mortgages
21. Muzarabat
23. Security Regulations. Monopoly Control and other external checks in the corporate practice including appointment on inspectors

Books Recommended:

1. Gower, Company Law
2. Palmer, Company Law
3. Pennington, Company Law
4. Dr. Khatid Ranjha, Company and its shareholder
5. Buckley, Company Law
6. Cases and Materials in Company Law
7. Shaukat Mahmood, Company Law
8. Faridul Haq, Company Law
10. The Companies Ordinance, 1984
11. A Handbook of Company Law by A.M. Choudhry., Published by PLD Publications, Nabha Road, Lahore
12. Northeys & Leigh's Introduction to Company Law
6. **Comparative Constitutional Law**

Comparative study of Constitutional laws of:

1. U.K.,
2. U.S.A.,
3. Pakistan, and
4. India

**Topics of Study:**
1. Parliamentary form of Government
2. Presidential form of Government
3. Federalism
4. Constitutional Conventions
5. Rule of law
6. Due Process of Law
7. Independence of Judiciary
8. Judicial Review
9. Theories of Constitutional Interpretation
10. Validation of Laws
11. Doctrine of Necessity
12. Separation of Powers
13. Right to Life and Liberty
14. Right to Property
15. Freedom of Speech
16. Freedom of Religion
17. Equality before Law
18. Political Freedoms including freedom of association, freedom of assembly and freedom of movement.

**Books Recommended:**
1. A.K. Brohi, Fundamental Law of Pakistan
2. Ivor Jennings, Constitution & Problems of Pakistan
3. Muhammad Khalilullah, Qanoon-e-Dustouri
4. Muhammad Khalilullah, Dasateer-e-Alam
5. K.J. Newman, Essay on the constitution of Pakistan
7. Laski, Parliamentary Government in England
8. Strong, Modern Constitution
9. Laski, Reflection on the constitution
Environmental pollution is a matter of life and death. Peoples’ very survival on this earth depends on their harmony with nature. Rule of law must defend the rule of life, and life will survive only when the biosphere is safe. Environment is now considered the most important global issue and scientists and lawyers around the world are making efforts to help the people to improve the environment and their legal claim over the environment and pollutions.

The course addresses the principles and rules of International Law relating to the protection of environment and the domestic legislation on environments including the Environmental Act of 1997. The following areas will be covered.

Topics of Study:

2. The role of law in Environmental Protection, Enforcement and its agencies like HMIP, DOE, NRA, along with EC laws.
3. Models of Environmental control
4. Environmental Protection Act 1990-Part I (Integrated and Air Pollution Control)
5. Environmental Protection Act 1990 –Part II (Waste and related issues including the contaminated land & clean up)
6. Town and Country Planning
7. Environmental impact Assessment (EIA)
10. Access to Environmental Information and rights
11. Sustainable development with environmental protection

Books Recommended:
8. All relevant domestic legislation.

8. COMPARATIVE HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Topics of Study:
1. History
2. Individual as-subject of International Law.
5. Universal Declaration of Human Right.
6. International covenants on human rights
9. Optional Protocol
11. Regional conventions in human rights
15. Humanitarian intervention.

**Books Recommended:**
2. Lauterpacht, International Law and Human Rights, 1950
6. Ian Brownlie, Basic Documents in International Law 1967
8. Ian Brownlie, Principal of Pubic International Law, 1979
11. Green, Cases and Material in International Law.

9. **Comparative Study of Islamic & Western Jurisprudence**

**Topics of Study:**
1. The science of Jurisprudence
2. Nature and Sources of Law
3. Theories of Law and Administration of Justice.
4. Punishments, their kinds and objects
5. Crimes and Torts
6. Theories of Origin and Functions of State
7. Legal and Equitable Rights
8. Ownership and Possession and Persons
9. Law of Personal Status
10. The Law of Property
11. The Law of Obligations
12. The Theory of Sovereignty
13. The Law regulating relations between Muslims and Non-Muslims.

**Recommended Books**
1. Salmond on Jurisprudence
2. Korunow, Theory of Law
3. Lee, Historical Jurisprudence
4. Sir Abdul Rahim, Principles of Mohammadan Jurisprudence
5. Kamal Faruqi, Islamic Jurisprudence
7. Abdul Jabbar Khan, Jila-ul-Absar
8. Subhi Mahmassani, Falsafa Shariat Islam
9. Sassan Khateeb, Fiqha-e-Islam
12. Haroon Khan Sherwani, Studies in Muslim Political Thought
13. Sir Fredrick Pollock, Jurisprudence and Legal Essays
14. Roscoe Pound, An introduction to Philosophy of Law
15. Dr. M.S. Rana, Comparative Jurisprudence
16. John Austin, Lectures on Jurisprudence and the Philosophy of Positive Law
17. John Austin, Province of Jurisprudence Determined
18. Jeremy Bentham, Limits of Jurisprudence Defined
19. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory
20. Ilyas Ahmed, Social Contract and the Islamic State
21. Qari Habibur Rehman Siddiqui, Usul-e-Fiqah
22. Abdus Salam Nadvi, History of Fiqha-e-Islam
23. Peter George White Cross, Text book on Jurisprudence
24. Julius Stone, The Province and Functions of Law
25. Dr. Allan, Law in the Making
26. Duncan, D., Mac Donald, Development of Muslim theology, Jurisprudence and Constitutional Law
27. Dr. I.H. Qureshi, Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi
28. Rosenthal, Political thought in Medieval Islam
29. Edger Boden Heinor, Philosophy and Method of the Law

10. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF PAKISTAN

Topics of Study:
1. Objectives Resolution
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Principles of Policy
4. Presidency
5. Prime Minister and Cabinet
6. Parliament
7. Governor
8. Chief Minister and Provincial Cabinet
9. Provincial Assemblies
10. Relations between the Federation and Provinces
11. Provincial Autonomy and its Institutions
12. Judiciary including Federal Shariat Court
13. Judicial Review and Writ Jurisdiction
14. Armed Forces and their relations with the State
15. Civil Services and Public Service Commission
16. Comptroller and Auditor General
17. Islamic Provisions
18. Emergency Provision
19. Constitutional Amendments and their Impact

**Books Recommended:**
1. A.K.Brohi, Fundamental Law of Pakistan
2. Shaukat Mahmood, Constitution of Pakistan
3. Shabbar Raza Rizvi, Constitutional Law of Pakistan
4. Ahmar Fazeel, Constitution of Pakistan
5. A.G.Choudhary, The Leading Cases in Constitutional Law
6. M. Munir, Constitution of Pakistan
7. Hamid Khan, Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan, Oxford University Press
8. Abrar Hassan, Constitutional and Extra Constitutional Martial Law, Emergency Decision by Superior Courts of Pakistan, Asia Law House, Karachi

**11. CRIMINOLOGY**

**Topics of Study:**
1. Origin and nature of the crime.
2. Crime as defined in Muslim Law.
3. Types of criminals
4. Definition and principles of criminal liability
5. Explanations of criminal behaviour
6. Statutory penal offences against the State, Property and Person in Pakistan
7. Offences recognized in Muslim Law
8. Difference between HADD and TAZEER
9. Defences to the crime: (a) in statutory Laws of Pakistan and (b) in the Muslim Law
10. Objects of punishments in Muslim Law
11. Kinds of punishments in Panel Laws of Pakistan
12. Kinds punishments in Panel Laws of Islam
13. Reformatory and Preventive Measures:
   a) adopted in Pakistan; and
   b) recognized by Muslim Law

**Books Recommended:**
7. A. Siddiqi Iqbal Muhammad, Penal Law of Islam
8. Smith & Hogan, Criminal Law, London, Butterworths
11. Blackstone’s Statutes on Criminal Law
12. Criminal Justice in Islam (Judicial Procedure in the Sharia) by Muhammad Abdul Haleem

12. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

Topics of Study:
Introduction to Intellectual Property Laws:
A brief overview of the term "intellectual property", a comparison between its four branches and definitions thereof.

PATENTS LAW
I) Procedure for obtaining a Patent
   Concept of novelty, patentable inventions, procedure for obtaining patent rights, term and renewals.
II) Effects of obtaining Patent Rights
   Privileges of acquiring patent rights such as assignments, licensing and infringement proceedings; revocation of patents.

DESIGN LAW
I. Procedure for obtaining a Design Registration
   Concept of novelty and originality, procedure for obtaining design protection, term and renewals
II. Effects of obtaining Design Rights
   Privileges of acquiring design rights such as assignments, licensing and infringement proceedings; cancellation of registered designs.

TRADE MARKS LAW
I. Procedure for obtaining Registration of a Trade Mark
   Procedure for obtaining registration with reference to goods and services; distinctiveness of a trade mark and prohibition as to registration; opposition and rectification proceedings; duration and renewal of registration.
II. Enforcement of Trade Mark Rights
   Infringement proceedings; passing off action
III. Assignment, Licensing and Registered Users
Assignment of registered and unregistered trade marks; standard terms and conditions of a license agreement; registration of registered user; and right of registered user to file infringement proceedings.

COPYRIGHT LAW
I. Copyright, Ownership of Copyright and Rights of the Owner
Works in which copyright subsists; first owner of copyright; term of copyright.

II. Registration And Licensing of Copyright.
Procedure of obtaining copyright registration; registration of assignment; licences by owners and compulsory licence.

III. Enforcement of Copyright
When copyright infringed; certain acts not infringement of copyright; powers and functions of Copyright Board.

IV. International Treaties And Conventions
TRIPS Agreement, Paris Convention, Patents Cooperation Treaty, Universal Convention on Copyrights, Berne Convention, etc.

V. Leading Cases

Books Recommended:
6. Dr. S. Venkateshwaran, Trade and Merchandize marks Act.
10. Stewart, International Copyright.
11. Skone James and Copinger on Copyrights.

13. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW

Topics of Study:
2. Double Taxation
3. Legal problems of foreign investment
4. International law of money
5. Law of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
6. International commodity agreements  
7. Customs unions, free trade areas and common markets.  
8. State trading  
9. Developing countries and international economic order  
10. International commercial transactions  
11. International trade arbitration  
12. Multinational corporations  
13. Law of economic warfare

**Books Recommended**

5. Schwarzenberger, Foreign Investment and International Law.  
12. Pakistan Export and Investment Guide, Export Promotion Bureau, Government of Pakistan  

**14. INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW:**

**Topics of Study:**

1. Contracts of International Trade Transactions  
2. Harmonisation of International Trade Law, the relevant formulating agencies and the instruments of harmonisation  
3. Contracts for the International Sale of goods with an emphasis on the formation and performance of standardized sale contracts (CIF and FOB Contracts). Under both English Law and the UN Vienna

4. Transportation of goods from the exporting Country to the place of destinations and the risk allocation between the various parties (seller, buyer, carrier, successive carriers) specially in the context of carriage of goods by sea. Bill of lading, nature and types.

5. The role of insurance in International Trade. Financing of International Trade, Letters of Credit and the role’ of ICC Uniform Customs and practice for Documentary Credits (UCP 500) bills of Exchange, factoring and forfeiting Counter - trade and export finance. Dispute Resolution (i) Litigation (ii) Arbitration (iii) Conciliation (Mediation).

II  W.T.O.

i. Introduction
ii. Dispute Resolution
iii. Tariff and Non tariff barriers
iv. The Most-Favoured Nation principle
v. Safeguard
vi. Rules and Domestic Adjustment Polices
vii. National Treatment obligations
viii. The polices of Anti-Dumping Rules
ix. Subsidies and countervailing duties
x. Trade in Services
xi. Trade related intellectual property rights (TRIPS)
xii. Trade and Investment
xiii. Trade and Environment
xiv. Trade and Labour Rights
xv. International Trade and Competition policy

Books recommended.
2. Ian Brownlie, The principles of International Law 6th Edition
4. Oppenheim, Casses in International Law
5. J.G. Starke, An Introduction to International Law
6. Michael Akehurst, Modern Introduction to International Law
7. Michael Bridge, The International Sale of Goods
13. International Trade and Business Law, policy and Ethics
17. Korotana; Cases, Materials and Commentary on W.T.O. Law
18. M.B.Rao Manjula Qeric; W.T.O. and International Trade
19. Dr.S.R. Myneni; World Trade Organisation (Ed 2005)

15. ISLAMIC LAWS

Topics of Study:

A. Sources

1. Original sources
   i) Qur’an
   ii) Sunnah

2. Secondary Sources
   i) Ijma
   ii) Qiyas
3. Subsidiary Sources
   i) Istihsan
   ii) Maseleh
   iii) Istishab
   iv) Istilah
   v) Urf, Aadah, Ta’amul and Ummum-ul-Balwa
   vi) Zarurah
   vii) Heela-l-Sharei
   viii) Nazair etc.

B. **Doctrinal Development of Islamic law**

1. Legal Theory & Practice in the **First** period of Islam.
2. Development in the **Second and Third** periods of Islam.
3. Doctrine of Taqlid in mediaeval and later era.

C. **Ijtihad in Modern Islamic Law**

1. Necessity, scope, mode, forms, functions and conditions of validity.
2. Modern Legislative Problems and Ijtihad, with special reference to:
   i. Constitutional Law
   ii. Criminal Law
   iii. Commercial Law

Books Recommended:
4. Schacht, J., *Usul-ul-Fiqh*
5. Kamal Farooqi, *Islamic Jurisprudence*
8. *Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam*.
10. *Sir Abdur Rahim, Muhammadan Jurisprudence*

16. **LABOUR LAWS**

Topics of Study:
1. International Labour Organization
   a. Charter
   b. Administrative machinery
   c. Mission
   d. The decision affecting social and economic life of nation
      (convention and recommendation i.e. minimum labour standard prescribed by I.L.O.
2. Constitutional Guarantees

3. Discrimination in employment and occupations, on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, political opinion, social origin affecting equality of opportunity and treatment practices opposed to Islamic way of life and social conditions, dignity of labour in Islam.

4. Industrial Relations
   a. Contract of service
   b. Wages and its statutory regulations trade unions, collective bargaining, industrial disputes, grievance, settlement and adjudication

5. Labour & Management Cooperation in Pakistan with special reference to social security compensation for death, injury or disability, medical, sickness, maternity and old age benefits.

6. Appeals, Applications and other Judicial Remedies

**Recommended Books:**
1. ILO Publications on Constitution of ILO discrimination in employment workers education manual
2. Munir, Constitution of Pakistan Commentary
3. Outlines of Industrial Law: Buttersworth publication
4. National Labour policies more particularly 1969 and 1972
5. Pakistan Labour Code
6. Leading Superme Court Cases on Labour Laws
7. Commentary on Industrial Relations in Pakistan
8. Prof. Obaidur Rahman, Industrial & Commercial Employment Relations

**17. LAW AND POLITICS**

**Topics of Study:**

This course will examine how far considerations outside the so called autonomous and self-contained discipline of law affect judicial decisions especially in hard cases whether decisions in such cases can be explained and justified by strictly adhering to legal reasoning? Whether politics, institutional, ideological or in any other form should be allowed to interfere with the judicial process? The course is divided in two parts. In the first part of the course conceptual framework will be constructed by drawing upon the secondary material (legal-theory) from Anglo-American sources. In the second part of the course primary material (case law) will be critically analyzed from the point of view established in the first part of the course.

**Books Recommended**
2. Paul Bohannan; The differing Realms of the Law 1967 Ed.
3. Hary Bredemeier; Law as an integrative Mechanism 1962 Ed.
18. **LAW AND SOCIETY IN SOUTH ASIA**

A detailed study of some aspects of the actual and current laws of South Asian countries in particular India and Pakistan

The Study of Laws and the legal systems of these countries in their social context, bearing in mind the interrelationships between the legal rules and social custom that operate in the society – study of these legal systems in the context of comparative law and jurisprudence.

**Topics of Study:**

1. **Family Law**
   - a. Child marriage
   - b. Dowry.
   - c. Polygamy and uniformity of laws.
   - d. The concept of marriage and conjugal rights in South Asian legal systems.
   - e. Divorce and related matters.
   - f. Maintenance of divorced wives.
   - g. Succession.

2. **Socio-Political Issues**
   - a. State and Religion
   - b. Role of Women
   - c. Armed Forces
   - d. Civilian Authority and Role of Bureaucracy
   - e. Role of Judiciary
   - f. Civil Liberties and Role of NGOs
   - g. Conduct of Elections

**Book Recommended:**

1. Agarwala, S.N, Age at marriage in India
2. Tahir Mahmood, Muslim Law.
4. Derrett. A (Critique of Modern Hindu Law)
5. Derrett. Introduction to Modern Hindu Law
6. Rana Mehta, Divorced Hindu Women.
8. David Pearl, A Text Book on Muslim Personal Law
10. Eqbal Ahmed, Collection of Essay

19. LAW OF EVIDENCE

Topics of Study:

The syllabus shall include the existing Law of Evidence in Pakistan (Qanoon-e-Shahadat 1984), the Islamic Law of Evidence and English Law of Evidence

Books Recommended:
1. M. Munir, Principles and Digest of Law of Evidence
4. Fatawa-i-Alamgiri
5. Hidaya
7. Dr. Hamidullah, Qanoon-e-Shahadat
8. Lord Denning, Road to Justice
9. Qanoon-e-Shahadat by Justice Khalil-ur-Rehman Khan
10. Law of Evidence (Qanoon-e-Shahadat) by Shaukat Mahmood

20. LAW OF INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Topics of Study:

A. Historical Introduction:

Evolution and development – the private international union-the public international unions.

B. Organization of General Competence.

1. League of Nations, its history and composition
2. United Nations – suspension, termination and withdrawal of membership
   i) Security Council, its composition, voting procedure, functions and powers.
   ii) General Assembly, its composition, voting procedure functions and powers.
   iii) Trusteeship and Mandate Systems.
   iv) Economic and Social Council
   v) Secretariat and Amendment Procedure.
C. Organizations of Limited Competence

1. Specialized agencies (ILO, ICAO, IBRD, IDA, IFO, IMF, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, UPU, WMO, IMCO and GATT) comparative study of the provisions regarding membership, organization, scope of jurisdiction, procedure, powers etc.
2. International Commodity Agencies.

D. Regional Institutions:

1. European Organizations:
   The council of Europe, North Atlantic Treaty organizations, western European Union, European Coal and Steel Community, European Economic Community, European Free Trade Area, OECD and Euratom.

2. American Organizations:

3. African Organizations:

4. Asian Organizations:
   Arab League: Central Treaty Organization, Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, ANZUS Council, Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference, Colombo Plan for co-operative Economic Development in South and Southeast Asia, ASEAN.

E. Judicial Institutions

1. Permanent Court of Arbitration.
2. Permanent Court of International Justice.
4. Regional Courts: European Court of Human Rights: Court of Justice of the European Communities.
5. International Administrative Tribunals.

Books Recommended:
10. Sohn, L.B., Basic Documents on African Regional Organization, 4 Vols, 1971-74 

21. LAW OF TAXATION

Topics of Study:

A: Introductory
• General Philosophy, theory and justification of taxation
• Statutory obligation
• Interpretation of fiscal laws
• Direct and indirect taxation

B: Income Tax Law
• Philosophy of Taxation, Administration of tax system
• Charge of Tax
• Computation of total income
• Allowance and Relief
• Payment of tax before assessment
• Assessment
• Tax liability in special cases
• Recovery of tax
• Refund and tax credit
• Penalties
• Offences and prosecutions
• Appeals reference and revision
• Miscellaneous

C: Law of Sales Tax
• Charge of Taxation
• Assessment of Taxation
• Recovery Draw back
• Practical Problems
• Sales Tax Act, 1990
D: Zakat and Ushar
- Philosophy and legal justification
- Whether Zakat a tax or charity
- Enforceability
- Concept of Nisab

E: Federal Excise Law

Recommended Books:
1. Witheman & Wheatcroft on Taxation
2. Income Tax Ordinance 2001
3. Raza Naqvi, The Law of Sales Tax
4. Raza Naqvi, Law of Practice of Income Tax
5. Kanga and Palkhivala, Income Tax
6. Mian Zahiruddin, Law and practice of income tax
7. Aiyar, Indian tax Law
8. Pinaon on revenue Law
9. Tilay on Revenue Law
11. Mannix, Leading cases on Income Tax
12. BE. V. Subine, History of Income Tax
13. Suption, Taxation Overseas as income and, gains
14. Ray M. Somerford, Introduction to Taxation
15. Taxation of income from the Capital Arnor C. Harnenger and Martin Balley
16. Simon’s Income Tax
17. Potter and Monreon on Tax Planning
18. Spitz, Tax Havens Encyclopedia
19. Mervyn, British Tax laws
20. Akari, Commings and Glover, Taxation and tax policies in the Middle East
21. M.L. Baig, Concise exposition of the law of income tax
22. Pechmen, Comprehensive income tax
23. Jones and Bedlingor, Share Capital and Debenture
24. Sebine: History of Taxation
25. V.S. Sundram, Law of Income Tax Indian
26. Davies, Revenue Law

22. LEGAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

Topics of Study:
Indo-Pakistan Legal History generally with special reference to the following topics:
- Property, Ownership and Possession
- Mercantile Law
- Derelict and Crime
The above topics are be a studied in the light of the following outline:

i. A survey of Hindu and Customary Law 711 A.C. to 1192 A.C.
ii. Muslim Rule in India and its effect on the Legal system.
   1193 A.C. to 1707 A.C.
iii. Impact of the British Rule (1600 AC to 1947 AC)
iv. Eminent Muslim Jurist and their legal works
v. Recent developments (from 1947 upto date in Pakistan)

**Books recommended:**

3. S.M. Ikram, Muslim Rule in India and Pakistan.
4. M.B. Ahmad, Administration of Justice in Muslim India.
5. Relevant parts of the following original sources:
6. Fatawa-i-Jihadari
7. Fatawa-i-Alamgiree
8. Fatawa-i-Tatar Khania
9. Legal works of Shah Waliullah Dehlavi and Sheikh Abdul Haq
10. Akbar Nama and Ain-i- Akbari.
11. Sir Charles Fawceet, The First Century of British Justice in India, 1934, Oxford
13. Setalved, Common Law in India.
15. Hamid Khan, Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan, Oxford University Press, Karachi

**23. SHIPPING LAW**

**Topics of Study:**

1. Introduction and important terms
2. Carriage of Goods by Sea
3. Historical development of liability of carrier by sea
4. Commercial practice
5. Types of Charter Parties
6. Voyage- Charter Parties
7. Time of Charter Parties
8. Charter Parties by Demise
9. Express and implied undertakings of the parties
10. Representations, conditions and warranties
11. Frustration of Shipping Contract
12. Functions of bill of lading
13. Carriage of goods by Sea Act 1925
14. Bills of Lading Act 1856
15. Usual Clauses and implied undertaking in bills of Lading, Transfer of rights and liabilities under bills of Lading
16. Preliminary Voyage
17. Loading, discharge, delivery and lay days
18. Exclusion and Limitation of Shipowner’s Liability
19. The Master of Ship
20. General Average including York Antwerp Rules 1950
21. Demurrage
22. Freight
23. Liens
24. Construction of charter parties and bills of Lading
25. Marine insurance, General principles and commercial practical practice.
26. Insurable interest
27. Insurable value
28. Disclosure and representation
29. The Policy
30. Double Insurance
31. Warranties
32. The Voyage
33. Assignment of the Policy
34. The premium
35. Loss and abandonment
36. Partial losses (including salvage and general average and particular charges)
37. Measure of Indemnity
38. Rights of Insurer on Payment
39. Return of premiums
40. Lloyd’s form of policy
41. Institute clauses
42. Reinsurance
43. Maritime Law and Mortgage of ships
44. Procedure of action in rem
45. Ownership, Registration, Construction, Sale and Mortgage of ships
46. Flags of convenience
47. Limitation of Shipowner’s liability
48. Safety Regulations for merchant and passenger ships
49. Authority of Master’s Rights and duties of Crew
50. Pilotage
51. Stevedoring contracts
52. Use of harbours and docks
53. Collision, Towage
54. Salvage
Recommended Books:
1. Chorley and Giles, Shipping Law
2. Chalmers, Marine Insurance Act 1906
3. Payne and Ivamy, Carriage of Goods by Sea
5. Caver, Carriage by Sea (2 Vols)
6. Arnould, Law of Marine Insurance and Average (2 Vols)
7. Tiberg, Law of Demurrage
8. Lowndes and Rudoolf, General Average, The York Antwerp Rules
9. Marsden, Collisions at Sea
10. Temperly, Merchant Shipping Acts
11. Boozek, Flags of Convenience
12. Scrutton, Charter parties
13. Kennedy, Civil Salvage

24. WESTERN JURISPRUDENCE / LEGAL THEORY

Topics of Study:
1. Pre-Aristotle developments
2. Aristotle-His Social & Legal philosophy
3. Law, Justice, Equity
4. Post Aristotle and legal Philosophy
5. Different Schools of Thought
6. Modern Trends in Legal Philosophy
7. International Law in Jurisprudence
8. Law of Nature-as Propomaded by Different Schools of Legal Philisophy

Books Recommended:
1. Salmond on Jurisprudence.
7. Locke, Of Civil Government (Book-II).

Further Readings:
1. Julis Stone, Province and Function of Law.
2. Hall, Readings in Jurisprudence.
4. Lloyd, Introduction to Jurisprudence (Stevens).
5. Robson, Civilization and Growth of Law.
7. Friedman, Legal Theory.
12. Kelsen, General Theory of Law & the State

GUIDELINES.

1. Further reading lists may be suggested by the teacher of subject concerned.

2. The medium of instructions and examinations in all courses and research papers/thesis/dissertation shall be English.

3. A candidate admitted to LL.M. degree programme shall be required to complete his course studies and submit his research thesis/dissertation in a period not exceeding four years from the date of his registration/admission.