

Rajeev Gandhi Govt. P.G. College, Ambikapur C.G.
Department of Law



Course Name- LL.M

**Syllabus with
Program Outcome
&
Course Level Learning Outcome
(Session 2023-24)**

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Board Of Studies Meeting
Date-08.09.2023

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Signature
01	Brajesh Kumar	Chairperson	
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RAJEEV GANDHI GOVT. P.G. COLLEGE, AMBIKAPUR C.G.
DEPARTMENT OF LAW
COURSE NAME-LL.M

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

- PO1.** Legal Knowledge: To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the complex socio-legal problems.
- PO2.** Professional Practice: To make students eligible to practice in Courts, Industries, Companies as legal practitioner.
- PO3.** Professional Skills: To process professional skills required for legal practice such as argument, pleading drafting, conveyancing etc.
- PO4.** Professional Ethics: To understand and apply principles of Professional Ethics of legal professional.
- PO5.** Legal research & legal reasoning: To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning and apply it during Legal practice.
- PO6.** Self- reflection & lifelong learning: To develop an attitude of self-reflection while learning & have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of changing legal contexts.
- PO7.** Self-employability: To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills in legal industry.
- PO8.** Leadership skills: To develop leadership qualities amongst students.
- PO9.** Lifelong Learning: To make awareness about Constitutional legislative & societal transformation in society & develop clinical abilities.
- PO10.** Litigation skills: Every graduate will become skilled in legal research, written and oral communication, teamwork, advocacy, and problem-solving.



PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME

- PSO1.** Should be able to demonstrate & understand substantive and procedural law sufficient to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.
- PSO2.** Should be able to associate the learning from the courses related to Law and Management.
- PSO3.** Should be able to gather and interpret relevant facts and conduct legal research.
- PSO4.** Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's problem.
- PSO5.** Should possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate legal problem and use appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.
- PSO6.** Should use skills in specific areas (e.g., Criminal, Industrial-organizational, clinical, counseling, social, community).
- PSO7.** Should analyze social problems and understand social dynamics.



POSTGRADUATE LAW GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES

1. Legal Knowledge

An advanced and integrated understanding of a complex body of legal knowledge including the Indian legal system, impact of historical and ongoing Indian laws, social justice, cultural and international contexts, the principles and values of ethical practice, and contemporary developments in law and its professional practice.

2. Ethics and Professional Responsibility

An advanced and integrated capacity to value and promote honesty, integrity, cultural respect, accountability, public service and ethical standards including an understanding of approaches to ethical decision making, the rules of professional responsibility, an ability to reflect upon and respond to ethical challenges in practice, and a developing ability to engage in the profession of law and to exercise professional judgment.

3. Critical Analysis and Evaluation

A capacity to think critically, strategically and creatively including an ability to identify and articulate complex legal issues, apply reasoning and research to generate appropriate theoretical and practical responses and demonstrate sophisticated cognitive and creative skills in approaching complex legal issues and generating appropriate responses.

4. Research skills

Specialize in cognitive and practical skills necessary to identify research, evaluate and synthesize relevant factual, legal and policy issues and demonstrate intellectual and practical skills necessary to justify and interpret theoretical propositions, legal methodologies, conclusions and professional decisions and to apply ethical research practices.

5. Communication

Well-developed, professional and appropriate communication skills including highly effective use of the English language, an ability to inform, analyze, report and persuade using an appropriate medium and message and an ability to respond respectfully.

6. Collaboration

Advanced and integrated collaboration skills in working together to achieve a common goal in a group learning environment or the workplace, including the capacity to give and receive feedback, appropriate professional and interpersonal skills in working cooperatively and the



ability to develop strategies to successfully negotiate group challenges.

7. Self-management

A high level of autonomy, accountability and professionalism, the ability to implement appropriate self-management and lifelong learning strategies including initiating self-directed work and learning, judgment and responsibility, self-assessment of skills, personal wellbeing and appropriate use of feedback and, a capacity to adapt to and embrace change.



SYLLABUS OF LL.M (2023-24)

FIRST SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 101	CCC	Jurisprudence And Legal Theory	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 102	CCC	Constitutional Law of India-I	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 103	CCC	Legislation-Principles, Method & Interpretation	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 104	OSC	Social Outreach And Internship & Entrepreneurship	6			00		00
LLM A01	ECC/C B	Public Policy And Development	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B01	ECC/C B	Constitutionalism & Indian Political System						
LLM C01	ECC/CB	Local, Self Government & Federal Governance						
LLM D01	ECC/CB	National Security, Public Order & Rule Of Law						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					



SECOND SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 201	CCC	Judicial Process In India	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 202	CCC	Constitutional Law of India-II (Comparative Study of India with other Countries)	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 203	CCC	Law And Social Transformation In India	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 204	OSC	Research Methodology & Computer Application: Basics	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM A02	ECC/C B	Environmental Administration	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B02	ECC/C B	Mass Media Law						
LLM C02	ECC/C B	Election Law						
LLM D02	ECC/C B	Law & Morality						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					





CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
LL.M. THIRD SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 301	CCC	Principles of Criminology	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 302	CCC	Criminal Law in India (IPC) – I	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 303	CCC	Social Offences in India	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 304	OSC	Intellectual Property Rights	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM A03	ECC/C B	Procedural Law In India (Cr.P.C.)	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B03	ECC/C B	Cyber Law						
LLM C03	ECC/C B	Criminal Justice System in India						
LLM D03	ECC/C B	Law and Vulnerable Groups- I						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					





**CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
LL.M. FOURTH SEMESTER**

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 401	CCC	Penology And Treatment Of Offenders	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 402	CCC	Criminal Law In India (IPC) – II	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 403	CCC	Economic Offences In India	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 404	OSC	Dissertation	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM A04	ECC/C B	Evidence & Forensic Law	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B04	ECC/C B	Criminal Minor Laws						
LLM C04	ECC/C B	Law And Vulnerable Groups –II						
LLM D04	ECC/C B	Media Law And Ethics						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					





HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP
LL.M. THIRD SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 301	CCC	Jurisprudence of Human Rights	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 302	CCC	International Bill of Human Rights	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 303	CCC	Human Rights and Criminal Justice	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 304	OSC	Intellectual Property Rights	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM A03	ECC/C B	Human Rights: Transparency And Accountability (R.T.I. Act)	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B03	ECC/C B	Criminal Justice System in India						
LLM C03	ECC/C B	Administrative Law						
LLM D03	ECC/C B	Economic Offences in India						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					





HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP
LL.M. FOURTH SEMESTER (CBCS)

Course Code	Course Type	Course (Paper/Subjects)	Credits	Contact Hours Per Week			EoSE Duration (Hrs.)	
				L	T	P	Thy	P
LLM 401	CCC	International Refugee And Humanitarian Law	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 402	CCC	Human Rights And Vulnerable Groups-I	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 403	CCC	Human Rights And Vulnerable Groups-II	6	4	3	00	3	0
LLM 404	OSC	Dissertation	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM A04	ECC/C B	Major Regional Human Rights Instruments: Regional Obligations	6	4	3	00	3	00
LLM B04	ECC/C B	Family Law						
LLM C04	ECC/C B	Criminal Minor Laws						
LLM D04	ECC/C B	Social Offences In India						
MINIMUM CREDITS IN INDIVIDUAL SUBJECT IS 6 AND IN COMPLETE SEMESTER IT WOULD BE 30			30					





LL.M FIRST SEMESTER

PAPER I	LLM 101 – Jurisprudence And Legal Theory
PAPER II	LLM 102 – Constitutional Law of India-I
PAPER III	LLM 103 – Legislation-Principles, Method & Interpretation
PAPER IV	LLM 104 – Social Outreach and Internship & Entrepreneurship
PAPER V	LLM A01– Public Policy Development
	LLM B01 – Constitutionalism & Indian Political System
	LLM C01 – Local, Self Government& Federal Governance
	LLM D01 – National Security, Public Order & Rule of Law

Scheme of marks:

- i. Objective type questions: Twelve questions carrying 1 mark each to be asked, ten to be attempted
- ii. Short answer type questions: Five questions carrying 6 marks each to be asked, three to be attempted (Word limit 100 words).
- iii. Middle answer type questions: Five questions carrying 9 marks each to be set, three to be attempted (Word limit 250 words).
- iv. Long answer type questions: Five questions carrying 11 marks each to be set three to be attempted (Word limit 750 words).



SEMESTER-I
PAPER-I CODE-LL.M. 101
JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL THEORY

Course level learning outcome

This course is designed so those students who successfully complete this course should be able to achieve the following outcomes. The student should be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand, explain and evaluate the major schools of legal philosophy.
- CO-02: - Understand, explain and evaluate some of the major jurisprudential debits that have preoccupied legal philosophers.
- CO-03: - Understand, explain and evaluate how certain philosophical approaches to law have shaped the way our Indian society and its legal system has arranged itself in the past.
- CO-04: - Think critically about law as a social and political entity, particularly in the context of contemporary debates about law in modern Indian society.
- CO-05: - Understand, explain clearly and evaluate the reasons behind the existence, structure and content of the “black letter” laws that are studied in other legal courses.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓





OBJECTIVE- At the heart of the legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without a deep understanding of this concept neither legal education nor legal practice can be a purposive activity oriented toward attainment of justice in society. Moreover, without a comprehension of the cognitive and teleological foundations of the discipline, pedagogy becomes a mere teaching of the rules. It is not able to present various statutes, cases, procedure, practices and customs as a systematic body of knowledge, nor is it able to show the inter-connection between these various branches of law, procedures and principles. The fact that the basic nature and purpose of law should be clear to every student and that it should be the very foundation of law teaching needs little argument. A course in jurisprudence should, primarily, induct the student into a realm of questions concerning law so that he is able to live with their perplexity or complexity and is driven to seek out answers for himself.



COURSECODE: LLM 101	LL.M SEMESTER I COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL THEORY PAPER –I
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90
THEORY:06	
MARKS:100	SEE-70 CCA-30
UNIT-1/20 Hours	<p>NATURAL LAW THEORIES AND CLASSICAL POSITIVISM Stoic Natural Law, Dark Age, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Liberal Natural Law , Revival of Natural Law Theories</p> <p>ANALYTICAL SCHOOL OF LAW AND PURE THEORY OF LAW Austin, Bentham, HL Hart, Sources of Law, Command Theory, Primary and Secondary Rules of Law, Kelson’s Pure Theory of Law</p>
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	<p>SOCIOLOGICAL SCHOOL OF LAW Inhering, Ehrlich, Roscoe pound</p> <p>HISTORICAL AND ECONOMICAL SCHOOL OF LAW Puchta, Savigny, Maine, Marxist Theories of Law</p>
UNIT-3/ 10 Hours	<p>REALISTIC SCHOOL OF LAW American Realism Scandinavian Realism</p>
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	<p>SOURCES OF LAW Legislation, Precedents, Customs</p>
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	<p>LEGAL THEORIES Rights and Duties, Persons, Possession and Ownership</p>
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lloyd's, Introduction to Jurisprudence 2. Dias Jurisprudence 3. Boden heimer, Jurisprudence 4. Wayne Morrison, Jurisprudence 5. HLA, Hart Concept of Law 6. Julius Stone, Social Dimension of Law 7. W. Friedman, Law in the Changing Society 8. C.K Allen, Law in the making 7. Fuller, Law and Morality





SEMESTER-I
PAPER-II CODE-LL.M. 102
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-I

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student to be able to understand: -

- CO-01: - The programme aims to introduce students to the structure, components and functioning of the various institutions of the Indian legal system with view to develop an understanding of the role of Law in their day-to-day life.
- CO-02: - To develop the understanding of the students by providing essential knowledge on general principles of Law specially, acquainting them with the nature and sources of Law, relation of Law with human and institutional agencies responsible to ensure just, equitable and secure environment for the protection of human rights, liberty and balancing the interests of the individuals and society at large.
- CO-03: - To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary by discussing and analyzing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓

OBJECTIVE- India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government- how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligation, how power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution. The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight it's never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law.



COURSECODE: LLM102	LL.M SEMESTER I	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-I	PAPER –II
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	<p>Concept of Constitutionalism, Salient features of Indian constitution, Preamble and Nature of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS :CONCEPT</p> <p>Fundamental Right - Concept, Nature, Necessity and justification – Fundamental Rights under Indian Constitution</p>	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	<p>FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS : APPLICABILITY</p> <p>(i) T h e S t a t e</p> <p>(ii) Enforceability of Fundamental Rights- Judicial Review, Distinctions between pre and post Constitutional laws - Doctrine of eclipse, Doctrine of Severability, Doctrine of waiver</p> <p>(iii) Test for infringement of Fundamental Rights - Definition of Law, Amendment of law</p> <p>(iv) Amendment of Constitution- Concept of Basic Structure (From Sankari Prasad to Waman Rao and thereafter)</p>	
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	<p>EQUALITY AND RULE OF LAW</p> <p>Right to Equality, Reasonable Classification, Prohibition against discrimination</p> <p>Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment,</p> <p>Concept of protective classification</p> <p>Prohibition of Untouchability</p> <p>CIVIL LIBERTIES- Right to Freedom, Right against exploitation</p>	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	<p>RELIGIOUS FREEDOM; Freedom of Religion - Concept of Religion - Freedom of Conscience and right to profess, practice and propagate religion- freedom to manage religious affairs-freedom from payment of tax for promotion of religion - restriction on religious instructions in certain educational institutions</p> <p>Right of Minorities - Right to conserve language, script of culture Admission to educational institutions-Minorities right to establish educational Institutions.</p> <p>CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES- Features of Writ Jurisdiction under Art. 32 Concept of locus stand, Dynamic approach of Supreme Court on Public Interest Litigation</p> <p>Judicial Activism - Comparison between Art. 32 and 226</p>	
UNIT-5/ 15 Hours	<p>DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY- Nature, Content and Justifiability - Inter relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSP -From Champakam Dorirajan to Mohini Jain and thereafter, Uniform Civil Code, Transition of DPSP into Fundamental rights by judicial interpretation, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental duties</p>	







**SELECTED
READINGS**

1. P.Ishwara Bhat Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights
2. M.P. Jain Indian Constitutional Law
3. H.M. Seervai Constitutional Law of India
4. V.N Shukla Constitution of India
5. D. D Basu Shorter Constitution of India
6. B Sivarao, Constitutional Assembly Debates
7. J.V R Krishna Iyer Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
8. Paras Diwan Human Rights and the Law
9. P.K Tripathi Some Insight into Fundamental Rights
10. S.P Sathe Fundamental Rights and Amendment to the Constitution
11. P.B Gajendra gadkar Law, Liberty and Social Justice
12. David Karry's Politics of Law



SEMESTER-I
PAPER-III CODE-LL.M. 103
LEGISLATION-PRINCIPLES, METHOD & INTERPRETATION

Course Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of the course, a student will be able to: -

- CO-01: - Locate, identify and be able to critically analyze relevant statutes, statutory provisions and legislation instrument, as well as pertinent judicial authority.
- CO-02: - Interpret the appropriate provisions using the accepted tools and techniques of statutory interpretation.
- CO-03: - Apply statutory provisions to fact scenarios and communicate the interpretation, nature and effect of statutory provisions to relevant stakeholders, such as clients and courts

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - The main objective of Interpretation is to determine the intention of the legislature which is expressed impliedly or expressly. The expression 'intention of the legislature' is a shorthand reference to the meaning of the words used by the legislature objectively. Determined with guidance furnished by the accepted principles of interpretation. If a statutory provision is open to more than one interpretation, the court has to choose that interpretation that represents the true intention of the legislature in other words 'true meaning' or a 'legal meaning'. Study of this subject will provide students with an understanding and working knowledge of sources of law, constitution, legislative environment, interpretation of statutes and general laws.







COURSECODE: LLM 103	LL.M SEMESTER I	COURSETYPE:CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LEGISLATION-PRINCIPLES, METHOD & INTERPRETATION PAPER –III	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 15 Hours	LAW AND PUBLIC OPINION 1. Relation between Law and Public Opinion 2. Bentham’s Principles of Legislation-Individualism, Collectivism	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	RULES OF INTERPRETATION 1. Meaning, Definitions and Importance of Interpretation. 2. Literal Interpretation, Golden rules, Mischief rules. 3. Internal and External Aids, Mandatory and Directory Provisions	
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	LEGAL IMPLICATIONS AND RULES OF INTERPRETATION 1. Operation of Statutes 2. Expiry and Repeal of Statutes, Remedial and Penal Statutes, Taxing Statutes 3. Interpretation of Constitution.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	KINDS OF LEGISLATION 1. Supreme and Delegated Legislation 2. Factors Responsible for the Growth of Delegated legislation, 3. Mode of Classification and Limitation upon the Power of Delegated Legislation	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE 1. Introduction and Passing of Bills 2. Ordinary Bill, Money Bill and Financial Bill 3. Ordinance making Power of President and Governor	
SELECTED READINGS	1. Bentham, Jeremy: Theory of Legislation(ed.) 2. Craises: Statutory Law 3. Bindra, N.S.: Interpretation of Statutes 4. Crawford: Statutory Construction 5. Dicey, A.V. : Law and Public Opinion in England 6. Maxwell: The Interpretation of Statutes 7. Singh, G.P.: Principles of Statutory Interpretation 8. Sutherland: Statutory Construction 9. Jain, M.P: Administrative Law 10. Jain & Jain :Administrative Law 11. Vepa P.Sarathi: Interpretation of Statutes (4 th ed.,2003)	

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SEMESTER-I
PAPER-IV CODE-LL.M. 104
SOCIAL OUTREACH AND INTERNSHIP & ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Course Outcomes:

- CO 01.** To introduce to the alternative policy approach to address global and local economic environmental problems and to apply market and non-market method for resolving economic environmental problems.
- CO 02.** On completion of the course, the student will be able to identify the various policy alternatives that can be applied to address an environmental problem.
- CO 03.** The student will also be able to use market and non-market methods and apply them to estimate the extent of welfare gain or loss associated with any development and conservation programmes.
- CO 04.** They will also be able to identify factors that determine international cooperation to mitigate global economic environmental problems.
- CO 05.** To convert the Job seekers into Job providers and transform them as active contributors to national economy.
- CO 06.** To create entrepreneurship culture.
- CO 07.** To create self-employment
- CO 08.** To create cooperative culture in society.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-06	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-07	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-08	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

MAPPING WITH PROGRAMME OUTCOMES									
CO	PO	PO	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
S	1	2	O3	O4	O5	O6	O7	O8	O9
CO 1	L	M	S	S	L	M	S	M	L
CO 2	L	M	S	S	L	M	S	S	L
CO 3	L	M	S	S	L	M	S	S	L
CO 4	L	M	S	S	L	M	S	S	L
CO 5	L	M	L	S	L	M	S	S	L

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CO 6	L	M	L	S	L	M	S	S	L
CO 7	L	M	L	S	L	M	S	S	L
CO 8	L	M	S	S	L	M		S	L

Strong, M- Medium, L- **Long**

OBJECTIVE: The aim of the project work or field work is to introduce student with the research methodology in the subject and to prepare them for pursuing in theoretical, experimental or computational areas of the subject.

Scheme of Marks: -

-
1. Social Outreach-50 Marks (Project Work- 40 Marks & Viva-voce-10 Marks)
 2. Internship & Entrepreneurship- 50 Marks (Project Work-40 Marks & Viva- voce-10 Marks)
 3. Viva voce – On the basis of their Project Report and class room study of entrepreneurship.
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Internship: - The student could also be required 15-day internship for preparation of a Project Report with an enterprise involving product /services.





SYLLABUS

Module/Unit & Lecture	DESCRIPTION
Module-1 (Lecture-6)	ENTREPRENEURSHIP CONCEPT AND SIGNIFICANCE Entrepreneurship: Definition, Concepts of entrepreneurship Development, self-Employment, Characteristics of successful entrepreneur.
Module-2 (Lecture-6)	ENTREPRENEURSHIP SUPPORT INSTITUTIONS AND ENVIRONMENT Institution and schemes of Government of India, Financing- Long-, medium- and short-Term loan, Financial Institutions-NABARD, SIDBI, Nationalized banks etc., DIC- Role Schemes and plans documentation of loan application, sanction, acceptance, Release of loan.
Module-3 (Lecture-6)	BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES AND BUSINESS PLANNING Market survey and assessment-Demand, Supply and Nature of competition, cost and price of products, selection of enterprise, Identify problem and opportunities, Project Report.
Module-4 (Lecture-6)	GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCE The fourth stage growth model Planning, Organizing, executing, controlling resources Both human and material, asset management, business communication, Advertisement, public relation, Finance- Meaning, need of financial management, Type of business finance and management, Financial Planning, importance of budgets.
Module-5 (Lecture-6)	MARKET MANAGEMENT Meaning and Concept of marketing, objectives of marketing management, Marketing Plan.

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

1. Entrepreneur Development, SS Khanna, S Chand & Company Ltd, Ram Nagar New Delhi.
2. Entrepreneur and Entrepreneurship Development and Planning in India, D. N. Mishra, Chugh Publication, Allahabad.
3. Science Tec. Entrepreneur (A BI Monthly Publication) Centre for Entrepreneurship Development M. P. (CEDMAP), 60 Jall road Jhangerbad, Bhopal-46200-2508.
4. Building A Chain of Customers, Richard J Schonberg, The Free Press, New York.
5. Entrepreneurship, Holt, Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
6. Management of Small-Scale Industry, Vasant Desai, Himalayan Publishing House, Bombay.



Course Contents and Lecture Schedule		
Module NO.	Topics	No. of Lectures
1.1	Entrepreneurship Definition.	1
1.2	Concepts of entrepreneurship development	2
1.3	Self-Employment.	1
1.4	Characteristics of successful entrepreneur.	2
2.1	Institution and schemes of Government of India.	1
2.2	Financing- Long, Medium and short Term loan.	1
2.3	Financial Institutions-NABARD, SIDBI, Nationalized banks etc.	1
2.4	DIC- Role Schemes and programmes,	1
2.5	Documentation of loan application, Sanction, Acceptance and Release of loan.	2
3.1	Market survey and assessment-Demand, Supply and Nature of competition.	2
3.2	Cost and price of products.	1
3.3	Selection of enterprise.	1
3.4	Identify problem and opportunities.	1
3.5	The Project Report.	1
4.1	Meaning and Concept of marketing	2
4.2	Objectives of marketing management.	2
4.3	Marketing Plan.	2
5.1	Meaning and Concept of marketing.	2
5.2	Objectives of marketing management.	2
5.3	Marketing Plan.	2

SEMESTER-I
PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. A01
PUBLIC POLICY DEVELOPMENT

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student to be able to:

- CO-01: - Understand the nature and scope of concept of public development
 CO-02: - Understand the nature and scope of health care policy.
 CO-03: - Compare the nature and scope application of energy and environment policy.
 CO-04: - Analyze the nature and scope of education policy in India.
 CO-05: - Demonstrate the ambit and extent of application of economic and industrial policy.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVES- A government departments or agency's ability to implement public policy solutions to problems is related to its internal capacity to analyze problems and develop workable policies. Through a combination of theory, discussions and practical tasks, participants review and practice key elements of the policy development cycle. This course examines how to identify current and emerging issues, gather relevant information, analyze it critically, identify potential policy solutions, and formulate advice and recommendations.

COURSE CODE: LLM A01	LL.M SEMESTER I	COURSE TYPE : ECC/CB
COURSE TITLE:	LL.M A01	PUBLIC POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT PAPER –V
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	UNDERSTANDING THE MEANING OF PUBLIC POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basics of public policy and Development 2. Definitions of these two concepts 3. Existing theories and debates around these concepts. 4. Issues of Public Policy and Development. –its characteristics and norms. 5. Relationship between Public Administration, Politics and Public Policy 6. Public Policy and Development 7. Emerging issues in global public policy 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	UNDERSTANDING POLICY PROCESS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Making of public policies and implemented 2. Public policy, development and various process and institutions. 3. Development as the public policy context which includes it political, constitutional, legal, administrative, and socio-economic dimensions. 4. Role of the government, bureaucracy, parliament, courts, political parties, corporate sector, interest groups, citizens, and NGOs in the policy processes 	
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	PUBLIC POLICY IN INDIA	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Policy in India: Models and Trends 2. Understanding Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, National Rural Health Mission 	
UNIT- 4 20 Hours	JUDICIAL REVIEW OF PUBLIC POLICIES	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Judicial Review of public policies. 2. Affirmative action of judiciary 3. Judicial activism and development 	
UNIT-5 15 Hours	DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS	
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Essentials of human rights 2. Development as a tool to protest and promote human rights 	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Michael Howlett and M. Ramesh (2003), Studying Public Policy, (Ontario, Oxford University Press), 2. Hyden, Goran, Jullius Court, and Kenneth Mease (2005), Making Sense of Governance (New Delhi: Viva Books Private Ltd.), 3. Thomas A. Birkland, An Introduction to the Policy Process, Theories, concepts and models of Public Policy Making, (New York: M.E. Sharpe: 2005),] 4. Wolfgang H. Reinicke, Global Public Policy, (Washington, Brookings Institution Press, 1998), 5. Shalendra D. Sharma (2003), Development and Democracy in India, (New Delhi: Rawat Publications). 	



LLM SEMESTER I
COURSE TITLE: – LLM B01
CONSTITUTIONALISM & INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course the student to be able to understand: -

- CO-01: - The programme aims to introduce students to the structure, components and functioning of the various institutions of the Indian legal system with view to develop an understanding of the role of Law in their day-to-day life.
- CO-02: - To develop the understanding of the students by providing essential knowledge on general principles of Law specially, acquainting them with the nature and sources of Law, relation of Law with human and institutional agencies responsible to ensure just, equitable and secure environment for the protection of human rights, liberty and balancing the interests of the individuals and society at large.
- CO-03: - To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary by discussing and analyzing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVES: -The course is being introduced in order to prepare students for understanding and analyzing the concept of constitutionalism in India in India. Constitutionalism is a philosophy which is essential for a democratic setup. It states that the freedoms of the individual are given primacy and state does not encroach upon the liberty of the citizen. This course will help student understand the emerging issues of Constitution and Indian political system. On the one hand the course introduces the concept and debates around Indian political Parties and working of Indian democracy.







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LL.M. I Semester		
COURSECODE:LLM.B01	PAPER - V	COURSETYPE:ECC/CB
COURSE TITLE:- LLM B01 – CONSTITUTIONALISM & INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM		
CREDIT: 06	THEORY: 06	PRACTICAL: 00
		HOURS: 90
		THEORY: 90
Unit – 01 10 Hours	CONSTITUTIONALISM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning 2. Essential element 3. Difference between constitution and constitutionalism 	
Unit – 02 20 Hours	RULE OF LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning 2. Essential 3. Conventional and Written laws 	
Unit – 03 20 Hours	APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INDIAN POLITICS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutional, Political, Economy, and Human Governance Approach 2. Ideological Basis of Indian Constitution 3. State in India : Democratic development 	
Unit – 04 20 Hours	CHANGING NATURE OF INDIAN FEDERALISM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Demand of state Autonomy, Creation of new state 2. The parliamentary system: Functioning and Challenges 	
Unit – 05 20 Hours	1. PARTIES AND POLITICS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Evolving nature of Indian party system, Breakdown of one dominant partysystem and Emergence of regional parties 3. Coalition politics and Electoral Reform, Working of Indian Democracy 	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hobbes, Thomas, The Leviathan , Chapters XIII & XVII 2. Lock, John, The Second Treatise of Civil Government, Chapter IX 3. Montesquieu, The Spirit of Laws 4. Raz, Joseph, “ The rule of law and its virtue in authority of law “, oxfordUniversity Press, 1979 5. Dicey on British Constitution 	

LLM I SEMESTER
COURSE TITLE: – LLM C01
LOCAL, SELF GOVERNMENT & FEDERAL GOVERNANCE

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student to be able to understand: -

- CO-01: - The programme aims to introduce students to the structure, components and functioning of the various institutions of the Indian legal system with view to develop an understanding of the role of Law in their day to day life.
- CO-02: - To develop the understanding of the students by providing essential knowledge on general principles of Law specially, acquainting them with the nature and sources of Law, relation of Law with human and institutional agencies responsible to ensure just, equitable and secure environment for the protection of human rights, liberty and balancing the interests of the individuals and society at large.
- CO-03: - To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary by discussing and analyzing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVES: -This course is designed to make the students understand the importance and need for a local government and assess its needs in a governing system. This course will also help students to appreciate the evolution of local self-government in India and identify the functions and powers of local government in rural areas. On the other hand, the students will also be able to understand that decentralization of power is important at all levels for its effective governance. Also, the students will be able to understand that local self- government is the closest form of government for its citizens that will help address local issues.





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LL.M. I SEMESTER			
COURSECODE:LLM.C01		PAPER - V	COURSETYPE:ECC/CB
COURSE TITLE:- LLM C01 – LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT & FEDERAL GOVERNANCE			
CREDIT: 06		THEORY: 06	PRACTICAL: 00
		HOURS: 90	THEORY: 90
Unit – 01 10 Hours	HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Early Period 2. Gram Swaraj: The Gandhian Constitutionalism Concept Between Constitution 		
Unit – 02 20 Hours	CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Directive Principles 2. Structure and powers of local bodies 		
Unit – 03 20 Hours	LEGISLATIVES POWERS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Direct democracy and grass root planning 2. Municipalities and corporation 3. Gram-Sabha 		
Unit – 04 20 Hours	QUASI-LEGISLATIVE POWERS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rulemaking power of the state Government 2. Regulation and Bye-laws 		
Unit – 05 20 Hours	FEDERALISM <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature –Essentials of Federalism 2. Legislatives relations 3. Administrative relations MPACT OF FEDERALISM ON LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uniformity in the governance 2. Responsibilities of State to strengthen local self-governance in metropolitan cities 		
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Friedman, the state and the rule of laws in a Mixed Economy 2. Neville L.Brown and J.F. Garner, French Administrative Law 3. Dicey, Introduction to the law of the Constitution 4. Iwor Jennings, law and the constitution 5. Schwartz & Wade, Legal control of Government 6. Davis, Discretionary Justice 7. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative laws (1986), Tripathi, Bombay 8. De Smith, Judicial Review and Administrative Action (1995) 9. Indian Law Institute, Govt. Regulation of private 10. W. Thornhill (ed.), The growth and Reform of English Local Self-Government (1971), Weidenfel and Nierlson, London 11. Radha kumud mookerji, Local Government in Ancient India (1985), DayaPublishing Delhi. 12. M. Venketarangaiya & M. Pattabhiram, Local Government in India (1969) 3. Allied, New Delhi. 		

LLM I SEMESTER
COURSE TITLE: – LLM D01
NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER & RULE OF LAW

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student to be able to understand: -

- CO-01: - The programme aims to introduce students to the structure, components and functioning of the various institutions of the Indian legal system with view to develop an understanding of the role of Law in their day to day life.
- CO-02: - To develop the understanding of the students by providing essential knowledge on general principles of Law specially, acquainting them with the nature and sources of Law, relation of Law with human and institutional agencies responsible to ensure just, equitable and secure environment for the protection of human rights, liberty and balancing the interests of the individuals and society at large.
- CO-03: - To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary by discussing and analyzing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVES: -This course is designed to make the students understand the importance and need for a National security, public order and rule of law. This course will also help students to understand the concept of preventive detention under Indian Constitution. This course will also make students understand various legislations such as COFEPOSA, TADA which is also called a draconian law. The course will also cover various Emergency provisions and Martial Law under English Law and Indian Constitution.

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2-2-

LL.M. I SEMESTER			
COURSECODE: LLM.D01		PAPER - V	
COURSETYPE:ECC/CB			
COURSE TITLE:- LLM D01 – NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER & RULE OF LAW			
CREDIT: 06		THEORY: 06	
PRACTICAL: 00		HOURS: 90	
		THEORY: 90	
Unit – 01 10 Hours	NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Emergency Detention in India – Civil Liberties ii. Subjective Satisfaction or objective assessment iii. Pre- Independence Law 		
Unit – 02 20 Hours	PREVENTIVE DETENTION AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Article 22 of the Constitution ii. Prevention Detention and Safeguards iii. Declaration of Emergencies iv. 1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies v. 1975 Emergencies 		
Unit – 03 20 Hours	EXCEPTIONAL LEGISLATION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders ii. TADA: ‘the Draconian law’ – comments of NHRC iii. Special courts and tribunals iv. Due process and Special legislation 		
Unit – 04 30 Hours	CIVIL LIBERTIES AND EMERGENCIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Article 19 ii. Meaning of ‘ Security of State’ iii. Meaning of ‘Public Orders’ iv. Suspension of Article 19 rights on declaration of emergencies v. President’s Right to Suspend right to move of emergencies vi. Article 21 – special importance – its non-suspendability vii. Suspendability – 44th Amendment ACCESS TO COURTS AND EMERGENCIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Article 359: Ups and downs of Judicial Review ii. Constitution (Forty-fourth), Amendments Act, 1978 iii. Constitution (Fifty – ninth) Amendment Act,1988 		
Unit – 05 10 Hours	MARTIAL LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Provisions in English Law ii. Provisions in the Constitution 		
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. G.O. Koppell ‘ The Emergencies, the courts and Indian Democracy’ 8 J.I.L.I.287 (1966) 2. H.M. Seervai, The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the habeas Corpus: A Criticism (1978) 3. International Commission of Jurists, Status of Emergencies and Human Rights (1984) 		

L.M SECOND SEMESTER

PAPER I	LLM 201 – Judicial Process in India
PAPER II	LLM 202 – Constitutional Law of India-II (COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES)
PAPER III	LLM 203 – Law and Social Transformation in India
PAPER IV	LLM 204 – Research Methodology & Computer Application: Basics
PAPER V	LLM A02 – Environmental Administration
	LLM B02 – Mass Media Law
	LLM C02 – Election Law
	LLM D02 – Law & Morality

Scheme of marks:

- i. Objective type questions: Twelve questions carrying 1 marks each to be asked ten to be attempted
- ii. Short answer type questions: Five questions carrying 6 marks each to be asked three to be attempted (Wordlimit 100 words).
- iii. Middle answer type questions: Five questions carrying 9 marks each to be set three to be attempted (Wordlimit 250 words).
- iv. Long answer type questions: three questions carrying 11 marks each to be set two to be attempted (Word limit 750words).



SEMESTER-II PAPER-I
CODE-LL.M. 201
JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student will be able to:

- CO-01: - understand the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- CO-02: - understand the role of court as policy maker.
- CO-03: - understand the role of law as an instrument of social change.
- CO-04: - analyze the judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.
- CO-05: - understand the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓	✓			✓				✓	

OBJECTIVE: -A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper onJudicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.







COURSECODE: LLM 201	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 201 JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA PAPER –I	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering ii. Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability. iii. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent. iv. Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	SPECIAL DIMENSIONS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS IN CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUDICATIONS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Notions of judicial review ii. Role in constitutional adjudication –various theories of judicial role. iii. Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication. iv. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism v. Problems of accountability and judicial law-making. 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review. ii. The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process iii. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court –the tools and techniques of creativity. iv. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values-new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges v. Institutionalism of courts and judicial activism- scope and limits. 	
UNIT-4/ 10 Hours	THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought ii. Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought. iii. The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought. iv. Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition. 	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Equivalence Theories –Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class ii. Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law. iii. The independence of justice theories-means to end relationship of law and justice-The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering. iv. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice. 	

Selected Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Julius Stone, the Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs.1.8-16(2000),Universal, New Delhi.2) Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process(1995)Universal ,New Delhi3) HenryJ. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.4) J.Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985)Butterworths5) W.Friedmann, Legal Theory(1960),Stevens, London6) Bodenheimer, Jurispurdence –the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997),Universal ,Delhi7) J..Stone, Legal System and Lawyers 'Reasoning's(1999),Universal, Delhi8) U.Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics(1980),Eastern, Lucknow.9) Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio -Legal Critique of itsJuristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.10) John Rawls, A Theory of Justice(2000),Universal, Delhi11) Edward H.Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.
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SEMESTER-II
PAPER-II CODE-LLM 202
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-II
(COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES)

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student be able to understand the–

- CO-01: - Forms of Governments in democracies.
CO-02: - Essentials of parliamentary and presidential form of Governments and features of the federalism.
CO-03: - Jurisdiction of courts with judicial activism and judicial reforms in India.
CO-04: - Types of emergencies and its impact on federal structure.
CO-05: - Constitutional Amendments in India and abroad.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓	✓			✓				✓	✓

OBJECTIVE:-This course is being introduced to inculcate understanding of forms of governments in democracies among the students. This course will analyze the essentials of parliamentary and presidential form of government in India, U.K and U.S.A and also features of the federalism along with its pros and cons.







COURSE CODE: LLM 202	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 202 – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA-II (COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIA WITH OTHER COUNTRIES) PAPER –II	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	PARLIAMENTARY AND PRESIDENTIAL FORMS OF GOVT. i. Principles ii. Parliament in India and U.K and Congress in USA	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	EXECUTIVE IN INDIA AND ABROAD i. Nature of the Executive powers ii. Impeachment process iii. Mercy power iv. Lawmaking powers	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	JUDICIARY IN INDIA AND ABROAD i. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts ii. Appointment and Transfer of Judges iii. Judicial self-restraint iv. Judicial Activism v. Judicial review vi. Control of Subordinate judiciary vii. Reforms in Indian Judiciary.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	EMERGENCIES IN INDIA AND ABROAD i. Types of Emergencies ii. Its impact on Federal structure liberal moral tradition.	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS: INDIA AND ABROAD i. Simple majority ii. Special majority iii. Special majority with consent of States theories of justice.	
SELECTED READINGS	1. KC Wheare Federal Government 2. MP Jain Indian Constitutional Law 3. HM Seervai Constitutional Law 4. Frederick and Barn Studies in Federalism 5. DD Basu Shorter Constitution of India 6. MC Saxena Dynamics of Federalism 7. Ivor Jennings Cabinet and Constitution 8. A V Dicey Law and Constitution	

SEMESTER-II
PAPER-III CODE-LL.M. 203
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student is able to:

- CO-01: - understand the Social and economic problems in the context of law.
CO-02: - understand the Role of law as means of social control and change.
CO-03: - understand how law played the role in the contemporary Indian society.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with - (a) awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and(b) aspire to inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society. The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one semester.



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2-2-

COURSECODE: LLM 203	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 203 – LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA PAPER –III	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law as an instrument to social change. ii. Law as the product of traditions and culture. iii. Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India. 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	RELIGION AND THE LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Religion as a divisive factor. ii. Secularism as a solution to the problem. ii. Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems. v. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion. v. Religious minorities and the law. 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	LANGUAGE AND THE LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Language as a divisive factor: formation of linguistic states. ii. Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities. iii. Language policy and the Constitution: Official language; multi-language system. Non-discrimination on the ground of language. 	
UNIT-4/ 10 Hours	COMMUNITY AND THE LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Caste as a divisive factor ii. Non-discrimination on the ground of caste. iii. Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices. iv. Protective discrimination: Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes. v. Reservation; Statutory Commissions., Statutory provisions. 	
UNIT-5/ 10 Hours	REGIONALISM AND THE LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Regionalism as a divisive factor. ii. Concept of India as one unit. iii. Right of movement, residence and business; impermissibility of state or regional barriers. iv. Equality in matters of employment: the slogan "Sons of the soil" and its practice. v. Admission to educational institutions: preference to residents of a state. 	
UNIT-6/ 20 Hours	WOMEN –CHILDREN AND THE LAW <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Crimes against women. ii. Gender in justice and its various forms. iii. Women's Commission. iv. Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions. v. Child labour. vi. Sexual Exploitation. vii. Adoption and related problems viii. Children and education. 	

**SELECTED
READINGS**

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford,
2. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982). Vikas, New Delhi. (iv) U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988). Tripathi, Bombay.
4. Manushi, A Journal about Women and society.
5. Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India (1999). Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi.
7. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice - Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi. (ix) Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
8. Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage







LL.M. SEMESTER-II
COURSE CODE: LLM 204
PAPER-IV: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY& COMPUTER APPLICATION: BASICS

Course Outcomes:

After completing the course students will be able to demonstrate-

- CO 01-** Knowledge of research process reading evaluating developing and analyzing the ideas/ thought in critical/analytical manner.
CO 02- Literature reviews using print and online database of the subject and allied branches in perspectives of its relation and so on.
CO 03- Competent use of MLA and APA format for citation of print and electronic materials available.
CO 04- Potentials to identify explain, compare and prepare the key elements of research proposal and research report.
CO 05- Compare and contrast qualitative and quantitative research paradigms and to explain the use of each in research.
CO 06- The rationale for research ethics and importance of local processes for Institutional Review Board reviews for its rational improvisation.
CO 07- How Educational research contributes to the objectives of doctoral programme and specific career in higher education
CO 08- Competent use of information received in general social welfare and issues relevant and focused in the context of humanity as whole and its positive solutions in larger interest be devised.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-02	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-03	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-04	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-05	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-06	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-07	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-08	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	

2. -



3.

LL.M. SECOND SEMESTER	
COURSE CODE: LLM 204	PAPER -IV
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY& COMPUTER APPLICATION: BASICSPAPER-II	COURSE TYPE : OSC
CREDIT:06 THEORY:06	HOURS: 90
MARKS:100 THEORY:70	CCA : 30
Scheme of marks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Objective type questions: Twelve questions carrying 1 marks each to be asked ten to be attempted ii. Short answer type questions: Five questions carrying 6 marks each to be asked three to be attempted(Word limit 100 words). iii. Middle answer type questions: Five questions carrying 9 marks each to be set three to be attempted(Word limit 250 words). iv. Long answer type questions: three questions carrying 11 marks each to be set two to be attempted (Word limit 750 words). 	
UNIT-1 10 Hrs.	CONCEPT OF RESEARCH : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning and characteristics of research , Steps in research process , Types of research - Basic, applied and action research ii) Quantitative and qualitative research , ii. Areas of research in concern discipline SELECTION OF PROBLEM FOR RESEARCH : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Sources of the selection of the problem, Criteria of the selection of the problem, drafting a research proposal, Meaning and types of variables, Meaning and types of hypotheses.
UNIT-2 15Hrs	TOOLS OF RESEARCH : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning and general information about construction procedure of (i)Questionnaire, (ii) Interview, (iii) Psychological test, (iv) observation (v) Rating scale (vi) Attitude scale and (vii) check list ii. Advantages and disadvantages of above tools SAMPLING : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning of population and sample , Importance and characteristics of sample , Sampling techniques - i) Probability sampling : random sampling, stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling ii)Non-probability sampling: incidental sampling, purposive sampling, quota sampling

UNIT-3 15Hrs	METHODS OF RESEARCH i. Meaning and conducting procedure of following methods of research : Historical method Survey method , Case study , Causal comparative method , Developmental methods, Experimental methods
UNIT-4 15 Rs	TREATMENT OF DATA : i. Level of measurements of data , Steps in treatment of data: editing, coding, classification, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of results WRITING RESEARCH REPORT : i. Sections of report : Preliminary section , Content section: various chapters , Supplementary section: appendices, references, abstract , Format and style
UNIT-5 15 Hrs	COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS i. Computer System: Features, Basic Applications of Computer, Generations of computers. ii. Parts of Computer System : Block Diagram of Computer System ; Central Processing Unit (CPU) ; Concepts and types of Hardware and Software, Input Devices - Mouse, Keyboard, Scanner, Bar Code Reader, track ball ; Output Devices - Monitor, Printer, Plotter, Speaker ; Computer Memory - primary and secondary memory, magnetic and optical storage devices. iii. Operating Systems - MS Windows: Basics of Windows OS; Components of Windows - icons, taskbar, activating windows, using desktop, title bar, running applications, exploring computer, managing files and folders, copying and moving files and folders; Control panel: display properties, adding and removing software and hardware, setting date and time, screensaver and appearance; Windows Accessories: Calculator, Notepad, WordPad, Paint Brush, Command Prompt, Windows Explorer.
UNIT-6 20 Hrs	OFFICE SOFTWARE PACKAGE i. Word Processing - MS Word :Creating, Saving, Opening, Editing, Formatting, Page Setup and printing Documents ; Using tables, pictures, and charts in Documents ; Using Mail Merge sending a document to a group of people and creating form, letters and label. ii. Spreadsheet - MS Excel: Opening a Blank or New Workbook, entering data/Function/ Formula into worksheet cell, Saving, Editing, Formatting, Page Setup and printing Workbooks. iii. Presentation Software - MS Power Point : Creating and enhancing a presentation, modifying a presentation, working with visual elements, adding Animations & Transitions and delivering a presentation

**SUGGESTED
READINGS**

1. Agrawal, Y. P. (1988). Better sampling: Concepts, Techniques and Evaluation, NewDelhi: sterling Publishers Private Ltd, Best, J. W. (1993).
2. Research in Education (6thed.)New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
3. Broota, K. D. (1992) Experimental design in Behavioral Research (2nd ed.)
4. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
5. Dasgupta, A. K. (1968). Methodology of Economic Research, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, Edwards, A. L. (1957). Techniques of Attitude Scale construction, New York : Appleton-Century
6. Gall, M. D., Gall, J. P. and Borg, W. R. (2007). Educational Research : An introduction
7. (8th ed.) Coston: Allyn and Bacon.
8. Garrett, H. E. & Woodworth, R. S. (1969). Statistics in Psychology and Education, Bombay: Vakils, Fecffer& Simons Pvt. Ltd.
9. Goode, W. J. &Hatt, Paul K. (1952). Methods in Social Research. NewYork : McGraw-Hill.
10. Gopal, M. H. (1964). An Introduction to research Procedure in Social Sciences. Bombay:Asia Publishing House.
11. Hillway, T. (1964) Introduction to Research (2nd ed.) Noston : Houghton Mifflin.
12. Hyman, H. H., et al. (1975). Interviewing in Social Research.
13. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
14. Kerlinger, F. N. (1983) Foundation of Behavioural Research. (2nd Indian Reprint)
15. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
16. Kothari, C. R. (2007) Research Methodology: Methods &Techniques (3rd ed.)
17. New Delhi :Wishwa Prakashan. Fundamentals of Computers, Dr. P. Mohan, HimalayaPublishing House.
18. Microsoft First Look Office 2010, K. Murray, Microsoft Press.
19. Fundamental Of Research Methodology And Statistics, Y.K. Singh, New Age
20. International (P) Limited, Publishers. Practical Research Methods, Dr Catherine Dawson,
21. The Essence of Research Methodology, Jan Jonker & Bartjan Pennink, Springer.



SEMESTER-II
PAPER-V CODE-LLM A02
ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student be able to understand the-

- CO-01: - Historical development of environmental law.
CO-02: - Indian tradition to words environmental.
CO-03: - International treaties and efforts regarding environmental protection.
CO-04: - Role of judiciary for the protection of environmental in India.
CO-05: - Legal and Constitutional frame work for the protection of environmental in India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-02	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-03	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-04	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	
CO-05	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	

OBJECTIVE :-The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curriculum, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter-generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly, environmental law necessarily demands an inter-disciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology-related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.







COURSECODE: LLM A02	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	ENVIRONMENTAL ADMINISTRATION	PAPER –V
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	LEGAL CONTROL : HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE Indian tradition: Dharma of environment Penal and Procedural codes, Torts British Raj-Industrial development and exploitation of nature.	
UNIT 2/ 20 Hours	INTERNATIONAL REGIME U.N Declaration on right to development Stockholm Conference Rio Conference Johannesburg Conference Green House Effect and Ozone depletion Bio- diversity	
UNIT- 3/ 20 Hours	CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES Fundamental Rights Directive Principles Fundamental Duty Judicial Approach	
UNIT 4/ 20 Hours	EMERGING PRICIPLES Polluter pays: Public Liability Insurance Precautionary Principle Public Trust Doctrine Sustainable Development	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION: STATUTORY SCAFFOLD i. The Water Act, 1974, The Air Act 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ii. Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 1994 and Public Hearing Notification, 1997 iii. Forest Act and Environment iv. Wild Life Act and Environment.	

**SELECTIVE
READINGS**

1. Aarmin Rosencranz, et al., (eds.), Environmental Law and Policy in India, (2000), Oxford
2. R.B.Singh & Suresh Misra, Environmental Law in India (1996), Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.
3. Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep publications, New Delhi.
4. Richard L. Riversz, et.al. (eds.) Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge.
5. Christopher D. Stone, Should Trees Have Standing and other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment (1996), Oceana
6. Leela krishnan, P et. al. (eds.), Law and Environment (1990), Eastern, Lucknow
7. Leela krishnan, P, The Environmental Law in India (1999), Butterworth's-India
8. Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the Committee for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).
9. Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July-September 1988, Vol. XXXV, No. 3, pp. 353-801
10. Centre for Science and Environment, The State of India's Environment 1982, The State of India's Environment 1984-85 and The State of Indian Environment 1999-2000.



SEMESTER-II
LLM B02 – MASS MEDIA LAW

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic concept relate to media and Indian Constitution.
- CO-02: - Analyse the General concepts of Broadcasting Law.
- CO-03: - Critically analyze the overall principles of Media Law and Ethics.
- CO-04: - Develop the concept about Ethical Issues in Indian Media.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	

OBJECTIVE: - This course discusses the principles of media law as they apply to the work of media and communication professionals in a variety of fields. Understanding the current and evolving state of media law is a challenging task, therefore this course will introduce students to the study of legal and ethical issues in the media. Students will develop an understanding and appreciation of these issues and ability to analyze the important legal and ethical issues involved with the mass media industry. The course specializes in law and is aimed to cover an overview of the relevant statutory and regulatory provisions, judicial precedents and practical aspects of various sectors such as Electronic and Print Media, Film, Television, Radio, Information Technology and Broadcasting.







COURSECODE: LLM B02	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	MASS MEDIA LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	MASS MEDIA- TYPES OF PRESS FILMS, RADIO TELEVISION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Ownership patterns- Press-Private- Public ii. Ownership patterns- Films- Private iii. Ownership patterns- Radio & Television, Public iv. Difference between visual and non-visual Media-Impact on People's minds 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	PRESS- FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION – ARTICLE 19(1) (A) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Includes Freedom of the Press. ii. Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition iii. The relating to employees' wages and service conditions. iv. Price and Page Schedule Regulation v. Newsprint Control Order vi. Advertisement- Is it included within freedom of speech and expression? vii. Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	FILMS – HOW FAR INCLUDED IN FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Censorship of films- Constitutionality ii. The Abbas Case iii. Difference between films and Press- Why pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press? iv. Censorship under the Cinematograph Act. 	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	RADIO AND TELEVISION – GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Why Government departments? ii. Should there be an autonomous corporation? iii. Effect of Television on people. iv. Report of the Chanda Committee. v. Government policy. vi. Commercial advertisement. vii. Internal scrutiny of serials etc. viii. Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast. 	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	CONSTITUTIONAL RESTRICTIONS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity. ii. Power to legislate- Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule iii. Power to impose tax- licensing and license fee. 	

**SELECTIVE
READINGS**

1. M.P Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa.
2. H.M Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. I (1991) Tripathi , Bombay.
3. John B. Howard, “ The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises” in Law and Community Controls in New development strategies (International Center for Lawin Development 1980).
4. Bruce Michael Boyd, “Film censorship in India: A reasonable restriction onfreedom of speech and Expression.” 14 J.I.L.I. 501 (1972)
5. Rajeev Dhavan, “Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some aspectsof the second Press Commission “26 J.I.L.I 391 (1984).
6. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976)
7. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some recent trends (1984).
8. D D Basu, The Law of Press in India (1980).
9. Students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute. (Constituitional Law I & II, AdministrativeLaw and Public Interest Litigation.



SEMESTER-II
COURSE TITLE: – LLM C02
ELECTION LAW

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course the student to be able to understand: -

CO-01: - The programme aims to develop a critical thinking about the development of Election Laws in India. The same will be based within the premise of the right to better democratic order, the focus being the selection process.

CO-02: - To familiarize the students with the existing legal framework of elections to various democratic bodies and posts.

CO-03: - To critically analyze the present regime of laws with reference to the postulate of free and fair elections as the fundamental point of democracy and to understand the laws relating to registration of Political parties, allocation of Election Symbols and Election Expenditure

CO-04: - To learn the process of development /reforms in the field of election laws by parallel forces a) Legislations/Amendments b) Judicial contributions c) civil society interventions

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	

OBJECTIVE: - This course will help students to develop a critical thinking about the development of this branch of law. The same will be based within the premise of the right to better democratic order, the focus being the election process. The students will learn the existing legal framework to elections to various democratic bodies/posts. The students will also be able to analyze the present regime of laws with reference to the postulate of free and fair elections as the fundamental point of democracy. The students will also learn the process of developments in the field of election laws by parallel forces such as Legislations/Amendments and Judicial contribution.



COURSE CODE: LLM C02	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM C02 – ELECTION LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	DEMOCRACY AND CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OF ELECTION (INDIA AND US)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Theories and kinds of democracy ii. Elections : History of Election in India, Significance in democratic institutions, Right to contest, Right to vote iii. Constitutional mandate of election; free and fair election iv. Right to know about contesters v. Right to reject candidates (NOTA) on People's minds. 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	SUPERINTENDENCE, DIRECTION AND CONTROL OF ELECTION (ELECTION PROCESS)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Election Commission-Constitution, function and powers. ii. Delimitation of Constituencies iii. Code of conduct- In general election, State election, local body election, Presidential election, Vice Presidential election iv. Powers of election Commission during elections- v. Disposal of complaints relating to violation of code of conduct. vi. Ban on candidates to contest election on account of violation of code of conduct. vii. Judicial review of decision of E C. Act. 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	LAWS RELATING TO REGISTRATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, ALLOCATION OF ELECTION SYMBOLS AND ELECTION EXPENDITURE	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Political Parties- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Registration requirements, fee etc. ii. Recognition- National and State level Political Parties iii. De recognition of political parties ii. Election symbol rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Election expenditure 	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	LAWS RELATING TO ELECTION TO DEMOCRATIC BODIES (HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT, STATE LEGISLATURE, LOCAL BODIES)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nomination of election – Effects, Election time table ii. Nomination, scrutiny and withdrawal of candidature iii. Campaign period and code of conduct iv. Multi elections and bye-elections v. Exit polls and opinion polls vi. Election dispute telecast. 	

<p>UNIT-5/ 20Hours</p>	<p>ELECTION TO CONSTITUTIONAL OFFICES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Election of President <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Procedure of election ii) Eligibility iii) Code of conduct (Role of WHIP) iv) Disputes b) Election of Vice President <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Procedure of Election ii) Eligibility iii) Code of conduct (Role of WHIP) iv) Disputes c) Election of speaker <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Procedure of Election ii) Eligibility iii) Code of conduct (Role of WHIP)
<p>SELECTIVE READINGS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V.S Ramadevi and S.K Mediratta, How India Votes: Election Laws, Practice and Procedure, 2nd Ed., (LexisNexis: 2006) 2. B.N. Rau: The Making of the Indian Constitution. 3. M.P Jain : The Constitutional law of India 4. M.P Singh: V.N Shukla's, The Constitution of India, 5. H.M Seervai : Constitutional Law of India 6. Visit website of Election Commission of India to see electoral reforms done by the commission.

SEMESTER-II
COURSE TITLE: – LLM D02
LAW & MORALITY

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - The programme aims to develop understanding of historical development of a key moral and political concept and its complex relationship to law and theories of law.
- CO-02: - To develop the understanding of the students by providing essential knowledge on general principles of notion of morality and how various moral theories have affected the development of law and individual liberties.
- CO-03: - To introduce students with the complex notion of individual rights such as same sex marriage and appreciate its significance for law and moral philosophy.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - This course will help students to understand the key moral and political concepts and its complex relationships to law and theories of law. The course will also provide students essentials knowledge on general principles of notion of morality and how various moral theories have affected the development of law and individual liberties



COURSE CODE: LLM D02	LL.M SEMESTER II	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM D02 – LAW & MORALITY	
CREDIT: 06	HOURS:90	
THEORY: 06		
MARKS: 100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	<p>LEGAL POSITIVISM– Riggs. V Palmer (1859) P. 140-146</p> <p>INTEGRATION OF LAW AND MORALITY The Queen v. Dudley and Stephens (1884) p. 154-158</p> <p>THE ADJUDICATION PROCESS Harvard College vs. Mann (handout) Commonwealth v. Aves (1836) pp. 182-185</p>	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	<p>NATURAL LAW AND LEGAL REALISM Readings: R.V.S (1997) p. 282-290 Lavalee v, The Queen p. 290-304</p>	
UNIT-3/ 30 Hours	<p>LAWS AND VALUES: LIBERTY Reading: John Stuart Mill “On Liberty” (1859) pp. 306-326, Bowers v. Hardwick (1986)p. 505-508 Lawrence v. Texas (2003) p. 508-512, R. v. Malmo-Levine; R. v. Caine (2003) p. 326-330</p>	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	<p>SAME SEX MARRIAGE Good ridge v. Department of Public Health (2003)</p> <p>TERRORISM AND THE RULE OF LAW</p>	
SELECTIVE READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hart: “Positivism and the Separation of Law and Morals” (1958) 2. Fuller: “Positivism and Fidelity to Law” (1958) 3. Dworkin “Law’s Ambitions for itself” (1958) 4. Holmes, The path of the Law (1897) 5. William H. Pryor, Jr; “Moral Duty and the Rule of Law” 6. Martin Luther King, Jr; “A letter from a Birmingham Jail” 	

**CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
LL.M. THIRD SEMESTER**

PAPER I	LLM 301 – Principles of Criminology
PAPER II	LLM 302 – Criminal Law in India (IPC) – I
PAPER III	LLM 303 – Social Offences in India
PAPER IV	LLM 304 – Intellectual Property Rights
PAPER V	LLM A03 – Procedural Law In India (Cr.P.C.)
	LLM B03 –Cyber Law
	LLM C03 – Criminal Justice System In India
	LLM D03 – Law And Vulnerable Groups-I



**THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER I – LLM 301
PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY**

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01:- Understand the basic principles of criminology.
- CO-02:- Explain the differences between various schools of criminology.
- CO-03:- Analyze the Causation of Crime.
- CO-04:- Critically analyze the overall principles of criminology.
- CO-05:- Develop the research ethics in the field of criminology.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓			✓				
CO-03	✓	✓								
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓		✓			✓				

OBJECTIVE :- This course will make the students understand the basic principles of criminology with the help of analyzing various school of criminology. Study of this subject is important to make the students understand the causation of crimes and analyze the overall principles of criminology and to develop research ethics in the field of criminology.







2 -



2

COURSECODE: LLM 301	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 301 – PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINOLOGY	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	CRIME & CRIMINOLOGY i. Meaning and Significance of Crime –focus on the need for criminological Study ii. Definition of crime –origin of criminal law. iii. Development of criminal law in India. iv. Distinction between crime & non crime	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	PRE-CLASSICAL SCHOOL THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL NEO –CLASSICAL SCHOOL	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	1. Positive School 2. Psychiatric School 3. Socialist School 4. Clinical school.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	CRIME CAUSATION:- i. Heredity and crime –mental Disorder and criminality –McNaghten’s Rule of criminal Responsibility. ii. Sex age and crime –Alcoholism –Narcotic drugs – iii. Physical Environment -Theory of differential Association –Education mass media–Economic factors –Multiple causation theory –Home and family in Relation to crime –the Broken Home –Impact of Criminal Convictions Psychological Tensions and emotional Disturbances at home	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	MODERN AND INTERNATIONAL CRIMES i. Definition of Terrorism –Nature of Terrorism –Causative Factors – organizedcrime - Ingredients of terrorism –Funds for terrorism ii. Types of terrorism iii. Computer –Cybercrimes & Terrorism –Hijacking – iv. Crimes relating to Human organs –Foeticide.	
SELECTED READINGS	1. Sutherland, EH, Cressey. DR, Criminology 2. A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow. 3. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971) 4. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Surveys of Sociology and Social 5. Anthropology 1969-179 (1986) 6. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R.Campray&Co., Calcutta. 7. H.S. Becker, Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966) 8. J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974) R. Cocken, 9. Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971).	

**THIRD SEMESTER
PAPER II – LLM 302
CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA (IPC) – I**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of criminal law.
- CO-02: - Explain the Various stages of crime.
- CO-03: - Analyze the General exceptions of crime.
- CO-04: - Critically analyze the overall principles of crime
- CO-05: - Develop the research ethics in the field of crime.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓			✓				
CO-03	✓	✓								
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓		✓			✓				

OBJECTIVE:- The course will help student to develop and understanding of basic principles of criminal law by analyzing various stages of crimes. The students will also be able to learn the various general exception of crime and will be able to critically evaluate the various kinds of public as well as private offences and develop a research ethics in the field of criminal law In India.

COURSE CODE: LLM 302	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 302 – CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA (IPC) – I	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10Hours	CONCEPT OF CRIME i. Definition and meaning of crime - Distinction between crime and tort ii. Stages of crime - Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Commission of Crime - Elements of Crime - <i>Actus Reus and Mens rea</i> iii. Codification of Law of Crimes in India iv. Application of the Indian Penal Code - Territorial and Extra Territorial application	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	JOINT AND CONSTRUCTIVE LIABILITY i. Common Intention and Common Object ii. Punishments	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	GENERAL EXCEPTIONS i. Sec 76 to 106	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	INCO HEAT OFFENCES i. Abetment , Criminal Conspiracy and Attempt	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE-OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC PEACE AND TRANQUILLITY. i. Mob lynching ii. Deviant behavior, Hate Crime iii. Organized Crime	
SELECTED READINGS	1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: <i>Indian Penal Code</i> , Wadhwa & Co., 2000. 2. Achutan Pillai: <i>Criminal Law</i> , Butterworth Co., 2000. 3. Gour K.D.: <i>Criminal Law - Cases and Materials</i> , Butterworth Co.,1999. 4. Kenny's: <i>Outlines of Criminal Law</i> , (1998 Edition) 5. P S A Pillai : <i>Criminal Law</i> , LexisNexis 6. S.N. Mishra : <i>Indian Penal Code</i>	

THIRD SEMESTER COURSE
CODE 303
SOCIAL OFFENCES IN INDIA

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of Socio Offences.
- CO-02: - Explain the Various Acts Related to Socio Offences.
- CO-03:- Analyse the General concepts of Socio crime.
- CO-04: - Critically analyze the overall principles of Socio crime
- CO-05:- Develop the research ethics in the field of Socio crime.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓			✓				
CO-03	✓	✓								
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓		✓			✓				

OBJECTIVE:- This course will help students understand the various social-economic offences and the deep impact of the same on society to address the plight which had been faced by the society. After completion of the course, the students will be able to emphasize the possible solutions and laws which are made to solve the issues of socio-economic offences in India.



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4

COURSECODE: LLM 303	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM 303 – SOCIAL OFFENCES IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10Hours	INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OFFENCES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept and Evolution of ‘Socio-Economic Offences.’ ii. Nature and Extent of Socio-Economic Offences. iii. <i>Mens Rea</i>, Nature of Liability, Burden of Proof and Sentencing Policy. iv. Distinction among Socio-Economic Offences, White Collar Crimes and Traditional Crimes. v. Socio-Economic Offences in India: The Santhanam Committee Report, 1964 and the 47th Report of the Law Commission of India, 1972. 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. History, Development and Magnitude of Human Trafficking, Constitutional Provisions and Sections 370-373 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ii. The 64th report of the Law Commission of India, 1975 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT – 1961 The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act – 1994	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	Scheduled Castes And Scheduled Tribes (Prevention Of Atrocities) Act -1989	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act 2013 Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act - 2006 The Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences Act – 2012 Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act – 2005	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahesh Chandra, Socio-Economic offences (1979). 2. Nuzhat Parveen Khan, Law relating to socio- Economic Offences (2018). 3. S.C. Tripathi, Law relating to Women and Children, Eastern Book Company. 4. P.S. Narayan, Commentary on Immoral Traffic and Prevention Act, 1956 (2nd Ed.2013). 5. G.B Reddy, Women and Law, Gogia Law Agency. 	

LL.M III
SEMESTER COURSE CODE 304
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

- OC-01: - The concept and development of all forms of I.P.R.
- OC-02: - Distinguish and explain various forms of I.P.R
- OC-03: - Identify criteria to fit one's own intellectual work in particular forms of I.P.R
- OC-04: - Apply statutory provisions to protect particular forms of I.P.R
- OC-05: - Apply the concept and forms of I.P.R in research field.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓			✓				
CO-03	✓	✓								
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05					✓					

OBJECTIVE: - The main object of this paper is to introduce the students to the various concepts of intellectual property i.e., Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Geographical Indication & Design. The paper also aims to familiarize the students with the procedure of filing of patents and trademark in India. The students will be able to understand various remedies available for infringement of Intellectual property and critically examine the emerging issues in I.P.R.







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3.

COURSECODE: LLM 304	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : OSP
COURSETITLE:	LLM 304 – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/	Introduction, Nature, Basic Concepts and International Conventions :	
	Nature and meaning of Intellectual Property, Justification for protection of Intellectual Property Rights, Types of Intellectual Property, Leading International instrument concerning protection of Intellectual Property: The Berne Convention (1886), Rome convention (1961) Trade Related intellectual property agreement , 1995 (TRIPS)	
UNIT-2/	Law of Copyright	
	Definition, Subject matter of copyright, Ownership of Copyright, Term of Copyright, Rights of Owner, Assignments and Licenses, Infringement of Copyright , Remedies against infringement of copyright	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	Law of Patents	
	Meaning , Criteria for obtaining patents- <i>Novelty, Utility, Non-obviousness</i> Non-patentable inventions, Procedure for Registration, Term of patent, Rights of Patentee, Compulsory licensing and Government use of patent, Infringement of patent, Remedies in case of Infringement	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	Law of Trademark	
	Meaning of mark & Trademark, Categories of Trademark- Conventional and Non-conventional Marks , Concept of distinctiveness, Doctrine of honest concurrent use, Procedure of registration of trademarks and Term of Protection, Absolute and relative grounds for refusal of registration, Assignment and Licensing, Infringement and Passing off.	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	Geographical Indication (GI) and Design:	
	1. Geographical Indication- Meaning of GI, Difference between GI and Trademark & Concept of Authorized user 2. Designs- Meaning of Design Protection, Concept of original design, Term of Protection	
SELECTED READINGS	1. V.K Ahuja, <i>Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights</i> , Lexis Nexis, Haryana, India. 2. G.B.Reddy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law</i> , Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad. 3. S.R.Myneni, <i>Intellectual Property Law</i> , Eastern Law House, Calcutta 4. P Narayanan <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law (1999)</i> , Eastern Law House, Calcutta, India 5. VikasVashistha, <i>Law and Practice of Intellectual Property</i> ,(1999) Bharat Law House, New Delhi. 6. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property,3rded, (1996)</i> , Sweet and Maxwell 7. P.S. Sangal and Kishor Singh, <i>Indian Patent System and Paris Convention</i> ,	

PROCEDURAL LAW IN INDIA –I
LLM III SEMESTER
COURSE TITLE: LLM A03

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Distinguish between criminal procedural law and substantive law;
 CO-02: - Evaluate the structure, hierarchy and working of criminal courts in India;
 CO-03: - Comprehend the role of functionaries like the Police, Magistrates, Courts, etc.
 CO-04: - Analyze important concepts like 'Offence', 'Charge', 'Bail', 'Examination of Witnesses', 'Appeals' etc.
 CO-05: - Describe the basic procedures relating to FIRs, Complaint, Police Report, Inquiry, Search and Seizure, etc.
 CO-06: - Explain different kinds of Trials such as warrant case, summons case and summary and their respective stages;
 CO-07: - Assess provisions regarding the maintenance of wife, children and parents under the Cr.P.C;
 CO-08: - Critically analyze the overall Criminal Prosecution Procedure in India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓
CO-06					✓					✓
CO-07	✓									
CO-08	✓							✓		

OBJECTIVE:- The course will make the students understand the criminal procedure law in India and comprehend the role of various functionaries like police, magistrates, courts etc. The students will also learn important concepts like offence, bail examination of witnesses, appeals etc. The study of this course will make students learn the basic procedures relating to FIRs, Complaint, Police Report, Inquiry, Search and Seizures etc. At the completion of the course, the students will be able to analyze the overall criminal prosecution procedure in India.





COURSE CODE: LLM A03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	COURSE TITLE :LLM A03 – PROCEDURAL LAW IN INDIA -I	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	CONCEPT OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW AND PROCEDURAL LAW Constitutional Perspectives of Procedural Law in India: Articles 20 & 21- (SPEEDY JUSTICE, FAIR JUSTICE, EXPENSIVE JUSTICE) THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973 Distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences, Organization of Police, Prosecutor and Defense Counsel Pre-trial Process - Arrest - Steps to ensure presence of accused at trial - Warrant and Summons cases - Arrest with and without Warrant – The absconder status, Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C. and Article 22 of the Constitution of India.	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	INVESTIGATION AND ITS PROCEDURE AND COGNIZANCE BAIL- BAILABLE AND NON-BAILABLE OFFENCES Bail in bailable and non bailable offences, Cancellation of Bails — Anticipatory Bail — General Principles concerning Bail Bond GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SEARCH & SEIZURE Constitutional aspects of validity of Search and Seizure Proceedings. Maintenance of wife, children & parents	
UNIT-3/ 10 Hours	CHARGE — FORM AND CONTENT OF CHARGE	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	TRIAL & FAIR TRIALPROCEEDING Concept of trial and fair trial — Presumption of innocence — Venue of trial —Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts — Rights of accused - Constitutional Interpretation of Article 21 as a right to speedy trial	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	JUDGMENT Form and content - Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment — Modes of providing judgment copy — Appeals, Review And Revisions- Reforms in Criminal Procedure Code, Preventive Measures- Removal of Public Nuisance- Security Provisions, Probation and Parole: Authority granting Parole — Supervision — Conditional release -- suspension of sentence Procedure under Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Salient features of the Act.	

SELECTED READINGS

1. R.V. Kelkar, Outlines of Criminal Procedure Code
2. R. D. Agrawal Code of Criminal Procedure
3. P. C. Sarkar Criminal Procedure Code
4. M. P. Tondon Code of Criminal Procedure
5. Vijay Malik Dandniya Manual (Three Major Arts, Cr. P. C., I.P.C. & Evidence (in Hindi)
6. Murli Manohar Dand Prakriya Vyakhyan (Code of Criminal Procedure)
7. Mahavir Singh Code of Criminal Procedure (in Hindi)
8. Ratanlal Dhirajlal Criminal Procedure Code
9. Ratanlal Dhirajlal Criminal Procedure Code (in Hindi)
10. N. V. Paranjape Code of Criminal Procedure, Juvenile Justice ACT and Probation of offenders Act, (in Hindi)
11. D. D. Basu Criminal Procedure Code



LLM III SEMESTER COURSE CODE B03 CYBER LAW

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course the student be able to

- CO-01: - Understand the Meaning and concept of fundamental of cyber law
- CO-02: - Analyze the various framework of cyber law.
- CO-03: - Understand the E-commerce-Legal issues.
- CO-04: - Role of judiciary for the protection of Cyber Crime.
- CO-05: - Analytical Study of Fundamental Rights of Citizens and social media related Cyber Crimes.
- CO-06: - Develop the research ethics in the field of cyber law.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓
CO-06					✓					✓

OBJECTIVE: - The course will help students in understanding various cyber legal issues and challenges and also understand the role of judiciary for the protection of cybercrimes. The students will be able to work on researches in the field of cyber laws and contribute to the global debate on evolving cyber law. The students will be able to analyze the various fundamental rights of citizens and also learn the various social media related cybercrimes.

COURSECODE: LLM B03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM B03 CYBER LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	FUNDAMENTALS OF CYBER LAW <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Introduction to Cyber Law ii. Legislative Framework iii. Judicial Framework iv. Quasi-judicial Framework v. Investigative Framework 6. International Framework vi. Basic legal terms and concepts 8. Cyber Law & Your World 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	EMERGING LEGAL ISSUES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Digital Signatures - technical issues ii. Electronic & Digital Signatures - legal issues iii. Electronic Contracts 	
UNIT-3/ 30 Hours	CYBER CRIME LAW IN INDIA <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Cyber Frauds ii. Computer Source Code iii. Cyber Pornography iv. Cyber Security v. Cyber Terrorism vi. Data Privacy & confidentiality vii. Digital Signature 8. Freedom of speech viii. Information & Traffic Data ix. Intermediaries Malware x. Other computer related offences xi. Unauthorized Access xii. Violation of privacy. 	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS AND SOCIAL MEDIA RELATEDCYBER CRIMES	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Karnika Seth, Cyber Laws in the Information Technology Age, LexisNexis, 1st Ed. 2. Pavan Duggal, Cyber Law: The Indian perspective, Saakshar Law Publication, 2nd Ed,2004. 3. Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publication, 6th Ed. 2016. 4. Dr. Farooq Ahmad, Cyber Law in India, New Era Law Publication, 4th Ed. 2011. 5. Sushma Arora, Cyber Crime and Laws, Taxmann, 2016. 	

**LLM III SEMESTER
COURSE CODE C03
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course the student be able to

- CO-01: - Understand the concept of Justice System.
- CO-02: - Analyze the Various part of Justice System in India.
- CO-03: - Understand the Civil and Criminal Justice System.
- CO-04: - Critical Deliberation of allover concept of Justice System in India
- CO-05: - Develop the research ethics in the field of Justice System.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓

OBJECTIVE:- The students will be able to understand various concept of Justice System in India and understand the civil and criminal justice system by critically examining the overall concept of justice in India.

COURSE CODE: LLM C03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM C03 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/10 Hours	Concept, Nature and Historical background of Criminal Justice System of India	
UNIT-2/20 Hours	Challenges before Criminal Justice System in India and views of Indian Judiciary	
UNIT-3/20 Hours	New Dimension of Criminal Justice System in India & Article 21 of Indian Constitution.	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	The Legal services Authority Act,1987 and Related Rules National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Regulations, 2010.	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	New Dimensions in Indian Justice System – Alternative Disputes Resolution System Lok Adalat, Nyaya Panchayat, Human Rights Courts Role of Students in Delivering of Justice.	
SUGGESTED READINGS:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.R. Bhardwaj, The Criminal Justice System in India, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 2. Dilip Ukey, Revisiting Reforms in the Criminal Justice System in India, Thomson Reuters. 3. Ved Kumari, The Juvenile Justice System in India: From welfare to rights, Oxford University Press (2010) 4. K. Jaishankar, Indian Prisons: Towards Reformation, Rehabilitation and Resocialization, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd. 5. Ronald G. Burns, The Criminal Justice System, Pearson. 	

**LLM III SEMESTER
COURSE CODE D03
LAW AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-I**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the.

CO-01: - Condition of women in pre-independent and post independent period in India.

CO-02: - Provision relating gender justice in Indian constitution.

CO-03: - Women's inheritance position in family law.

CO-04: - Movement towards uniform civil code.

CO-05: - Woman participation in democratic process.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓

OBJECTIVE:- This course will help students to understand the condition of women in pre-independent and post-independence period in India and also will be able to analyze various provisions relating to gender justice under the Indian Constitution and will also be able to understand the participation of women in democratic processes.



COURSECODE: LLM D03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM D03 LAW AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-I	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/20 Hours	WOMEN IN INDIA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pre-independence period ii. Post-independent period iii. Preamble of the Constitution: equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy iv. Personal laws - unequal position of women v. Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice. 	
UNIT-2/30 Hours	SEX INEQUALITY IN INHERITANCE RIGHTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feudal institution of joint family - women's inheritance position ii. Hindu Law iii. Muslim Law iv. Matrimonial property v. Movement Towards Uniform Civil Code 	
UNIT-3/20 Hours	WOMAN PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parliament ii. State Legislation iii. Local bodies 	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Courts ii. Family courts iii. Commission for women iv. NGOs. 	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhi to the Women (ed. Hingorani) 1941, Position of Women .12 Tear Downthe Purdah p. 213, Young India 1918. 2. Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts on women-economic bondage of Indian women(Produced Memorial and Library) 3. Revasia & Revasia, Women Social Justice & Human Right (1998) PP.H.Publishing, New Delhi 4. Ajnes, Flavia, Law as Gender inequality, New Delhi, Oxford (1999) 	

**CRIMINAL LAW GROUP LL.M.
FOURTH SEMESTER
LLM 401 – PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS**

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of Penology and Treatment of offenders.
- CO-02: - Explain the theory of punishment, Victimless crimes, Prison System.
- CO-03: - Analyze the Prison System.
- CO-04: - Critically analyze the overall principles of Penology and Treatment of offenders.
- CO-05: - Develop the research ethics in the field of Penology and Treatment of offenders.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓

OBJECTIVE: -The main objective of studying this paper is to make the students understand the basic principles of penology and treatment of offenders. The students will be able to analyze the various theories of Punishments and Prison system. After the completion of the course, the students will be able to analyze the overall principles of penology and also develop research ethics in the concerned field.







COURSECODE: LLM 401	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM 401 – PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/20 Hours	THEORIES OF PUNISHMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept of Punishment ii. Theories of Punishment –Deterrent theory – Retributive Theory- Preventive Theory, Reformatory theory iii. Efficacy of Punishment –Rehabilitation. 	
UNIT-2/20 Hours	CAPITAL PUNISHMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Constitutional validity of capital Punishment –Deterrent effect of capitalPunishment –modes of execution ii. Death sentence in U.S.A. iii. Capital Punishment in India iv. Retention of Capital Punishment –How far Justified? v. Suicide as an offence 	
UNIT-3/30 Hours	VICTIMLESS CRIMES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Victimless crime -Definition, Hidden victims –Drug Addiction –causation –drug and crime –Treatment of drug addict. ii. Prison System: Some Historical perspectives –Humanizing prison life iii. Indian prison System –prison Reforms in India –open air prison –Nature &scope of open air prison. 	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	PAROLE AND PROBATION OF OFFENDER <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept of parole –parole & probation compared –origin of parole –parole inIndia- Conditions of parole –parole violation –Essentials of Ideal parole system. ii. Concept & object of probation law in India –The place of probation in penalpolicy –public Participation in probation. iii. Recidivism: - Who is Recidivist –causes of Recidivist –Recidivisms in India – Supreme Court on Recidivism –Prevention of Recidivism -Reformatory method. 	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sutherland, EH, Cressey. DR, Criminology 2. A.Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow. 3. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971) 4. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Surveys of Sociologyand Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986) 6. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R.Campray&Co., Calcutta. 7. H.S. Becker, Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966) 8. J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974) R. Cocken 9. Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971). 	



LLM IV SEMESTER
COURSE CODE 402
CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA (IPC) – II

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

CO-01: - Understand the jurisprudence of various crime and its elements.

CO-02: - Analyze the meaning and concept of various offences relate to human body, property, marriage,public service etc.

CO-03: - Develop the research ethics in the field of criminal law.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03	✓					✓		✓		

OBJECTIVE:- The course will help students understand the jurisprudence of various crimes and its elements. And they will be able to analyze the meaning and concept of various offences relating to human body, offences against public tranquility, public servants etc. It will enable them to develop the research ethics in the field of Criminal Law.

COURSECODE: LLM 402	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM 402 – CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA (IPC) – II	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	Offences against the Public Tranquility, Offences relating to Public Servants, False Evidence and offences against Public Justice, Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety Convenience, Decency and Morals, Offences relating to Religion.	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	Offences affecting human body (offences affecting human life) Culpable Homicide and Murder –Hurt and Grievous Hurt - Wrongful restraint and Wrongful confinement -Criminal force and Assault - Kidnapping and abduction	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	Offences Against Women- Rape, custodial rape, marital rape, Prevention of immoral traffic Prohibition of indecent representation of women, Dowry Harassment, Dowry Death.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	Offences against Property - Theft - Extortion - Robbery & Dacoity - Cheating - Mischief -Criminal Trespass –Criminal misappropriation and Criminal breach of trust. Offences relating to documents.	
UNIT-5/ 10 Hours	Offences relating to Marriage - Cruelty by husband and relatives of husband - Defamation. Criminal Intimidation, Insult etc.	
SUGGESTED READINGS	1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: <i>Indian Penal Code</i> , Wadhwa & Co., 2000. 2. Achutan Pillai: <i>Criminal Law</i> , Butterworth Co., 2000. 3. Gour K.D.: <i>Criminal Law - Cases and Materials</i> , Butterworth Co., 1999. 4. Kenny's: <i>Outlines of Criminal Law</i> , (1998 Edition) 5. P S A Pillai : <i>Criminal Law</i> , LexisNexis 6. S.N. Mishra : <i>Indian Penal Code</i>	

**LLM IV SEMESTER COURSE CODE 403
ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN INDIA**

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of Economic Offences.
- CO-02: - Explain the Various Acts Related to Economic Offences.
- CO-03: - Analyze the General concepts of Economic crime.
- CO-04: - Critically analyze the overall principles of Economic crime.
- CO-05: - Develop the research ethics in the field of Economic crime.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓

OBJECTIVE: - This course will help students understand the various kinds of economic offences and various acts related to economic offences in India. After completion of the course, the students will be able to emphasize the possible solutions and laws which are made to solve the issues of economic offences in India.



COURSE CODE: LLM 403	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM 403 –ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC OFFENCES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Significance of economic offences ii. Shift in traditional rules of criminal liability iii. Punishment - Various punitive measures. 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988 : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definitions ii. Appointment of Special Judges iii. Offences and Penalties iv. Sanction for Prosecution. 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Powers to control production, supply, distribution etc. of essential commodities ii. Confiscation of essential commodities iii. Penalties iv. Offences by companies v. Cognizance of offences vi. Prosecution of Public Servants. 	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Prohibition of Import of certain articles of food ii. Prohibition of manufacture, sale etc. of certain articles of food iii. Food Inspectors, their powers & position iv. Offences by Companies. THE FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS ACT, 2006 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definition ii. Food Safety Standard Authority of India iii. General Principles of food safety iv. Prohibition of Import of certain articles of food v. Offences and Penalties. 	
UNIT-5 / 20 Hours	WHITE -COLLAR CRIME <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. White Collar Crime defined –white collar crime and blue collar ii. Crime Implication of white collar crimes –criticism of Sutherland iii. Causes of white collar crimes iv. Classification and types of white collar crime v. White collar crime in India vi. Adulteration violation of Tax laws –Corruption in govt. and politics –white collar crime in professions Black money. 	

**SELECTED
READINGS**

1. Mahesh Chandra, Socio-Economic Offences (1979).
2. J.S.P Singh, Socio-Economic Offences (1st Ed. 2005) Reprint 2015.
3. Shailesh Kumar Singh, White Collar Crimes (2014).
4. Seth and Capoor, Prevention of Corruption Act with a treatise on Anti- Corruption Laws (3rd Ed, 2000)



**LLM IV SEMESTER
COURSE CODE 404
DISSERTATION**

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of course students understand the-

- CO-01: - Tools and techniques of data collection.
- CO-02: - Demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing.
- CO-03: - Identify key research questions within the field of demography on which you will carry out independent research.
- CO-04: - Manage your time effectively whilst working on your independent research.
- CO-05: - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing.
- CO-06: - Apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out your research.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓
CO-06					✓					✓

OBJECTIVE: - The main objective of Dissertation writing is to demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing. The students will also be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing and learn how to apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out their research.





COURSECODE: LLM 404	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM 404 – DISSERTATION	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100		
Objective	The main objective of Dissertation writing is to demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing. The students will also be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing and learn how to apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out their research.	



**FOURTH SEMESTER
LLM A04
EVIDENCE & FORENSIC LAW**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Analyze and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence and to analyze and evaluate the rules governing examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination.
- CO-02: - To understand the concept of Forensic law and analyze the relevance of evidence in forensic problems using standard methods based on scientific approach.
- CO-03: - To understand and analyse the impact of forensic solutions to the society by understanding the psychology and criminal behavior and have the preparation and ability to engage in learning in the broadest context of technological change.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		

OBJECTIVES- The students will be able to understand the concept and general nature of evidence and also will be able to analyze different types of evidence and also analyze the relationship between Forensic law and relevance of evidence in solving forensic problems using standard methods based on scientific approach. At the end of the course, the students will be able to find forensic solutions to the problems faced by society by learning the aspects of evidences.



COURSECODE: LLM A04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM A04 – EVIDENCE & FORENSIC LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 15 Hours	EVIDENCE : MEANING AND KINDS Interpretation clause - May Presume, Shall presume and Conclusive proof - Fact, Fact in issue and Relevant facts- Distinction between Relevancy and Admissibility - Doctrine of <i>Res Gestae</i> - Motive, preparation and conduct — Conspiracy — When Facts not otherwise relevant become relevant — Right and custom — Facts showing the state of mind etc..	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	Expert's opinion — Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage — Facts which need not be proved. Rules relating to Burden of Proof	
UNIT-3/15 Hours	Examination in Chief, Cross examination and Re-examination — Leading questions — Lawful questions in cross examination — Compulsion to answer questions put to witness — Hostile witness — Impeaching the credit of witness	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	Significance of Forensic Law. Evidence related to Hazardous substance. Preservation of evidence, Relevancy of Evidence in Forensic Law. Blood Analysis. Psychology and Criminal Behavior	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	Microscopic findings in forensic law. 2. Basic Principles and application of Photography in Forensic Law. 3. 3D Photography, Photographic Evidence	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Batuk Lal: <i>The Law of Evidence</i>, 13th Edition, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 1998. 2. Avtar Singh: <i>Principles of the Law of Evidence</i>, 11th Edn. Central Law Publications. 3. Dr. V.P Singh, <i>Forensic Science of Law Students & Law Professionals</i>, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd. 4. Dr. Sarita Jand, <i>Forensic Science and Law</i>, New Era Law Publication. 5. B.S Nabar, <i>Forensic Science in Crime Investigation</i>, Asha Law House, 3rd Ed. 6. Anuj Kumar, Mahipal Singh Sankhla, Kapil Parihar, <i>The Guide to Forensics & Indian Law: Investigating Crimes in 21st Century</i>, Legal Desire Media and Publication, 2021. 	

**FOURTH SEMESTER
LLM B04
CRIMINAL MINOR LAWS**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of various laws related to Motor Vehicles, Arms law, Prevention of Damages to Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh.
- CO-02: - Critically analyse the overall principles of Motor Vehicles, Arms law, Prevention of Damages To Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									

OBJECTIVE: - The main objective of studying this subject is to make the students understand the basic principles of various laws related to Motors Vehicles, Arms Laws, Prevention of Damages to Public Property, Narcotics Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh. After completion of the course, the students will be able to critically analyze the overall principles of Motor Vehicles, Arms Law, Prevention of Damages to Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh.

COURSECODE: LLM B04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM B04 – CRIMINAL MINOR LAWS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/15 Hours	MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988	
UNIT-2/15 Hours	ARMS ACT – 1959	
UNIT-3/20 Hours	THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGES TO PUBLIC PROPERTY ACT – 1984	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT – 1985	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	CHHATTISGARH TONHI PRATADNA (NIVARAN) ADHINIYAM, 2005.	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taxmann's Guide to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (September 2019) 2. Dr. Ajay Pratap Singh, The Arms Act in India: a study in Criminology perspective, Central Law Publication. 3. Prevention of Damage to Public Public Property Act, 1984, Asia Law House, 2019. 4. P.M Bakshi, The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and Rules, Asia Law House. 5. The Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadna Nivaran Act, 2005 (C.G. Act No. 17 of 2005). 	

**FOURTH SEMESTER
LLM C04
LAW AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-II**

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the-

- CO-01: - Concept of vulnerable and disadvantage groups.
- CO-02: - Various problems of vulnerable groups.
- CO-03: - Social status of children.
- CO-04: - Status of SC/ST and other indigenous people
- CO-05: - Human rights of aged and disable persons.
- CO-06: - Human rights of minorities.
- CO-07: - Human rights of sex women's, migrant workers, H.I.V. victims, etc.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓
CO-06					✓					✓

OBJECTIVE: - The main objective of this subject is to make the students understand the various concept of vulnerable and disadvantage group and also analyze the various problems faced by these vulnerable groups. After the completion of the course, the students will be able to understand the various concepts relating to social status of children, Status of SC/ST and other indigenous people, Human rights of aged and disable persons., Human rights of minorities and Human rights of sex women's, migrant workers, H.I.V. victims, etc.







COURSECODE: LLM C04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM C04 – LAW AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-II	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	GENERAL INTRODUCTION Meaning and Concept of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups, Customary, Socio-Economic and Cultural Problems of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups	
UNIT-2/30 Hours	SOCIAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONALPERSPECTIVE Human Rights of Children-International and National Standards Human Rights of SC/ST and Other Indigenous People -International and NationalStandards	
UNIT-3/30 Hours	STATUS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE i. Status of Indigenous People and the Role of the UN ii. Status of SC/ST and Other Indigenous People in the Indian Scenario iii. Human Rights of Aged and Disabled iv. The Minorities and Human Rights	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	HUMAN RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS i. Stateless Persons ii. Sex Workers iii. Migrant Workers iv. HIV/AIDS Victims	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surinder Khanna, "Dalit Women and Human Rights" By Swastik PublicationsDelhi, Isbn: 93-80138-36-7, 2011. 2. "Women and Human Right" By Indian Institute Of Human Rights, 2001. 3. "Child and Human Rights" By Indian Institute Of Human Rights, 2001. 4. B.D. Sharma, Rights Of Tribals, Journal Of The NHRC, Vol. 1, 2002, 79-132 5. Chandrima Chatterjee And Gunjansheoran: Vulnerable Groups In India, L CentreFor Enquiry Into Health And Allied Themes, 2007, Mumbai 6. Justice Iyer, Krishna, Social Justice –Sunset Or Dawn, 15-16 (1980) E.B.C. ,Lucknow 7. Mary Larkin: Vulnerable Groups In Health And Social Care, Sage, 2009 8. Jeffery F Addicott Et. Al., (Eds) Globalization, International Law And HumanRights, Oxford 2012 9. Steven E. Mayer, "What Are Disadvantaged Groups?" (2003) 	

FOURTH SEMESTER
LLM D04 – MEDIA LAW AND ETHICS

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic concept relate to media and Indian Constitution.
- CO-02: - Analyze the General concepts of Broadcasting Law.
- CO-03: - Critically analyze the overall principles of Media Law and Ethics
- CO-04: - Develop the concept about Ethical Issues in Indian Media.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: -This course discusses the principles of media law as they apply to the work of media and communication professionals in a variety of fields. Understanding the current and evolving state of media law is a challenging task, therefore this course will introduce students to the study of legal and ethical issues in the media. Students will develop an understanding and appreciation of these issues and ability to analyze the important legal and ethical issues involved with the mass media industry. The course specializes in law and is aimed to cover an overview of the relevant statutory and regulatory provisions, judicial precedents and practical aspects of various sectors such as Electronic and Print Media, Film, Television, Radio, Information Technology and Broadcasting.

COURSECODE: LLM D04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM D04 – MEDIA LAW AND ETHICS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	INDIAN MEDIA AND THE CONSTITUTION Media Roles, Responsibilities and Privileges - Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy; Media Freedom in a Democracy.	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	INDIAN MEDIA AND THE STATE Parliamentary Privileges and Contempt of Court; Official Secrets Act, Sedition laws, Defamation; Working Journalists Act, Copyright Act, Right to Information	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	BROADCASTING LAW Press Council of India, Prasar Bharati Act, Cable TV Network (Regulation) Act, Advertising code, Cinematography Act 1952 and Film Censorship The Minorities and Human Rights	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	CYBER LAW IT Act of 2000; Amendment of IT Act in 2008; Measures against digital piracy; Social Media and OTT self-regulation	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	ETHICAL ISSUES IN INDIAN MEDIA Code of Ethics, Media Bias, Censorship, Privacy issues, Obscenity, Violence, Hatespeech, Fake news and post-truth, Trial by media, Women and Children in media, Pressures on Media Freedom (Political, Commercial, Legal)	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D.D Basu, Law of the Press, Wadhwa Nagpur, 2002. 2. Justice E.S Venkatramaiah , Freedom of Press: Some recent trend (1984) 3. Madhavi Goradia Divan, Facets of Media Law, 2nd Ed, 2018. 4. Rajeev Dhavan, “ On the Law of the Press in India” 26 J.I.L. 288 (1984) 5. Ram Jethmalani & D.S Chopra, Cases and Materials on Media Law, ThomsonReuters, 1st Ed. 2012. 6. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976) . 	

**HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUPLLM.
THIRD SEMESTER**

PAPER I	LLM 301 – Jurisprudence Of Human Rights
PAPER II	LLM 302 – International Bill of Human Rights
PAPER III	LLM 303 – Human Rights and Criminal Justice
PAPER IV	LLM 304 – Intellectual Property Rights
PAPER V	LLM A03 – Human Rights: Transparency And Accountability (R.T.I. ACT)
	LLM B03 – Criminal Justice System in India
	LLM C03 – Administrative Law
	LLM D03 – Economic Offences in India







LL.M (SESSION 2023-24)
SEMESTER-III PAPER-I
CODE-LL.M. 301
JURISPRUDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Course level Learning Outcome

After the completion of the course the student is able to understand the-

CO-01: - History and development of human right law.

CO-02: - Categorically philosophical and metaphysical aspects which have given shape to the present universally acceptable human rights.

CO-03: - Changing global facility regarding human rights worldwide.

CO-04: - Students make their own views, concerning human rights in today's world

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	
CO-02	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	
CO-03	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVE :-The objective of this paper is to inquire, and acquaint students with, the systematic and scientific worldwide development of human rights law. This paper is categorically emphasizing upon the study of those philosophical and metaphysical aspects which have given shape to the present universally acceptable Human Rights. In addition to these aspects, the changing global polity is also in the center of this paper which has forced to recognize to Human Rights worldwide.



COURSECODE: LLM 301	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-I CODE-LL.M. 301 JURISPRUDENCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	MEANING OF HUMAN RIGHTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Jurisprudential Meaning of Human Rights ii. Under International and Regional Instruments iii. Under Indian Municipal Laws 2. Classification of Human Rights- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Minimum Two Party Theory ii) Legal Relationship iii) Rejection of Self Evidentiary Theory 3. Characteristics of Human Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Important ii. Moral iii. Universal iv. Protective v. Humanizing vi. Community building 4. Determination of Functions based meaning of Human Rights - <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rational function ii. Restraining function iii. Legitimizing function iv. Distributive functions. 	
UNIT-2/30 Hours	LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS: TRADITIONAL <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Theology ii) Natural Law iii) Positivism iv) Marxism v) Sociological Approach 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	MODERN LEGAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Theories Based on Justice ii. Theories Based on a Revisited State of Nature and the Minimalist State iii. Theories Based on Dignity iv. Undeveloped Theories: New Generations of Rights 	

UNIT-4/ 10 Hours	VALUES AND ITS CONTRIBUTION IN THE FORMATION OF CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Meaning and Kinds of 'Values' ii) Contextual Relevance of 'Values' iii) Instrumental Values iv) Values to Scheme of Rights
UNIT-5/10 Hours	HUMAN RIGHTS AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meron, Theodor, ed. Human Rights in International Law: Legal and Policy Issues. New York: Oxford 2. Conte, Alex, Scott Davidson, and Richard Burchill. Defining Civil and Political Rights: The Jurisprudence of the United Nations Human Rights Committee. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2004. 3. Cranston, Maurice. What Are Human Rights? London: Bodley Head, 1973. 4. Dalacoura, Katerina. Islam, Liberalism and Human Rights. London: I.B.Tauris, revised ed., 2003. 5. Evans, Tony. The Politics of Human Rights: A Global Perspective. London: Pluto Press, 2nd ed., 2005. 6. Falk, Richard A. Human Rights Horizons: The Pursuit of Justice in a Globalizing World. New York: Routledge, 2000. 7. Gearty, Conor. Principles of Human Rights Adjudication. New York: Oxford University Press, 2004 8. Hayden, Patrick, ed. The Philosophy of Human Rights. St. Paul, MN: Paragon House, 2001. 9. Ignatieff, Michael (Amy Gutmann, ed.). Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2001. 10. Jayawickrama, Nihal. The Judicial Application of Human Rights Law: National, Regional, and International Jurisprudence. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2002. 11. Jokic, Aleksander, ed. Humanitarian Intervention: Moral and Philosophical Issues. Orchard Park, NY: Broadview Press, 2003. 12. Keown, Damien V., Charles S. Prebish, and Wayne R. Husted, eds. Buddhism and Human Rights. Richmond, England, 1998. 13. Kolodziej, Edward A., ed. A Force Profonde: The Power, Promise, and Politics of Human Rights. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003. 14. Lauren, Paul Gordon. The Evolution of International Human Rights: Visions Seen. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press, 2003. 15. Lester, Lord and D. Oliver, eds. Constitutional Law and Human Rights. London: Butterworths, 1997 16. Mahoney, Jack. The Challenge of Human Rights: Origin, Development, and Significance. Malden, MA: Blackwell, 2007.



SEMESTER-III
PAPER-II CODE- LL.M. 302
INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Course level learning out come

After the completion of course students understand the:

- CO-01: - Genesis, concept and impact of international bill of human rights.
 CO-02: - Nation's respect of human values and adopt the needful machinery for protection of human rights.
 CO-03: - International mechanism of human rights.
 CO-04: - International instillations of Human Rights.
 CO-05: - Various commissions and sub-commissions relating to Human Rights.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	
CO-02				✓	✓		✓		✓	
CO-03	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-04	✓			✓	✓		✓		✓	
CO-05	✓		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - To trace the origin, concept and impact of International Bill of Human Rights is the prime objective of this paper. This paper has been designed to inform the students' about the noteworthy contribution of Human Rights in the contemporary and current arena of legal system and criminal justice administration as well.

COURSE CODE: LLM 302	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-II CODE 302 INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	CONCEPT AND ORIGIN OF INTERNATIONAL BILL OF HUMAN RIGHTS (i) Human Rights under Covenant of the League of Nations (ii) Human Rights under UN Charter (iii) Concept of International Bill of Human Rights	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: FIRST HUMAN RIGHTS DOCUMENT i) Classification of Human Rights and preambulatory resolve ii) Civil and Political Rights iii) Economic, Social and Cultural Rights iv) Impact of UDHR on the legal system and justice delivery in the world.	
UNIT-3/ 30 Hours	INTERNATIONAL COVENANTS i) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 ii) International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966 iii) Human Rights and Amnesties iv) Human Rights, the Public Sphere and the Private Domain v) Human Rights and Religion vi) Human Right and Culture vii) Collective Rights: Right to Self Determination viii) Human Rights and Non-State Actors ix) Human Rights and the State Emergency x) International Human Rights and Armed Conflict	
UNIT-4/10 Hours	OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS i) Optional Protocols on ICCPR ii) Optional Protocols on ICESCR	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM OF HUMAN RIGHTS i) Under ICCPR ii) Under ICESCR iii) Under State's legal machinery iv) Role of NGO's INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS (i) UN Centre for Human Rights (ii) Economic and Social Council (iii) Various Commissions and Sub-Commissions on Human Rights	

**SUGGESTED
READINGS**

1. Alston, Philip. Promoting Human Rights through Bills of Rights: Comparative Perspectives. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
2. Alston, Philip and James Crawford, eds. The Future of UN Human Rights Treaty Monitoring. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
3. Alston, Philip and Mary Robinson, eds. Human Rights and Development: Towards Mutual Reinforcement. New York: Oxford University Press, 2005.
4. Anaya, S. James. Indigenous Peoples in International Law. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.
5. Andreassen, Bård A. and Stephen P. Marks, eds. Development as a Human Right: Legal, Political and Economic Dimensions. Cambridge, MA: Harvard School of Public Health, François- Xavier Bagnoud Center for Health and Human Rights/Harvard University Press, 2006.
6. Arambulo, Kitty. Strengthening the Supervision of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Theoretical and Procedural Aspects. Oxford, UK: Hart, 1999
7. Bailey, Sydney D. The UN Security Council and Human Rights. New York: St. Martin's Press, 1994
8. Bayefsky, Anne F. The UN Human Rights Treaty System: Universality at the Crossroads. Ardsley, NY: Transnational Publ., 2001.
9. Beddard, Ralph. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: Progress and Achievement. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 1991.
10. Bernhardt, Rudolf and John Anthony Jolowicz, eds. International Enforcement of Human Rights. Berlin: Springer-Verlag, 1987.
11. Boerefijn, Ineke. The Reporting Procedure under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: Practices and Procedure of the Human Rights Committee. Oxford, UK: Hart, 1999.



SEMESTER-III PAPER III
CODE-LL.M. 303
HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Course level learning out come

After the completion of course students understand the:

- CO-01: - Current issues and contemporary debate in criminal law and justices.
 CO-02: - Administration of justice and various courts functioning in national, state and local level for protection of human rights.
 CO-03: - Various of accused, rights prisoners and prison reform.
 CO-04: - Legal aids system to poor person and prisoners by the legal aid clinics and legal aids camps.
 CO-05: - Role of speedy justice in protection of Human Rights.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓			✓	✓	✓			✓	✓

OBJECTIVE :-Human Rights is increasingly becoming a subject of both national and international importance, with many countries now endeavoring to ensure that their legal systems embody a full respect for citizens' human rights and the growth of international protocols, such as that leading to the establishment of the International Criminal Court, those securing the rights of minority populations and indigenous groups, and the creation of international conventions designed to tackle Human Trafficking. Criminal Justice has long been an important area for study and is still developing fast particularly in the international arena. There is increased worldwide interest in ensuring that criminal justice systems comply with human rights requirements in order to ensure that states' implementation and enforcement of the criminal law, through investigation, trial and punishment, respect the civil liberties of citizens accused of crime. This course is of international relevance and meets the demand for studying contemporary issues in human rights and criminal justice at an advanced level.

COURSE CODE: LLM 303	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-III CODE-LL.M. 303 HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVES Concept of Crime: Definition, Classification, General Causes. Criminal Liability: Definition, Principles	
UNIT-2/ 30 Hours	ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS Role of Criminal Justice System Administration of Criminal Justice: Ordinary Courts; Special Courts, District Courts, Human Rights Courts, Naya Panchayat, Lok Adalat, Fast-Track Court.	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	HUMAN RIGHTS PROBLEMS Police Atrocities and Custodial Torture, Violence against Women and Children, Communal Violence; Caste and Class Conflict, Terrorism and Insurgency	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	RIGHTS OF THE ACCUSED Rights of Accused; Double Jeopardy, Against Self- Incrimination, Production Before Magistrate, Fair Trial, Speedy Trial, Appeal, Parole and Probation. Rights of Prisoner: Legal Aid, Access to Justice and Speedy Justice; Right to Compensation, Prison Reforms.	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bava, Noorjahan, (ed), (2000), Human rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi. 2. Vibhute Baxi, Upendra, (1988), Clemency, Extradition and Death: The Judicial Discourse in Keher Singh, Journal of Indian Law, Vol. 30, and No. 4. 3. Bhagwati, P.N.,(1985,) Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol. 27, No. 1. 4. Arora, Nirman, (1999), Custodial Torture in Police Stations in India: A Radical Assessment, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol. 41, Nos 3 and 4. 5. Vibhute, K.I, (1990), Compensating Victims of Crimes in Indian Society, Delhi Shubhi 5 Ghosh, S.K., (1993), Torture and Rape in Police Custody, New Delhi: Asish Publishing House. 	



**SEMESTER-III PAPER-
IV CODE-LL.M. 304
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of the course, students will be able to understand:

CO-01: - The concept and development of all forms of I.P.R.

CO-02: - Distinguish and explain various forms of I.P.R

CO-03: - Identify criteria to fit one's own intellectual work in particular forms of I.P.R

CO-04: - Apply statutory provisions to protect particular forms of I.P.R

CO-05: - Apply the concept and forms of I.P.R in research field.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓								✓	
CO-02	✓								✓	
CO-03	✓				✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-04		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-05		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	
CO-06										

OBJECTIVE: - The main object of this paper is to introduce the students to the various concepts of intellectual property i.e., Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Design and Geographical Indication. The paper also aims to familiarize the students with the procedure of filing of patents and trademark in India. The students will be able to understand various remedies available for infringement of Intellectual property and critically examine the emerging issues in I.P.R.



COURSECODE: IPR:304	MA/MS/M.COM/LL.M COURSETYPE: OSP	SEMESTER III
COURSETITLE:	IPR 304 – INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/	Introduction, Nature, Basic Concepts and International Conventions : Nature and meaning of Intellectual property, Justification for protection of intellectual property right, Types of intellectual property, Leading international instrument concerning protection of IPR: The Berne Convention (1886), Rome convention (1961) Trade Related intellectual property agreement, 1995 (TRIPS)	
UNIT-2/	Law of Copyright Definition, Subject matter of copyright, Ownership of Copyright, Term of Copyright, Rights of Owner, Assignments and Licenses, Infringement of Copyright , Remedies against infringement of copyright	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	Law of Patents Meaning , Criteria for obtaining patents: Novelty, Utility, Non-obviousness Non patentable inventions, Procedure for registration, Term of patent, Rights of patent, Basic concept of compulsory license and government use of patent, Infringement of patent , Remedies in case of Infringement	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	Law of Trademark Meaning of mark & trademark, Categories of Trademark- Conventional and Non-conventional Marks, Concept of distinctiveness, Absolute and relative grounds for refusal, Doctrine of honest concurrent use , Procedure of registration of trademarks and Term of protection, Assignment and Licensing, Infringement and passing off	
UNIT-5/ 20 Hours	Geographical Indication (GI) and Design: 1. Geographical Indication- Meaning of GI, Difference between GI and Trademark & Concept of Authorized user 2. Designs- Meaning of Design Protection, Concept of original design, Term of Protection	
SELECTED READINGS	1. G.B.Reddy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law</i> , Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad. 2. S.R.Myneni, <i>Intellectual Property Law</i> , Eastern Law House, Calcutta 3. P Narayanan <i>Intellectual Property Rights and Law (1999)</i> , Eastern Law House, Calcutta, India 4. VikasVashistha, <i>Law and Practice of Intellectual Property</i> ,(1999) Bharat Law House, New Delhi. 5. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property, 3rded, (1996)</i> , Sweet and Maxwell 6. P.S. Sangal and Kishor Singh, <i>Indian Patent System and Paris Convention</i> , 7. Comish W.R <i>Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyrights and Allied Rights, (2005)</i> 8. Bibeck Debroy, <i>Intellectual Property Rights, (1998)</i> , Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.	

SEMESTER-III
PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. A03
HUMAN RIGHTS: TRANSPARENCY OF ACCOUNTABILITY (R.T.I. ACT)

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the-

- CO-01: - Concept and origin of R.T.I.
- CO-02: - International and regional documents regarding R.T.I.
- CO-03: - Provisions of R.T.I. under Indian constitution.
- CO-04: - Powers and functions of authorities under R.T.I. act 2005
- CO-05:- Role of judiciary on R.T.I. in India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
CO-02	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-05	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - The students will be able to understand the concept and origin of R.T.I. and also learn the International and regional documents regarding R.T.I. The study will help students learn the various provisions of R.T.I. under Indian constitution and also learn the powers and functions of authorities under R.T.I. act 2005

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Bob

COURSE CODE: LLM A03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. A03 HUMAN RIGHTS : TRANSPARENCY OF ACCOUNTABILITY (R.T.I. ACT)	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/20 Hours	Origin and Concept of Right to Information, Good Governance and Right to Information	
UNIT-2/20 Hours	Impact of Commonwealth law Ministers' meeting on Right to Information, Right to Information under International Conventions and Declarations, Right to Information under regional instruments	
UNIT-3/30 Hours	Right to Information under Indian Constitution- Fundamental rights and right to information; Judiciary and right to information; Right to Information in different statutes in India; Right to information and Empowerment of the people; Voters' right to information.	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	Right to Information Act 2005 in India-Public authorities and their obligation under right to information Act, Retrospective effect of Right to Information Act, Implementation of Right to Information Act in private sector, Judicial review and Right to Information Act, Information related to the third party and protection of right, Appeals under right to information law.	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) P.K.Das : The Right to Information Act, 2005 2) S.L.Goel : Right to Information and Good Governance 2007 3) Faizan Mustafa: Constitutional Issues in Freedom of Information: International and National Perspectives, 2003 Hilaire Barnett : Constitutional and Administrative Law (1996) S.P.Sathe : Administrative Law 4) K.L.Bhatia : Judicial Review and Judicial Activism (1997) De Smith : Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995) M.P.Jain : Cases and Materials on Administrative Law D.D.Basu : Comparative Administrative Law Data 5) Arvind P. : Constitution of India 	

LL.M. THIRD SEMESTER
CODE-LL.M B03
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course the student be able to-

- CO-01: - Understand the concept of Justice System.
- CO-02: - Analyze the Various part of Justice System in India.
- CO-03: - Understand the Civil and Criminal Justice System.
- CO-04: - Critical deliberation of allover concept of Justice System in India.
- CO-05: - Develop the research ethics in the field of Justice System.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-02	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-03	✓					✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-04	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-05		✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓

OBJECTIVE: - The course will help students to understand the core concept of Criminal Justice System in India and also to analyze the various challenges faced by the justice system. The course will also provide an opportunity to learn the 'The Services Authority Act, 1987' and critically examine the overall concept of Justice in India.



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COURSECODE: LLM B03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM B03 – CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/10 Hours	Concept, Nature and Historical background of Criminal Justice System of India	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	Challenges before Criminal Justice System in India and views of Indian Judiciary	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	New Dimension of Criminal Justice System in India & Article 21 of Indian Constitution.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	The Legal services Authority Act,1987and Related Rules, National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services)Regulations, 2010	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	New Dimensions in Indian Justice System – Alternative Disputes Resolution System, LokAdalat, Nyaya Panchayat, Human Rights Courts, Role of Students in Delivering of Justice	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.R. Bhardwaj, The Criminal Justice System in India, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 2. Dilip Ukey, Revisiting Reforms in the Criminal Justice System in India, ThomsonReuters. 3. Ved Kumari, The Juvenile Justice System in India: From welfare to rights, OxfordUniversity Press (2010) 4. K. Jaishankar, Indian Prisons: Towards Reformation, Rehabilitation and Resocialization, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd. 5. Ronald G. Burns, The Criminal Justice System, Pearson 	

LLM III SEMESTER
COURSE CODE LL.M C03
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

CO-01: - Identify, explain and apply the principles of administrative law questions covered in the course.

CO-02: - Analyze and predict how unresolved or ambiguous administrative law questions could be resolved by the court through an analysis of courts case law and the judicial method.

CO-03: - Understand the concept of delegated legislation and Natural Justice and apply as it is needed.

CO-04: - Understand the concept of state liability for wrong act.

CO-05: - Understand the concept of commission of inquiry, corporate, ombudsman, and vigilance commission.

CO-06: - Critically analyze the overall concept of administrative law in India.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-02	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-03	✓				✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-04	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
CO-05	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-06	✓		✓						✓	

OBJECTIVE: - Administrative Law is the body of Law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government. This law provides the rules and regulations to the administrative authorities while perform their powers and functions. This law is a tool to control all the administrative authorities and prevent them from maladministration. It ultimately maintains the transparency and accountability towards people. The administrative law is also sometimes called regulatory or public law. In passing these laws, it often creates various government agencies to implement those laws. This course will be taught by lectures, discussion on current events, case studies and latest case.



COURSE CODE: LLM C03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM C03 –ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	INTRODUCTION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Nature, Definition, Scope and Significance Of Administrative Law ii. Relationship Between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law iii. Evolution and Development of Administrative Law – India, USA And UK iv. Administrative Action-Meaning, Classification and Need To Control v. Basic Doctrine- Rule Of Law and Its Application In India vi. Doctrine of Separation Of Power and Its Relevancy in Contemporary Times 	
UNIT-2/ 15 Hours	DELEGATED LEGISLATION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning of Delegated Legislation and Its Growth ii. Delegated Legislation In USA , UK and India iii. Rules And Principles of Administrative Rule Making/Delegated Legislation- Excessive Delegation, Permissible And Non Permissible Delegated Legislation iv. Control Mechanism of Delegated Legislation- Judicial Control-Doctrine Of Ultra Vires-Substantive Ultra Vires And Procedural Ultra vires, ParliamentaryControl, Publication Of Delegated Legislation v. Sub Delegation 	
UNIT-3/15 Hours	ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Administrative Adjudication-Meaning, Needs and Reasons For Its Growth ii. Problems Of Administrative Adjudication iii. Mechanism For Administrative Adjudication-Quasi Judicial Bodies iv. Tribunals-Meaning, Difference Between Tribunals And Courts, Types Of Tribunals v. Overview Of Tribunals In India With Specific Reference to AdministrativeTribunals Established under The Administrative Tribunals, 1985 	

UNIT-4/20 Hours	ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRETION <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning And Significance of Administrative Discretion ii. Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion iii. Grounds of Control
UNIT-5 / 20 Hours	PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept, Evolution and Importance ii. Principles of Natural Justice- Rule Against Bias- Meaning Importance And Essentials iii. Rule of Fair Hearing- Meaning , Importance And Essentials, Doctrine of Reasoned Decisions iv. Exceptions to Natural Justice v. Application of Natural Justice In Justice vi. Violation of Natural Justice
UNIT-6/ 10 Hours	REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS AND REMEDY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Judicial Review- Writ Jurisdiction Of Supreme Court and High Courts ii. Doctrine Of Legitimate Expectation, Doctrine Of Proportionality, Doctrine Of Reasonableness, Doctrine Of Public Accountability, Doctrine Of Promissory Estoppels, Exclusion Clause iii. Other Remedies For Administrative Action- Statutory Remedies, Equitable Remedies, Ombudsman-Lokpal And Lokayukta
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I.P Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow (9th Ed.2017) 2. C.K Takwani, Lecture On Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company (6th Ed.2017) 3. M.P Jain And S.N Jain, Principles Of Administrative Law, Wadhwa And Company, Nagpur (6th Ed. 2010) 4. S.P Sathe, Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis Butter Worths (7th Ed., 2004) 5. U.P.D Kesari, Administrative Law, Central Law Publication, Allahabad (21stEd., 2016) 6. P.P Craig, Administrative Law, Sweet And Maxwell (5th., 2003)

LLM III SEMESTER
COURSE CODE LL.M D03
ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN INDIA

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01:- Understand the basic principles of Economic Offences.
- CO-02:- Explain the Various Acts Related to Economic Offences.
- CO-03:- Analyze the General concepts of Economic crime.
- CO-04:- Critically analyze the overall principles of Economic crime.
- CO-05:- Develop the research ethics in the field of Economic crime.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓						✓		✓	
CO-02	✓						✓		✓	
CO-03	✓						✓		✓	
CO-04				✓	✓				✓	
CO-05		✓	✓						✓	

OBJECTIVE:- This course will help students understand the various kinds of economic offences and various acts related to economic offences in India. After completion of the course, the students will be able to emphasize the possible solutions and laws which are made to solve the issues of economic offences in India.



COURSE CODE: LLM D03	LL.M SEMESTER III	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM D03 –ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	CONCEPT OF ECONOMIC OFFENCES i. Significance of economic offences ii. Shift in traditional rules of criminal liability iii. Punishment - Various punitive measures.	
UNIT-2/ 15 Hours	PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION ACT, 1988 : i. Definitions ii. Appointment of Special Judges iii. Offences and Penalties iv. Sanction for Prosecution.	
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955 i. Powers to control production, supply, distribution etc. of essential commodities ii. Confiscation of essential commodities iii. Penalties iv. Offences by companies v. Cognizance of offences vi. Prosecution of Public Servants.	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION ACT, 1954 i. Prohibition of Import of certain articles of food ii. Prohibition of manufacture, sale etc. of certain articles of food iii. Food Inspectors, their powers & position iv. Offences by Companies.	
UNIT-5 / 10 Hours	THE FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS ACT, 2006 i. Definition ii. Food Safety Standard Authority of India iii. General Principles of food safety iv. Prohibition of Import of certain articles of food v. Offences and Penalties.	

<p>UNIT-6/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>WHITE -COLLAR CRIME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. White Collar Crime defined –white collar crime and blue collar ii. Crime Implication of white collar crimes –criticism of Sutherland iii. Causes of white collar crimes iv. Classification and types of white collar crime v. White collar crime in India vi. Adulteration violation of Tax laws –Corruption in govt. and politics –white collarcrime in professions Black money.
<p>SELECTED READINGS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahesh Chandra, Socio-Economic Offences (1979). 2. J.S.P Singh, Socio-Economic Offences (1st Ed. 2005) Reprint 2015. 3. Shailesh Kumar Singh, White Collar Crimes (2014). 4. Seth and Capoor, Prevention of Corruption Act with a treatise on Anti-Corruption Laws (3rd Ed, 2000)

**HUMAN RIGHTS LAW GROUP
LL.M. FOURTH SEMESTER**

PAPER I	LLM 401 – INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW
PAPER II	LLM 402 – HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-I
PAPER III	LLM 403 – HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS-II
PAPER IV	LLM 404 – DISSERTATION
PAPER V	LLM A04 – MAJOR REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS: REGIONAL OBLIGATIONS
	LLM B04 – FAMILY LAW
	LLM C04 – CRIMINAL MINOR LAWS
	LLM D04 – SOCIAL OFFENCES IN INDIA



SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-I CODE-LL.M. 401
INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the.

CO-01: - Origin and development of I.H.L.

CO-02: - Concept of armed conflict.

CO-03: - Protection of civilians, wounded and sick persons during arms conflict.

CO-04: - Implementation I.H.L. and institutional mechanism.

CO-05: - Principles of international refugee law.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓									
CO-03						✓		✓		
CO-04	✓		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
CO-05										✓
CO-06					✓					✓

OBJECTIVE:- The basic objective of this paper is put light on the recognition and protection of human rights during armed conflict and to recognize the neutral involvement of the International machinery therein to upheld the human rights of categorized humans' under different circumstances. In addition to it, the paper also inquires the origin and development of International Humanitarian Law, the practical hurdles involved therein, rules to use arms and weapons during the conflict and applicability of IHL.

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COURSECODE: LLM 401	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	PAPER-I CODE-LL.M. 401 INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE AND HUMANITARIAN LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	INTRODUCTION TO IHL (i) Origin and Development of IHL : religious and human perspective, Writings of Henry Dunant and Leiber, marten's clause (ii) Conferences for codification of IHL at regional and International level (iii) Application of IHL; meaning and classification of armed conflict (iv) Relation between IHL and IHRL of India	
UNIT-2/ 10 Hours	RULES OF CONDUCT OF HOSTILITIES i) General Limitations on the Means and Methods of Warfare ii) Specific Weapons Regime iii) The Principle of Distinction iv) Rule of Military Necessity and Rule of Proportionality v) Prohibition of Direct and Indiscriminate Attacks	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	PROTECTED PERSONS AND PROPERTY (i) Wounded, The Sick, The Shipwrecked. (ii) Prisoners of War. (iii) Medical, Religious and Relief Personnel. (iv) Protection of Civilians. (v) Protection of Women. (vi) Protection of Children. (vii) Protection of Refugees and Internally displaced Persons (viii) Protection of Cultural Properties and other.	

UNIT-4/ 10 Hours	IMPLEMENTATION OF IHL AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS (i) Basic issues involved in Implementation of IHL (ii) Implementation of Law at National Level. (iii) Grave Breaches of Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols. (iv) Accountability and Criminal jurisdiction. (v) Protecting Power System. (vi) ICRC vii) War Crimes Tribunals.
UNIT-5/ 10Hours	SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW AND RIGHTS OF REFUGEE i. The Global Standard of Human Rights. ii. The Main Features of 1951 UN Convention and the Statute of the UNHCR. iii. The 1969 OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. iv. The 1984 Cartagena Declaration.
UNIT-6/ 10Hours	PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW i. <i>Non-refoulement</i> , Non-discrimination, The Principle of Family Unity and the Right to Family Reunification. Non-liability for illegal entry and stay in the asylum country. ii. Alienage, Outside the Country of Nationality, Dual or Multiple Nationality iii. Refugee Groups with Special Needs; Women, Children, Elderly. Specific Cases of Granting Refugee Status.
UNIT-7/ 10Hours	REFUGEE STATUS DETERMINATION PROCEDURES i. Procedural aspects of refugee status determination: the principle of confidentiality, burden and level of proof, establishment of credibility, the benefit of the doubt. ii. International Human Rights Requirements Related to Asylum Procedures. iii. The right to effective remedy: jurisprudence of the European Court of Human Rights. iv. The Dublin System, Safe Third Country, Safe Country of Origin, Minimum Standards for Reception Conditions.
UNIT-8/ 10Hours	EXCLUSION FROM REFUGEE STATUS i. Refugee Status Exclusion Clauses. ii. Refugee Protection and Measures against Terrorism. iii. Withdrawal, Cancellation and Revocation of Refugee Status. iv. Cessation Clauses of Refugee Status, Internal Protection Alternative, Reception, Detention, Recognition as a Refugee, Procedures, Establishing the Facts, Standards of Proof, Credibility, Special Issues.

**SUGGESTED
READINGS**

1. Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, 2nd ed., Oxford University Press,2008.
2. Leslie C. Green, The contemporary law of armed conflict, 3rd ed., ManchesterUniversity Press,2000.
3. AdamRoberts and Richard Guelfff(eds.), Documents on the Laws of War, 3rded., OxfordUniversity Press, 2000.
4. A.P.V. Rogers, Law on the battlefield, 2nd ed., Manchester University Press, 2004.
5. UNESCO (eds.), International Dimensions of Humanitarian Law, MartinusNijhoff Publishers,1988
6. Hans Blix,"Means and Methods of Combat," in Henry Dunant Institute andUNESCO (eds.),
7. International Dimensions of Humanitarian Law, MartinusNijhoff Publishers, 1988



SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-II CODE-LL.M. 402
HUMAN RIGHT AND VULNERABLE GROUPS – I

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the.

CO-01: -Condition of women in pre-independent and post independent prison in India.

CO-02: -Provision relating gender justice in Indian constitution.

CO-03: - Women's inheritance position in family law.

CO-04: - Movement towards uniform civil code.

CO-05: - Woman participation in democratic process

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓						✓		✓	
CO-02	✓						✓		✓	
CO-03	✓						✓		✓	
CO-04	✓						✓		✓	
CO-05	✓				✓		✓		✓	

OBJECTIVE: - The need to study gender and juvenile justice as special subjects is to be emphasized as the constitutional guarantees have not achieved the desired results. The fundamental rights did not preclude having special provisions. The planners and the policy makers therefore treated women only as beneficiaries of welfare measures. The hope was the benefits of development would percolate below to all including women and therefore there was no need for special efforts to bring them into the mainstream. This trickledown theory of development is still to be materialized in spite of the positive action of woman's representation in local bodies. Women are discriminated in almost all sectors.

Children constitute the weakest and most vulnerable, most helpless as well as the most precious segment of the human society. By law they are denied participation in decision making even indirectly and by nature they lack effective articulation and indication of their rights. Children are recognized as legal persons for many purposes if not for all legal rights are conferred by the legal system. The course should draw attention to the helpless condition of children and their exploitation and the sufferings of children in poverty. The legal limitation on their capacity and legal rights and protection provided in the constitution and in varieties of laws are to be studied critically with the understanding that either the parents or the society or state shall be held legally responsible for the survival, development of personality and happiness of the children.



COURSECODE: LLM 402	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	PAPER-II CODE-LL.M. 402 HUMAN RIGHT AND VULNERABLE GROUPS – I	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	WOMEN IN INDIA <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pre-independence period ii. Post-independent period iii. Preamble of the Constitution: equality provisions in Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy iv. Personal laws - unequal position of women v. Uniform Civil Code towards gender justice. 	
UNIT-2/ 30 Hours	SEX INEQUALITY IN INHERITANCE RIGHTS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Feudal institution of joint family- Women's inheritance position ii. Hindu Law iii. Muslim Law iv. Matrimonial property v. Movement towards Uniform Civil Code 	
UNIT-3/20 Hours	WOMAN PARTICIPATION IN DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Parliament ii. State Legislation iii. Local bodies 	
UNIT-4/20 Hours	PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Courts ii. Family Courts iii. Commission for Women iv. NGO's 	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gandhi to the Women (ed. Hingorani) 1941, Position of Women. 2. Tear Down the Purdah p. 213, Young India 1918. 3. Jawaharlal Nehru thoughts on women-economic bondage of Indian women (Produced Memorial and Library) Revasia & Revasia, 4. Women Social Justice & Human Right (1998) PP.H. Publishing, New Delhi Ajnes, Flavia, Law as Gender inequality, N.Delhi, Oxford (1999) 	

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Bob

SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-III CODE-LL.M. 403
HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS – II

Course level learning out come

After the completion of the course students understand the-

- CO-01: - Concept of vulnerable and disadvantage groups.
- CO-02: - Various problems of vulnerable groups.
- CO-03: - Social status of children.
- CO-04: - Status of SC/ST and other indigenous people
- CO-05: - Human rights of aged and disable persons.
- CO-06: - Human rights of minorities.
- CO-07: - Human rights of sex women's, migrant workers, H.I.V. victims, etc.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓						✓		✓	
CO-02	✓	✓	✓				✓		✓	
CO-03	✓				✓		✓		✓	
CO-04	✓				✓		✓		✓	
CO-05	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓		✓	
CO-06	✓	✓			✓		✓		✓	
CO-07	✓	✓	✓							

OBJECTIVE:-Women, children and aged people along with SC/ST form vulnerable groups and they have always been deprived from their basic rights. In this era of globalization their specific rights have been recognized and protected through proper mechanism. In this course students will come to know about the rights of such vulnerable groups except women.





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Bob

COURSECODE: LLM 403	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-III CODE-LL.M. 403 HUMAN RIGHTS AND VULNERABLE GROUPS – II	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	GENERAL INTRODUCTION Meaning and Concept of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups, Customary, Socio-Economic and Cultural Problems of Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups	
UNIT-2/ 30 Hours	SOCIAL STATUS OF CHILDREN IN INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE Human Rights of Children-International and National Standards Human Rights of SC/ST and Other Indigenous People -International and National Standards	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	STATUS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PEOPLE Status of Indigenous People and the Role of the UN Status of SC/ST and Other Indigenous People in the Indian Scenario Human Rights of Aged and Disabled The Minorities and Human Rights	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	HUMAN RIGHTS OF VULNERABLE GROUPS Stateless Persons Sex Workers Migrant Workers HIV/AIDS Victims	
SUGGESTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Surinder Khanna, "Dalit Women And Human Rights" By Swastik Publications Delhi, Isbn:93-80138-36-7, 2011. 2. "Women And Human Right" By Indian Institute Of Human Rights, 2001. "Child and Human Rights" By Indian Institute Of Human Rights, 2001. 3. B.D. Sharma, Rights Of Tribals, Journal Of The NHRC, Vol. 1, 2002, 79-132 4. Chandrima Chatterjee And Gunjan sheoran: Vulnerable Groups In India, L Centre For Enquiry Into Health And Allied Themes, 2007, Mumbai 5. Justice Iyer, Krishna, Social Justice –Sunset Or Dawn, 15-16 (1980) E.B.C. , Lucknow Mary Larkin: Vulnerable Groups In Health And Social Care, Sage, 2009 6. Jeffery F Addicott Et. Al., (Eds) Globalization, International Law and Human Rights, Oxford 2012 Steven E. Mayer, "What Are Disadvantaged Groups?" (2003) 	

SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-IV CODE-LL.M. 404
DISSERTATION & VIVA VOCE

Course level learning out come

After the completion of course students understand the-

- CO-01: - Tools and techniques of data collection.
- CO-02: - Demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing.
- CO-03: - Identify key research questions within the field of demography on which you will carry out independent research.
- CO-04: - Manage your time effectively whilst working on your independent research.
- CO-05: - Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing.
- CO-06: - Apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in taught element of the programmed by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out your research.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓								✓	
CO-02	✓		✓			✓			✓	
CO-03	✓					✓			✓	
CO-04	✓		✓			✓			✓	
CO-05	✓								✓	
CO-06	✓		✓		✓				✓	

COURSECODE: LLM 404	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE: CCC
COURSETITLE: COURSE TYPE PRJ/FST/EST	PAPER-IV CODE-LL.M. 404 DISSERTATION & VIVA VOCE	
MARKS:100		
OBJECTIVE	The main objective of Dissertation writing is to demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing. The students will also be able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing and learn how to apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out their research.	

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Bob

SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. A04
MAJOR REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS: REGIONAL OBLIGATIONS

Course level learning out come

After the completion of course students understand the-

CO-01: -Certain regional human rights documents.

CO-02: -Analyses the bill of human rights.

CO-03: -Certain human rights documents contain protection of rights in various continents.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-02	✓		✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
CO-03	✓	✓					✓		✓	

OBJECTIVE: - To analyze certain regional human rights documents and to test them at the touch stone of international bill of human Rights. Herein the human rights laws of several continents have been taken up to inquire the level of recognition and protection of human rights. Apart from it, the method of implementation of human rights on these continents has also been central point of this paper.



COURSECODE: LLM A04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. 405 MAJOR REGIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS : REGIONAL OBLIGATIONS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (i) History and development (ii) The rights guaranteed (iii) Human rights and emergency; Permissible limitations on the exercise of rights and Permissible derogations from legal obligations (iv) Monitoring and enforcement of human rights: European Court of Human Rights, EU commission of HR, Council of Europe (v) EU Declaration: Objectives and Resolutions (vi) Impact of European Convention on HR	
UNIT-2/ 30 Hours	THE EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER, 1961 AND ITS PROTOCOLS OF 1988,1991 AND 1995 i) The undertaking of the State Parties ii) The rights recognized iii) Permissible limitation on the exercise of rights iv) Permissible derogations from legal obligations v) The implementation mechanism vi) The European Social Charter , 1996	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS i) History and Development ii) The rights recognized iii) Permissible limitation on the exercise of rights iv) Permissible derogations from legal obligations v) The Statute of the Inter- American Commission on HR Monitoring and Implementation Mechanism: American Commission and Court of HR vi) Impact of American conventions on HR	

<p>UNIT-4/ 20 Hours</p>	<p>THE AFRICAN CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLE’S RIGHTSS, 1981</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) History and developments ii) The undertakings of the State Parties iii) The individual and collective rights recognized iv) The individual duties v) Permissible limitation on the exercise of rights vi) Permissible derogations from legal obligations vii) Monitoring and implementation mechanism viii) Impact of African Charter of Human and People’s Rights 1981
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. David P. Forsythe; Encyclopedia of human rights; Oxford University Press, New York, 2009 2. Michael Haas; International human rights : a comprehensive introduction; Routledge, London;2008 3. Ralph Beddard; Human Rights and Europe; Grotius Publications Ltd. Cambridge: 3d ed. 1993 4. A.H. Robertson & J.G. Merrils; Human Rights in Europe: A Study of the European Convention on Human Rights; Manchester University Press, Manchester; 3d ed. 1993 5. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, OAU Doc. CAB/LEG/67/3/Rev.5 (1981), reprinted in 21 I.L.M. 58 (1982), entered into force Oct. 21, 1986. 6. Jacobs, White & Ovey: The European Convention on Human Rights; Oxford University Press,New York; Fifth Edition 2010 7. Alastair Mowbray; Cases and Materials on The European Convention on Human Rights; OxfordUniversity Press, New York; 2nd Edition 2007 8. Bare Act of The African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, 1981

SEMESTER-IV
PAPER-V CODE-LL.M. B04
FAMILY LAW

Course level learning out come

After the completion of course students will be able to:

CO 01: -Understand the nuances of the concept of Family law in India.

CO 02: -Understand the legal or statutory provision relating to Marriage, Divorce, Succession, Inheritance, Guardianship amongst Hindus and Muslims in India.

CO-03: -Understand the legal solutions to some of the very sensitive disputes relating Hindu and Muslim Laws.

CO-04: -Students will be in a position to undertake matrimonial litigation with confidence to handle them in the courts/ outside courts.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓								✓	✓
CO-02	✓			✓		✓		✓	✓	
CO-03	✓	✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
CO-04	✓	✓							✓	

OBJECTIVE: - Religion in India is characterized by a diversity of religious beliefs and practices. Indian Family Law is fairly complex with each religion adhering to its own specific laws. This tradition of separate personal laws continues to this day, and no Uniform Civil Code exists in India. This paper has two principal aims: to provide the students with thorough understanding of the law relating to family in India and to do so in a way that stimulates a critical reflection on that law: how and why the law developed in India, what are the policies it seeks to practice and how a balance is being maintained between rights and interest of individuals belonging to different religion. Course is designed as to acquaint, train and equip the students with the comprehensive knowledge of the personal laws operating in Indian society. In particular, this course seeks to develop conceptual understanding of personal laws with historical and social perspective and to demonstrate the reason for the emergence of these laws.



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COURSE CODE: LLM B04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSE TYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	PAPER-V CODE-LL.M B04 FAMILY LAW	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	INTRODUCTION TO HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW i. Origin and Sources of Hindu and Muslim Law ii. Constitutionality of Hindu and Muslims Law iii. Schools of Hindu and Muslim Law	
UNIT-2/ 30 Hours	MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE UNDER HINDU AND MUSLIMS LAW i. Evolution and Forms of Marriage ii. Essential conditions for a valid Marriage iii. Void and Voidable Marriages iv. Types of Marriages under Muslims Law v. Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation , Divorce underHindu Law vi. Concept of Talaq under Muslim Law vii. Dower	
UNIT-3/ 30Hours	MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP UNDER HINDU AND MUSLIMLAW i. Meaning and purpose of guardianship ii. Types of Guardians under Hindu and Muslim Law iii. Powers and duties of a guardian	
UNIT-4/ 10 Hours	SUCCESSION UNDER HINDU AND MUSLIM LAW i. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 ii. Succession under Muslim Law	
Suggested Readings	1. Satyajeet A. Desai, D.F. Mulla, Hindu Law, 23 rd Ed. 2018. 2. Dr. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan, Family Law, (25 th Ed. 2021),Allahabad Law Agency 3. Iqbal Ali Khan, D.F Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law, 22 nd Ed.2017 4. M. Hidayatullah, Mulla Principles of Mahomedan Law, (19 th Ed,1990) Butterworths Wadhawa 5. Ranganathan Misra, Vijender Kumar, J.D. Mayne , Hindu Law And Usage , 17 th Ed. 2014.	

LLM IV SEMESTER
COURSE CODE C04
CRIMINAL MINOR LAWS

Course level learning out come

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

- CO-01: - Understand the basic principles of various laws related to Motor Vehicles, Arms law, Prevention of Damages To Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh.
- CO-02: - Critically analyse the overall principles of Motor Vehicles, Arms law, Prevention of Damages To Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadnain Chhattisgarh..

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓

OBJECTIVE:- The main objective of studying this subject is to make the students understand the basic principles of various laws related to Motors Vehicles, Arms Laws, Prevention of Damages to Public Property, Narcotics Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh. After completion of the course, the students will be able to critically analyze the overall principles of Motor Vehicles, Arms Law, Prevention of Damages to Public Property, Narcotic Drugs, Tonhi Pratadna in Chhattisgarh.







COURSE CODE: LLM C04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSE TITLE:	LLM C04 CRIMINAL MINOR LAWS	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
OBJECTIVE		
UNIT-1/ 20 Hours	MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1988	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	ARMS ACT – 1959	
UNIT-3/ 15 Hours	THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGES TO PUBLIC PROPERTY ACT –1984	
UNIT-4/ 20 Hours	NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES ACT –1985	
UNIT-5/ 15 Hours	CHHATTISGARH TONHI PRATADNA (NIVARAN) ADHINIYAM,2005.	
Selected Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taxmann’s Guide to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (September 2019) 2. Dr. Ajay Pratap Singh, The Arms Act in India: a study in Criminologyperspective, Central Law Publication. 3. Prevention of Damage to Public Public Property Act, 1984, Asia LawHouse, 2019. 4. P.M Bakshi, The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act,1985 and Rules, Asia Law House. 5. The Chhattisgarh Tonahi Pratadna Nivaran Act, 2005 (C.G. Act No. 17of 2005). 	

**LLM IV SEMESTER
COURSE CODE D04
SOCIAL OFFENCES IN INDIA**

Course level learning outcome

After the completion of this course, the students would be able to: -

CO-01: -Understand the basic principles of Socio Offences.

CO-02: -Explain the Various Acts Related to Socio Offences.

CO-03: -Analyze the General concepts of Socio crime.

CO-04: -Critically analyze the overall principles of Socio crime.

CO-05: -Develop the research ethics in the field of Socio crime.

	PO-01	PO-02	PO-03	PO-04	PO-05	PO-06	PO-07	PO-08	PO-09	PO-10
CO-01	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-02	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-03	✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
CO-04	✓				✓		✓		✓	
CO-05	✓						✓			✓

OBJECTIVE: - This course will help students understand the various social-economic offences and the deep impact of the same on society to address the plight which had been faced by the society. After completion of the course, the students will be able to emphasize the possible solutions and laws which are made to solve the issues of socio-economic offences in India.



COURSECODE: LLM D04	LL.M SEMESTER IV	COURSETYPE : CCC
COURSETITLE:	LLM D04 SOCIAL OFFENCES IN INDIA	
CREDIT:06	HOURS:90	
THEORY:06		
MARKS:100	SEE-70	CCA-30
UNIT-1/ 10 Hours	INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC OFFENCES <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Concept and Evolution of ‘Socio-Economic Offences.’ ii. Nature and Extent of Socio-Economic Offences. iii. <i>Mens Rea</i>, Nature of Liability, Burden of Proof and Sentencing Policy. iv. Distinction among Socio-Economic Offences, White Collar Crimes and Traditional Crimes. v. Socio-Economic Offences in India: The Santhanam Committee Report, 1964 and the 47th Report of the Law Commission of India, 1972. 	
UNIT-2/ 20 Hours	THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT, 1956 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. History, Development and Magnitude of Human Trafficking Constitutional Provisions and Sections 370-373 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 ii. The 64th report of the Law Commission of India, 1975 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 	
UNIT-3/ 20 Hours	DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT – 1961 and Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of Lists of Presents to the Bride and Bridegroom) Rules 1985 The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act – 1994	
UNIT-4/10 Hours	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act -1989	
UNIT-5/20 Hours	Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal) Act 2013 Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act - 2006 The Protection Of Children From Sexual Offences Act – 2012	
UNIT-6/10 Hours	Protection of Women from Domestic violence Act – 2005	
SELECTED READINGS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mahesh Chandra, Socio-Economic offences (1979). 2. Nuzhat Parveen Khan, Law relating to socio- Economic Offences (2018). 3. S.C. Tripathi, Law relating to Women and Children, Eastern Book Company. 4. P.S. Narayan, Commentary on Immoral Traffic and Prevention Act, 1956 (2nd Ed. 2013). 5. G.B Reddy, Women and Law, Gogia Law Agency. 	