Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)

for

Law

Postgraduate Programme

Department of Law
Cotton University
Panbazar, Guwahati
Assam

PART I

1.1 Introduction

The post graduate programme in Law is designed to interpret the concepts of the subject Law and to enable the students to analyse and understand the current socio-legal problems, issues and challenges through the application of disciplinary knowledge. The programme covers fundamental concepts of the subject, the upgraded information and the policy research. The programme is designed in such a manner that it enables the students to apply legal knowledge to identify a wide range of contemporary problems and issues and acquire research skills to produce research findings which can be useful to deal with the current arising legal problems.

1.2 Learning Outcomes-based Approach to Curriculum Planning and Development

The basic objective of the learning outcome based approach to curriculum planning and development is to focus on demonstrated achievement of outcomes (expressed in terms of knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes and values) and academic standards expected of graduates of a programme of study. Learning outcomes specify what graduates completing a particular programme of study are expected to know, understand and be able to do at the end of their programme of study.

The expected learning outcomes are used to set the benchmark to formulate the course outcomes, programme specific outcomes, programme outcomes and graduate attributes. These outcomes are essential for curriculum planning and development, and in the design, delivery and review of academic programmes. They provide general direction and guidance to the teaching-learning process and assessment of student learning levels under a specific programme.

The overall objectives of the learning outcomes-based curriculum framework are to:

- help formulate graduate attributes, qualification descriptors, programme learning outcomes and course learning outcomes that are expected to be demonstrated by the holder of a qualification;
- enable prospective students, parents, employers and others to understand the nature and level of learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, attitudes and values) or attributes a graduate of a programme should be capable of demonstrating on successful completion of the programme of study;
- maintain national standards and international comparability of learning outcomes and academic standards to ensure global competitiveness, and to facilitate student/graduate mobility; and

- provide higher education institutions an important point of reference for designing teaching-learning strategies, assessing student learning levels, and periodic review of programmes and academic standards.

1.3 Key outcomes underpinning curriculum planning and development

The learning outcomes-based curriculum framework is a framework based on the expected learning outcomes and academic standards that are expected to be attained by graduates of a programme of study. The key outcomes that underpin curriculum planning and development include Graduate Attributes, Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes, and Course Outcomes.

1.3.1 Graduate Attributes
The disciplinary expertise or technical knowledge that has formed the core of the university courses. They are qualities that also prepare graduates as agents for social good in future. Some of the characteristic attributes that a graduate should demonstrate are as follows:

1. **Disciplinary knowledge**: Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of one or more disciplines
2. **Research-related skills**: A sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, problematising, synthesising and articulating
3. **Analytical reasoning**: Ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence; identify logical flaws and holes in the arguments of others
4. **Critical thinking**: Capability to apply analytic thought to a body of knowledge
5. **Problem solving**: Capacity to extrapolate from what one has learned and apply their competencies to solve different kinds of non-familiar problems
6. **Communication Skills**: Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally
7. **Information/digital literacy**: Capability to use ICT in a variety of learning situations; demonstrate an ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources; and use appropriate software for analysis of data.
8. **Self-directed learning**: Ability to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage a project through to completion.
9. **Cooperation/Teamwork**: Ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams
10. **Scientific reasoning**: Ability to analyse, interpret and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data; and critically evaluate ideas, evidence and experiences from an open-minded and reasoned perspective
11. **Reflective thinking**: Critical sensibility to lived experiences, with self-awareness and reflexivity of both self and society.
12. **Multicultural competence**: Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective
13. **Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning**: Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a position/argument about an ethical issue from multiple perspectives, and use ethical practices in all work

14. **Leadership readiness/qualities**: Capability for mapping out the tasks of a team or an organization, setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision, building a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision, and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, smoothly and efficiently.
15. **Lifelong learning**: Ability to acquire knowledge and skills, including 'learning how to learn', that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of the work place through knowledge/skill development/reskilling.

1.3.2 Programme Outcomes (POs) for Postgraduateprogramme

POs are statements that describe what the students graduating from any of the educational programmes should able to do. They are the indicators of what knowledge, skills and attitudes a graduate should have at the time of graduation.

1. **In-depth knowledge**: Acquire asystematic, extensive and coherent knowledge and understanding of their academic discipline as a whole and its applications, and links to related disciplinary areas/subjects of study; demonstrate a critical understanding of the latest developments in the subject, and an ability to use established techniques of analysis and enquiry within the subject domain.
2. **Understanding Theories**: Apply, assess and debate the major schools of thought and theories, principles and concepts, and emerging issues in the academic discipline.
3. **Analytical and critical thinking**: Demonstrate independent learning, analytical and critical thinking of a wide range of ideas and complex problems and issues.
4. **Critical assessment**: Use knowledge, understanding and skills for the critical assessment of a wide range of ideas and complex problems and issues relating to the chosen field of study.
5. **Research and Innovation**: Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge about current research and innovation, and acquire techniques and skills required for identifying problems and issues to produce a well-researched written work that engages with various sources employing a range of disciplinary techniques and scientific methods applicable.
6. **Interdisciplinary Perspective:** Commitment to intellectual openness and developing understanding beyond subject domains; answering questions, solving problems and addressing contemporary social issues by synthesizing knowledge from multiple disciplines.
7. **Communication Competence:** Demonstrate effective oral and written communicative skills to covey disciplinary knowledge and to communicate the results of studies undertaken in an academic field accurately in a range of different contexts using the main concepts, constructs and techniques of the subject(s) of study
8. **Career development**: Demonstrate subject-related knowledge and skills that are relevant to academic, professional, soft skills and employability required for higher education and placements.

9. **Teamwork**: Work in teams with enhanced interpersonal skills and leadership qualities.
10. **Commitment to the society and to the Nation:** Recognise the importance of social, environmental, human and other critical issues faced by humanity at the local, national and international level; appreciate the pluralistic national culture and the importance of national integration.

1.3.3 Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs) in Law

The LL.M. Course equips the students with the ability to identify, formulate and apply legal rules and to read and analyse the legal contents. As it is an academic course, it stresses on interpretation of the texts and finding solutions to the current legal problems. It also guides the students to evaluate the practical consequences of various legal rules and to acquire the ability to locate the loopholes in the legal system. This course further emphasizes on the research activities for finding out the remedies for violation of various laws. To be specific, following are the programme specific outcomes of the course:

1. **Elaborated idea of the concepts learnt**: Ability to interpret and analyze various concepts and theories of law and the legal system.
2. **Understanding Legal Framework**: An understanding of the legal framework of the country and other countries also.
3. **Understanding human–environmental issues**: Explain societal relevance of legal rules on environmental protection and conservation of resources.
4. **Crime sensing**: Display an ability to sense crime and the circumstances in which crimes are committed. Also an ability to find out solutions through application of different laws.
5. **Application of legal research tools and techniques**: Understanding the concepts, principles and applications of tools and techniques for legal research.
6. **International relations**: Understanding international rules and their application in the current scenario.
7. **Communication Skill**: Communicate legal concepts and data effectively using oral and written forms.
8. **Comparative Skill:** Ability to compare the laws of different countries to understand and rectify the loopholes.
9. **Protection of Rights**: Ability to understand the rights of people and also to make the mass aware of the legal norms. Also to protect those rights.
10. **Promote security:** Understanding and making others understand the need and importance of the security related matters and creating awareness about these rules.
11. **Global implementation:** Evolving tactics for global implementation of the universal rules.

1.3.4 Course Level Learning Outcome Matrix

Course Level Learning Outcomes Matrix – **Core Course**

PSO of Law	Paper I	Paper II	Paper III	Paper IV	Paper V	Paper VI	Paper VII	Paper VIII	Paper IX	Paper X
Concepts	Y	y	Y	y	y	Y	y	y	y	y
Reasoning & problem solving	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ethics and equity				Y			Y			
Application	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y
Research Aptitude	Y									
Policy making		Y	Y		Y					
Oral communication skills		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Crime sensing				Y						
Comparative skill		Y		Y		Y	Y			
Security attainment			Y	Y						Y

PSO of Law	Paper XI	Paper XII	Paper XIII	Paper XIV	Paper XV	Paper XVI	Paper XVII	Paper XVIII	Paper XIX	Paper XX
Concepts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Reasoning & problem solving			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ethics and equity				Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Application			Y							
Research Aptitude										
Policy making				Y						
Oral communication skills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Crime sensing			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Comparative skill				Y						
Security attainment		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

1.4 Teaching-learning process

The department of Law, Cotton University has student-centric teaching-learning pedagogies to enhance the learning experiences of the students. All classroom lectures are interactive in nature, allowing the students to have meaningful discussions and question and answer sessions. Apart from the physical classes, lectures are also held in online mode where students can have doubt clearing and discussions with the teachers. Most of the teachers use ICT facilities with power-point presentations, e-learning platforms and other innovative e-content platforms for student-centric learning methods.

The Department has adopted participative teaching-learning practices, which includes seminars, presentations and group discussions. These participative teaching-learning practices are included in the curricula of almost all the courses. Apart from these, exposure visits, special lectures by invited experts, workshops, and National/International seminars are held to augment knowledge, encourage innovative ideas and expose the students to global academic and research advancement.

The short-term projects, research projects, assignments and field works, which are the integral components of all the courses, enable the students to solve practical problems. Students are also being engaged in sample surveys, data collection and analysis works of the in-house and external research projects for acquiring experiential learning. The laboratories of the department offer hands-on learning experiences to the students.

1.5 Assessment methods

A variety of assessment methods that are appropriate to the discipline are used to assess progress towards the course/programmelearning outcomes. Priority is accorded to formative assessment. Progress towardsachievement of learning outcomes is assessed using the following: closed-book examinations; problem-based assignments; practicalassignment; laboratory reports; individual projectreports (case-study reports); team project reports; oral presentations, including seminarpresentation; viva voce interviews; computerised testingand any other pedagogic approaches as per the context.

PART II
Structure of Post-Graduate programme in LAW

I. Outline of the courses under Choice Based Credit System:

The Postgraduateprogrammes consist of four semesters with minimum credits required for the complete programme being 84 while the M.C.A. programme will be of six semesters with minimum credit requirement being 118.

Each course in a programme will be from one of the following categories:

1.Core Course (Core): A course that should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed a Core Course. Each core course is of 4 credits.

2.Lab Course (LAB): A Lab (Laboratory) course is a compulsory course in the first two semesters of the M.Sc. programme where the major part of the study involves laboratory work. Each Lab course is of 4 credits.

3. Elective Course: A course that can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may extend the discipline/subject of study or provides exposure to some other discipline/subject or which enhances the student's proficiency or skill is termed an Elective course.

> (i) **Special Paper (SPL)**: A course within the parent department that will lead tospecialized knowledge and expertise. Each SPL course is of 5 credits.
> (ii) **Open Elective (OPE)**: An elective course offered under the main discipline/subject of study is an Open Elective and may be offered to students of other disciplines. A student from a given discipline will be eligible to take one open elective in the third semester and one in the fourth semester. Each OPE course is of 4 credits.
> (iii) **Skill Enhancement Course (SEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide skill-based knowledge and should ideally contain both theory and lab/hands-on/training/fieldwork. The primary purpose is to provide students with lifeskills in hands-on mode to increase their employability. Each SEC course is of 2 credits.

4. Practical/Tutorials: A practical or tutorial component (or both) is to be provided with every core and special paper/open elective paper.

5. Dissertation/Project Work (DPW): A course designed for students to acquire special/ advanced knowledge that they study on their own with advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is a dissertation/project work. A DPW course is of 6 credits.

- The credits for a course will be of the structure L+T+P, where L, T and P stand for lecture, tutorial and practical respectively.
- Each 4 credit course with practical is of the pattern 3+0+1=4 and for a 4 credit coursewithout practical, the pattern is 3+1+0=4.
- For the 5 credit courses with practical the credit division will be either 3+0+2=5 or3+1+1=5 and will be decided by the department offering that course. For a course withoutpractical, the structure will be 4+1+0=5.

- The credit division for the Lab course of 4 credits will be 0+0+4=4. For certain disciplines, the 4 credits may be divided between fieldwork and laboratory.
- Each Open Elective OPE course will be open to students from other disciplines subjectto requirements of previous knowledge required to take that course.
- A student may choose an OPE course from his/her own discipline or any other discipline.The decision of whether an OPE course may be offered to students of other departmentsas well as students of the parent department will be taken by the department and the coursedesigned accordingly.
- For the purpose of computation of workload, the mechanism adopted will be:

1 credit = 1 theory period of 1 hour duration per week.
1 credit = 1 tutorial period of 1 hour duration per week.
1 credit = 1 practical period of 2 hours duration per week.

II. Distribution of Courses and Credits

Postgraduate Programme (Science)

A student in the M.Sc. programme will take the following minimum number of courses in different categories of courses:

Table 1: Credit distribution for courses: M.Sc.

Category	Number of courses	Credits for each course	Total Credits
Core	12	4	48
LAB	2	4	8
SEC	2	2	4
SPL	2	5	10
OPE	2	4	8
DPW	1	6	6
			84

The distribution of credits and courses in each of the four semesters for the M.Sc. programme will be according to the following scheme:

Sem	Core	LAB	SEC	SPL	OPE	DPW	Credit
I	C1(4) C2(4) C3(4) C4(4)	LAB1(4)	SEC1(2)				22

II	C5(4) C6(4) C7(4) C8(4)	LAB2(4)	SEC2(2)				22
III	C9(4) C10(4) C11(4)			SPL1(5)	OPE1(4)		21
IV	C12(4)			SPL2(5)	OPE2(4)	DPW(6)	19
Credit	48	8	4	10	8	6	84

LL.M. (2 YEARS)

LOCF COURSE STRUCTURE

		SEMESTER I				
Sl No.	Subject Code	Name of Papers	L	T	P	TCP
1.	LAW701C	Legal Research Methodology and Legal Writing	3	1	0	4
2.	LAW702C	Constitutional Framework of India	3	1	0	4
3.	LAW703C	Public International Law and Relations	3	1	0	4
4.	LAW704C	Criminal Jurisprudence	3	1	0	4
5.	LAW705C	Environmental Law and Sustainable Development	3	1	0	4
		SEC 1				
6.	LAW001SEC	Women and Child Law	2	0	0	2

		SEMESTER II				
Sl No.	Subject Code	Name of Papers	L	T	P	TCP
7.	LAW801C	Jurisprudence and Concept of Justice	3	1	0	4
8.	LAW802C	Comparative Public Law	3	1	0	4
9.	LAW803C	Principles of Legislation and Social Engineering	3	1	0	4
10.	LAW804C	Victimology and Victim Assistance	3	1	0	4
11.	LAW805C	Media Law	3	1	0	4
		SEC 2				
12.	LAW002SEC	Intellectual Property Rights	2	0	0	2

SEMESTER III						
Sl No.	Subject Code	Name of Papers (Cyber Law Specialisation)	L	T	P	TCP
13.	LAW901C	Introduction to the Cyber World and Law	3	1	0	4
14.	LAW902C	Constitutional and Human Rights Issues in Cyber Space	3	1	0	4
15.	LAW903C	Cyber Crimes and Punishments	3	1	0	4
SPL1						
16.	LAW904SP	Information Technology Law	4	1	0	5
OPE1						
17.	LAW905OP	E-Governance in India	3	1	0	4

SEMESTER IV						
Sl No.	Subject Code	Name of Papers (Cyber Law Specialisation)	L	T	P	TCP
18.	LAW1001C	Cyber Torts	3	1	0	4
SPL2						
19.	LAW1002SP	Cyber Security	4	1	0	5
OPE2						
20.	LAW1003OP	Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Amendments	3	1	0	4

DISSERTATION AND PROJECT WORK: 6 Credits

Total Credit in the Course: Semester I= 22

Semester II= 22

Semester III= 21

Semester IV= 19

TOTAL =   8

COTTON UNIVERSITY

LL.M. Course

Semester I

Paper 1 (LAW701C): Legal Research Methodology and Legal Writing

Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: This paper will guide the students to orient themselves about research in the academic field. It will show the direction to pursue research to the students by discussing different methods and techniques of legal research. The systems of citations will also be taught in this paper**.

Course Outcome:
- The course shall enable the students to undertake exercise for raising research questions.
- The students will be able to design empirical framework for research.
- They will understand the use of the relevant tools of research in Law.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Meaning, objectives, characteristics, significance of Research and Legal Research   8 lectures
Types of legal research
Importance of Socio-Legal Research
Development and Scope of Legal Research in India

Unit II: Methods of Research: 10 lectures
o Doctrinal and Non doctrinal methods
o Analytical method
o Historical method
o Empirical method

- o Scientific method
- o Comparative method
- o Ethical method
- o Statistical method
- o Critical method

Unit III: Research problem   10 lectures

- ➢ Workable Hypothesis-formulation and evaluation
- ➢ Research Questions
- ➢ Research Design
- ➢ Concepts and types in research design
- ➢ Research Techniques
- ➢ Sampling
- ➢ Survey and Case Study method
- ➢ Scaling and Content Analysis
- ➢ Deductions and Inductions

Unit IV: Research Tools and Data Processing   10 lectures

- ➢ Observation
- ➢ Interview and schedule
- ➢ Questionnaire
- ➢ Socio-metrics and jurimetrics
- ➢ Data processing
- ➢ Analysis and interpretation of data

Unit V: Legal writing   10 lectures

- ➢ Report/article writing in legal research
- ➢ Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines in legal research
- ➢ Citation methodology
- ➢ Book review and case comments
- ➢ Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement
- ➢ Modern Global Developments in Legal Research

Text Books:
- B. C. Nirmal, Rajnish Kumar Singh and ArtiNirmal (ed*.), Legal Research and Methodology, Perspectives, Process and Practice*, Satyam Law International, 2019
- C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques,* Wiley Eastern Ltd, New Delhi, 1985
- Manoj Kumar Sinha and DeepaKharb (ed.), *Legal Research Methodology*, The Indian Law Institute, LexisNexis, New Delhi, 2017
- Robert Watt,*Concise book on Legal Research,* Federation Press, 1995
- Ram Ahuja, *Research Method,* Rawat Publishers, Latest edition
- S.K. Verma&AfzalWani- *Legal Research Methodology,* Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2001

Reference Books:

- Dennis P. Forcese and Stephen Richer (ed.), *Stages of Social Research – Contemporary*
- Good and Hatt, *Methods in Social Research,* McGraw Hill Book Co., New York,1952
- Pauline Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Phi Learning, 1975
- *Perspectives,* New Jersey, Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, 1970.

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper II (LAW702C): Constitutional Framework of India

Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: The Constitutional Law of India is the basic law of the land that lays down the philosophy of political set up and forms the foundation of the country. In this paper, the students are given a thorough concept of the salient features, sources and the form of government in the country which will enable them to critically estimate the Constitutional framework of the Country.

Course Outcome:

- Studying the Constitutional Law of India will enable the students to make their legal base strong.
- The students will understand more and more about the legal and political foundation of the Country.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Brief history of adoption of the Constitution of India	
	Features and Nature of the Constitution of India	8
	The Federal Structure of the Constitution	
	Constituent Assembly Debates	
Unit II:	Concept of State	8
	Judicial Review	
	Rule of Law	
	Separation of Powers	
Unit III:	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy	6
	The Basic Structure Doctrine of Indian Constitution	
Unit IV:	Legislative Relations between Union and the States	
	Administrative Relations between Union and the States	8
	Financial Relations between Union and the States	
	Relevant Doctrines:	
	i. Territorial Nexus	
	ii. Harmonious Construction	
	iii. Pith and Substance	

iv. Doctrine of Repugnancy

Unit V:	Judiciary in India	
	Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts	8
	Writ Jurisdiction	
	Independence of Judiciary	
	Subordinate judiciary in India	
Unit VI:	Rules on Emergency	
	Amendment of Constitution	6
	Procedure of Amendment of the Constitution	

Text/Reference Books:

- D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Indian Constitution of India*, Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1994
- Glanville Austin, *Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of the Nations*, Oxford University Press, 1999
- H. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, 2013
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2013
- P.M. Bakshi, *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2014
- V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Agency, 2014

- ❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper III (LAW703C): Public International Law and Relations

Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: International Law is that independent branch of law which depends upon the mutual relations of the nations. Studying this paper enables the students to gather information about international matters and how the relations are maintained among countries to establish international peace in the globe.

Course Outcome:

- This course will enable students to deal with international issues and matters in which international laws are involved.
- They will evaluate the country situations.
- They will apply these laws in the cases they confront.

Detailed syllabus:

Unit I:	Introduction and development of International Law as an independent branch of Law	
	Nature and Scope, Legality	
	Base theories of International Law	8
Unit II:	Sources	
	Concept of treaties- Doctrines	
	Conventions and Declarations	
	Concept of State and its recognition	8
Unit III:	Diplomatic Relations	
	Law on Diplomatic Relations	
	Diplomatic Agents and their privileges, Duties	8
Unit IV:	Role of United Nations Organisation	
	UN Charter	
	Principle of non-intervention	8
	Security Council and General Assembly on Peace Building	
Unit V:	Individuals under International Law	
	International Court of Justice	
	International Criminal Court	
	Individual Criminal Responsibility	8
	Principle of Complementarity	
Unit VI:	Law of Sea	
	Maritime Belt	
	Territorial water	6
	Zones and other connected concepts	

Texts/References:
1. H.O. Agarwal, *International Law & Human Rights*, Central Law Publications, 2016.
2. Ian Brownlie,*Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford University Press, 2008.
3. Joseph Gabriel Starke,Ivan Anthony Shearer, *Starke's International Law*, Butterworths, 1994
4. Lassa Oppenheim,Robert JenningsandArthur Watts, *Oppenheim's International Law*, Oxford University Press, USA, 20086.
5. Malcolm Nathan Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.
6. Tim Hillier, *Sourcebook on Public International Law*, Routledge, 1998.

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper IV (LAW704C): Criminal Jurisprudence
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: The concept of crime is discussed in this paper including the elements of criminal liability, crime causation, mental elements, police and prison system, probation and parole and juvenile delinquency. It also highlights the connection between human rights and crimes.

Course Outcome:
- Students will acquire knowledge about criminal issues which will help them in litigation.
- They will also know about different components of the criminal justice system.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Definition of Crime

        Crime Causation   6

        Elements and Stages of Crime

        Theoretical Explanation of Crime: Biological Theories, Psychological Theories, sociological theories

Unit II: Crime and Criminals

        Criminological aspects   6

        Criminology as a branch of crime

Unit III: Criminal Justice System

        Police and rules of policing   8

        Courts and its role in mitigating crime

        Prison system

Unit IV: Crime and Human Rights

        Probation and Parole   8

        Treatment towards Prisoners

        Arresting rules

Unit V: Implementation of Laws in India

        On Women Rights   6

        On Child rights- Juvenile Laws

Unit VI: International Crimes and International Criminal Court   4

Texts/References:
1. H. C. Nath,*Criminal Justice and Welfare,* Lord Printers, Guwahati, 2009.
2. R. C. Nigam, *Law of Crimes in India*, LexisNexis, 1965.
3. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law*, Journal of Indian Law Institute, 1990.
4. SiddiqueAhmed*, Criminology : Problems and Perspectives,* Lucknow Eastern Book Co., 2005

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper V (LAW705C): Environmental Law and Sustainable Development
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: In this paper, the students are given the basic concepts relating to environmental protection and on conservation of nature. It highlights the issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development with reference to India.

Course Outcome:
- The course will enable the students to be serious about the protection of environment for saving the earth for the future generations.
- They will be able to sensitise others also about their responsibility to save nature and protect the environment.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Emergence of International Environmental Law	
	Conventions and Declarations on Protection of Environment	
	Stockholm Declaration	
	Rio Earth Summit	
	Johannesburg Summit	8
	UNFCCC	
	Kyoto Protocol etc.	
	International Environmental Organisations	
Unit II:	Sustainable Development & SDGs	
	Climate Change and its Impacts, allied matters- CDP, CDM and Carbon off setting	8
	Ozone Depletion	
	Greenhouse Gas Impacts	
Unit III:	Right to Environment as Human Right	
	Indian Constitutional Provisions on Environment	10
	Polluter Pays Principle, Precautionary Principle and Public Trust Doctrine	
	Indian Environmental Legislations:	

- Environmental Protection Act, 1986
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act
- Wildlife Protection Act
- Forest Conservation Act

Unit IV:	Biological Diversity Conservation- Global, National and Regional	6
	Convention on Biological Diversity, 2002	
	Access and Benefit Sharing of Genetic and Biological Resources	
Unit V:	Environmental Protection and Intellectual Property Rights	
	Traditional Knowledge and Environment	6
	Implementation of the Laws	

Text Books:

- NawneetVibhaw, *Environmantal Law- An Introduction*, 2016, LexisNexis
- P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*, Fourth Edition, 2016, LexisNexis.

Reference Books:
- Mahesh Rangarajan, *Environmental Issues in India*, First Edn, 2006, Pearson Education.
- Dr. Rega Surya Rao, *Lectures on Environmental Law*, Edn 1, 2014, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

COMMON SPECIAL PAPER

Paper VI (LAW001SEC): Women and Child Law

Credit: 2

Objective: This special common paper is meant for all interested folks from different disciplines who can gather knowledge about Laws regarding the protection of women and children who are known to be the most vulnerable sections of the society through this course.

Course Outcome:

- The students will learn some legal rules connected to women and children and the ways to protect them.
- They will analyse the rules and concepts to make they applicable in their day-to-day activities.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Global Status of Women	
	International history of torture on women	
	Women under International Law- United Nations Organisation and their initiatives	4
	CEDAW and its implementation	
	Commission on the Status of Women- The Role	
Unit II:	Protection of Children under United Nations	
	Convention on the Rights of the Child	3
	Inclusive learning and Participation	
Unit III:	Position of women in India- Vedic to modern times	3
	Constitutional Position of women in India	
	Legislations on Women Rights with latest amendments	

Unit IV:	Child Protection in India	3
	Legislations prohibiting child labour, abuse and exploitation	
Unit V:	Cyber offences against women and children in India	3
	Latest judgments on right to privacy and protection of dignity of women and children	

References:

1. Flavia Agnes, *Women and Law in India* (2006), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. G.B.Reddy, *Women and the Law* (2004), Georgia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
3. Mamta Rao, *Law Relating to Women and Children* (2005), EasternBook Co. Lucknow.
4. Dr.Preeti Mishra, *Domestic Violence against Women legal control and judicial response*, Deep& Deep Publication, Delhi
5. Reena Patel, *Hindu Women's Property Rights in Rural India*(2007), Ash Gate Publishing Co. Burlington, USA.
6. R.K.Raizada ,*Women and The Law: Problems and Prospects* (1996), Delhi
7. Dr.SarojiniSaxena, *Femijuris*, India Publishing Co., Raipur.
8. Vinay Sharma, *Dowry Deaths Legal Provisions and Judicial Interpretation* (2007), Allahabad

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

LL.M. SEMESTER II

Paper I (LAW801C): Jurisprudence and Concept of Justice
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objectives: This paper enables the students to be accustomed with the concept of justice which is all pervading and the jurisprudential theories which form the base of any legal system. They also learn how to implement these theoretical ideas into reality.

Course Outcome:

- As Jurisprudence is the base paper of Law regime, this will make the students understand the basics of the universal legal system as well as the legal system in India.
- It will make them apply the theories and the different schools of Law.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Concept of Global Justice- an Exegesis of contemporary theories	
	Theoretical propositions of Global Justice: Realism, Particularism, Nationalism, Cosmopolitanism	
	Global Justice and Right to Development	6
	Different forms of justice	

Concept of justice in India

Unit II:	Legal Theory	
	Concept of Law by Plato and Aristotle	8
	Law, morality and Ethics	
	Natural law theory	
Unit III:	Historical School	
	Positivist approach to law: Austin, Kelsen	
	Sociological Jurisprudence: Pound and Duguit	8
	American Realism: Frank, Lewellyn	
Unit IV:	Theory of utilitarianism	
	Marxist approach to justice	
	Rawls theory of justice	10
	Ronald Dworkin's theory of Justice	
	AmartyaSen's theory of justice	
UnitV:	Critical Legal Studies Movement	6
	Post-Modernist Jurisprudence	
Unit VI:	Latest Developments in Jurisprudential Studies	
	Crime and Jurisprudence	4
	Environment and Jurisprudence	

Texts/References:

1. Benjamin N. Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process*, (2005) Dover Publications Inc., New York
2. B. N. Mani Tripathi, *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*, Allahabad Law Agency, 2017
3. Bondenheimer : Jurisprudence – *The Philosophy and Method of Law* (1996) Universal, Delhi
4. Dhyani S.N. : Jurisprudence – *A Study of Indian Legal Theory* (1985) Metropolitan Book Co, New Delhi
5. Friedmann, Legal Theory (2013), 6th Edition (Indian Reprint), Columbia University Press
6. G. W. Paton, *A Textbook of Jurisprudence*, Oxford University Press, 1973
7. McCoubrey and White, Textbook on Jurisprudence, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2013
8. N.V. Paranjape- *Jurisprudence And Legal Theory*(2012) Central Law agency, Allahabad
9. R. W. M. *Dias*.; *Jurisprudence* (2013), 5thEdn.,LexisNexis New Delhi
10. Salmond*, Salmond On Jurisprudence*,; 12th edition (2016) Sweet and Maxwell., United Kingdom

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper II (LAW802C): Comparative Public Law
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objectives: This paper aims at introducing the concept of public law to the students. Here the jurisprudential developments of the different public laws are discussed. It comprises a comparative study of the Constitutional Law, Administrative law, Criminal Justice System and its jurisprudential aspects.

Course Outcome:

- The course will enable the students to have a comprehensive knowledge about public laws.
- They will understand about different kinds of governments prevalent in different countries including their merits and demerits.
- The students will be able to apply Criminal Law, Civil Law and Common Law as existed in different systems including some aspects of international crimes and international courts.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Public Law
 Meaning of Public Law
 Types of Public Law   6
 Comparative Public Law-meaning and scope
 Forms of Government
 Major Legal Systems of the World – US, UK, India, Australia

Unit II: Constitution as public law and comparison with other countries
 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
 Federalism   8
 Judicial Review
 Rule of Law
 Separation of Powers

Unit III: Administrative Law as Public Law and comparison
 DroitAdministratiff
 Natural Justice in India
 Administrative Action – Meaning and Classification 10
 Delegated Legislation
 Meaning, Nature and Need forAdministrative Directions
 Enforceability of Administrative Directions
 Publication of Administrative Directions
 Administrative Directionsto Quasi-Judicial and Statutory Bodies
 Emerging Trends in Administrative Law
 Administration and Good Governance -Corruption -Prevention of Corruption Act.
 Right to know: Right to Information Act, 2005

Non-State actors and Administrative Law
International Administrative Law

Unit IV: Criminal law- A Comparative study
History and functions of comparative criminal law
Punishment Theory   8
Victims
Jurisdiction
Principle of Legality (nullapoena sine lege)
Analysis of Criminal Liability
General Principles of Criminal Liability
Criminal Liability in India

Unit V: Global Implementation
Public Interest Litigation in India and US
Globalization and Global Governance   6
Players in Global Governance – Public, Private, and Hybrid
Jurisdiction of International Court of Justice
Jurisdiction of International Criminal Court

Texts/References:

- B. Schwartz - *An Introduction to American Administrative Law*, Pitman, 1962
- Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence –The Philosophy and Method of Law* (1996) Universal Publishers, Delhi
- D. D. Basu, *Comparative Administrative Law*, S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 1969
- H. W. Wade and Forsyth, *Administrative Law*, 11th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2012.
- Jonathan Siegel, "Institutional case for Judicial Review" 97(4) *Iowa Law Review* 1147-1200
- Jones and Thompson, *Garner's Administrative Law*, 8th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2005
- M. P. Jain and S. N. Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law*, LexisNexis, 2011
- O Hood Philips, *Constitutional Law and Administrative Law*, Sweet and Maxwell, 2001
- Wade and Philips - *Constitutional Law,* 7th Edition, London, 1965

- ❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper III (LAW803C): Principles of Legislation and Social Engineering

Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: This paper intends to impart knowledge about different concepts connected to legislation with reference to India. It also focuses on the Benthamite concept of Utilitarianism and theory of pleasure and pain.

Course Outcome:

- Legislation is the heart of a legal system which can cope up with the fast changing scenario of the society.
- The students will understand the crucial role played by legislations in the progress of a society through this course.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Overview of Legislation- Meaning and concept	
	History of Legislation	
	Chronological development of the principles of Legislation	8
	Types of Legislation	
	Legisprudence	
Unit II:	Jeremy Bentham and his concept of Legislation	
	Individualism	8
	Utilitarianism	
	Theory of pleasure and pain	
	Falicific Calculus	
Unit III:	Socialism as Principle of Legislation	
	Collectivism	
	Marxian Theory of Legislation	6
Unit IV:	Delegated Legislation	
	Meaning of Delegated Legislation and its Growth	
	Delegated Legislation in USA and UK	
	Delegated Legislation in India	8
	Rules and Principles of Delegated Legislation	
	Excessive delegation	
	Permissible and Non permissible Delegated Legislation	
	Control Mechanisms of Delegated Legislation	
	Judicial Control	
	Doctrine of *ultravires*	
	Substantive *ultravires* and procedural *ultravires*	
Unit V:	Codification of Law	6
	Judicial Law Making	
	Nature of Legislations in a Welfare State	
Unit VI:	Social Engineering through Legislation	
	Public Opinion and Legislation	
	Social Legislations	6

Legislation as a State's tool to control people
Legislation and social change

Texts/References:

1. Dr. N. K. Chakrabarti, *Principles of Legislation and Legislative Drafting*, R. Cambray& Co. Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata, 2017
2. UpendraBaxi,*Bentham's Theory of Legislation*, LexisNexis, 1976

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper IV (LAW804C): Victimology and Victim Assistance
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Objective: The paper on Victimologyintroduces the new area of criminal law i.e.victimization of some sections of people in society, including the psychological effects on victims, relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system. The paper also focuses on the other forms of human rights violations which are discussed in the light of various international conventions.

Course Outcome:

- The students will gather knowledge of the international human rights perspective regarding the victims of crimes.
- They will understand different aspects of victimology which is a new evolving regime.
- They will develop a kind of empathy for those who are victimised by the loopholes of the existing legal system of the country.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Basic concepts of victim and victimology- Key concepts like victim Precipitation, Victim Blaming, Victim vulnerability and risk, Victim-offender relationship and Victimless Crime	
	Historical background, nature and scope of victimology	
	Types of Victimology	
	Variety of victims	8
	Characteristics of victims	
	Causes of victimization	
Unit II:	International and National Concern for Victims	
	UN Declaration on Human Rights	
	Fundamental Rights under the Constitution of India	8

International Criminal Court, Amnesty International, World Society of Victimology, Indian Society of Victimology

Victim compensation in India, National Relief Fund,

Unit III: Victims and Police - Meeting the police

Victiminterface during investigation   6

Victims & Police during the trial (Threats from Accused)

Police response to the victims of vulnerable group

Unit IV: Victims and the Court

Deposition of evidence & Cross examination

Right of the victim to implead   6

Victim's participation- plea bargaining, compounding of offence

Adjournment of cases and harassment of victims

Unit V: Victimisation of Women and Children

Forms and Impact of women and child victimization

Legal measures to handle women and child victimization in India   6

International Instruments forwomen and children

Policies &Programmes for vulnerable women and children in India

Unit VI: Victimization of Other vulnerable groups

➢ Status and Victimization of Elderly people in India   6
➢ Status and Victimization of LGBTQIin India
➢ Status and Victimization of SC/STin India
➢ Status and Victimization of Refugees and IDPs in India

Unit VII: Victim Assistance

Necessity of victim assistance schemes

Goals, objectives and types of victim services

References:
1. Burgess, Ann Wolbert, Regehr, Cheryl, & Roberts, Albert R., 2010,*Victimology Theories & Applications*(2nd Edition), MA: Jones & Bartlett Publishers.
2. Doerner, William G., & Lab, Steven P., 2012,*Victimology* (6th Edition). USA: Anderson Publishing.
3. Fattah, Ezzat A., 2010,*The Evolution of a Young, Promising Discipline: 60 years of Victimology, a retrospective & prospective look*. In ShlomaGioraShoham, Paul Knepper& Martin Kett (Eds.), *International Handbook of Victimology* (pp. 49-50). FL: Taylor & Francis Group.
4. Hentig, Hans Von. 1948,*The Criminal & his Victim: Studies in the Socio-biology of Crime*, New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
5. Kirchhoff, Palit and Sahni, *Global Victimology: New Voices*, Universal Law Publishing, 2016
6. Mendelsohn, B., June, 1963,*The Origin & Doctrine of Victimology*, ExcerptaCriminologica.
7. Prakash Talwar, *Victimology*, Isha Books, New Delhi, 2006
8. Tyrone Kirchengast, *Victimology and Victim Rights: International Comparative Perspectives*, Routledge, 2015

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

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Paper V (LAW805C): Media Law

Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

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Objectives: Media law has great relevancy to the present scenario which has been highlighted in this paper. The evolution of media law in India has been discussed in this paper with the help of the Constitutional provisions. Various crimes relating to media are also included in this paper including the pre-censorship laws. It has also included ideas about sting operations.

Course Outcome:

- Through this paper the students will learn the necessity to expression as well as the required control over such expressions in the Country.
- They will understand the necessity of media laws and different legislations passed to regulate the media including relevant provisions of the Constitution of India.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I:	Introduction of Media	
	Evolution of Media	
	Types of Media – Print, Electronic, Social	6
	Role and Impact of Media	
Unit II:	History of Freedom of Speech and Expression in India	
	Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India	
	Restrictions under Article 19(2)	
	Freedom of Press	8
	Parliamentary Privileges, Judicial Reporting and media	
Unit III:	Defamation, Sedition and Media in India	
	Right to Privacy and Media	6
	Advertisement and Ethics: Misleading Advertisement vis-à-vis Consumers rights	
Unit IV:	Films as media	
	Films-How far included in freedom of speech and expression	8
	Censorship of films- constitutionality	
	The Abbas Case	
	Difference between films and press	
	Validity of pre-censorship for films but not for press	
	Censorship under the cinematograph act, 1952	
Unit V:	Legislations on Media in India and allied matters	
	• Indian Telegraphy act 1885	8

- The PrasarBharati act 1990
- Broadcasting Service Regulation act 2007
- Right to Information Act, 2005

Government policies on media

Chanda Committee Report

Media Trials

Sting Operations

Texts/References:

- Bruce Michael Boys, *"Film Censorship in India: A Reasonable Restriction on Freedom ofSpeech and Expression"* 14 J.I.L.I. 501 (1972).
- Cases and materials on Media Law: Jethmalani, Ram and Chopra, D. S; Thomson Reuters
- D.D. Basu, *The Law of Press of India,* Allahabad Law Agency, 1980
- Justice E.S.Venkataramaiah, *Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends*, New Delhi, B. R. Publications, 1987
- MadhaviGoradia Divan,*Facets of Media Law-A mini encyclopedia covering multiple dimensions of Media Law*, EBC Publications, 2014
- Peter Carey, *Media Law*, 2nd Ed., London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1996
- Rajeev Dhavan "*On the Law of the Press in India*" "26.JI.L.I. 288 (1984)
- Rajeev Dhavan, "*Legitimating Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission"* 26, J.I.L.I 391 (1984)
- Soli Sorabjee, *Law of Press Censorship in India*, Published by N. M. Tripathi, 1976.

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

COMMON SPECIAL PAPER

Paper VI (LAW002SEC): Intellectual Property Rights

Credit 2

Objectives: This paper enables the students to be accustomed with different intellectual property rights a person has and their functions. The knowledge of these rights are to be acquired by every student for their future professional career.

Course Outcome:
- This paper will lead the students towards understanding their rights over their creations and also over the community property and heritage of a particular place.
- They will apply these laws to protect their as well as their community's intellectual property rights.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Meaning and Scope of Intellectual Property
Concept – Theories of Protection,
Types of Intellectual property under WTO – TRIPS-Trade Marks,
Copyright, Patents, Designs, geographical Indications (Geographical
Indications Act, 1999), Integrated Circuits, Confidential information   6
International scenario including various conventions and WIPO.
Role of IP in Economic Development

Unit II: The Copyright Act, 1957
Definitions of various works: Artistic work, dramatic works, Literary work, musical
work, computerprogrammes, cinematograph films, sound recordings.
Meaning of Copyright
Enumeration of rights in s 14   6
Ownership of copyright
Infringement and Exceptions
Unit III: The patents Act, 1970
Object of Patent System
Patentable Inventions
Non Patentable Inventions   4
Procedure for filling Patent Application, rights of patentees
Grounds of Opposition & Revocation
Unit IV: Trade Marks Act, 1999
Meaning, Functions, Trade marks for goods and services
Registration of trade mark for goods/ services – Procedure
Grounds of Refusal
Prior / Vested Rights, Rectification of register   4
Difference between passing off and infringement, Passing off
Injunction against registered trade marks
Protecting Domain Names as Trade Marks
The Designs Act, 2000
What is design, new and original
Copyright in Design (duration)
Registration of design for articles
Rights in registered design
Cancellation of Design
Piracy or Infringement of copyright in Design
Unit V: Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
Traditional Knowledge in India
Role of Judiciary in IP Protection in India   4

Texts/References:

1. Alka Chawla, *Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives*, MacMillan India Limited, (2007)
2. Ashwani Kr. Bansal, *Law of Trade Marks in India with Introduction to Intellectual Property,* Thomson Reuters, (2014)
3. Dr. M. K. Bhandari, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights, Central Law Publications, 2017
4. P. Narayanan, *Copyright and Industrial Designs,*Eastern Law House, (2007)

5. P. Narayanan, *Law of Trade Marks and Passing off*, Wadhwa Book Company, (6[th]ed, 2004)
6. P. Narayanan, *Patent Law,* Eastern Law House, (4[th]ed, 2006)
7. V.K. Ahuja, *Law of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: National and International,* LexisNexis, 2014
8. V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property rights,* LexisNexis, (2017)

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

SEMESTER III

CYBER LAW SPECIALISATION

Course Objectives:

In recent times, the cyber law has emerged as medium for growth with immense potentials for solving many new and interesting challenges. The whole personal and professional world have become dependent on computers and cyber technologies. With this growing dependency, new threats to network and information security have emerged and the place of traditional crimes have been taken by the Cyber Crimes. India has been a worst sufferer of this growing cyber offences as the number of internet users is growing rapidly and many of these user are mal-utilising the technology as they are properly not aware of its use or utility. Thus, an effort to spread awareness of Cyber Security is the need of the hour and particularly among the law fraternity as these are the persons who have to handle the cases of cyber crimes. Lawyers, Police, Govt. Officers, Law students, Lecturers and the NGO's must know about the details of the Information Technology and also the regulatory framework for the control of cyber crimes to deal with the rising issues. This course is, thus, expected to provide an opportunity to the students to know the dimensions of cyber world.

Course Outcome:

*   This Cyber Law specialisation Course will enable the students to acquire specialized knowledge on cyber law regime in the country.
*   This will create cyber experts to deal with the growing cases of cyber law violations.
*   This course will also make people aware about their cyber security issues and teach them how to deal with them.
*   The students will apply these cyber laws for protection the rights of people.
*   They will understand the gravity of the situation in which these laws are essentially needed to rescue the society from cyber offences.

Paper I (LAW901C): Introduction to the Cyber World and Law
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I:	Computers and its impact on society	
	Basics of communication system	
	Transmission media	8
	Topology and types of networks	
	TCP/IP Protocols	
	Use of internet	
Unit II:	Language of IT	
	Cryptography and encryption	8
	Digital Signatures	
	Public key infrastructure	
	Application of cryptography	
	Tools and techniques of cryptography	
Unit III:	Need of cyber law	
	Cyber space and cyber world	8
	Cyber law versus information technology law	
Unit IV:	International Cyber Regulatory framework	
	IT and UNCITRAL	
	UN & International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Initiatives	
	Council of Europe - Budapest Convention on Cybercrime	10
	Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)	
	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	
	World Bank	
Unit V:	Cyber Laws in India- an overview	
	Constitution of India and Cyber Laws	6
	Latest cases	

Recommended Books:

- Chris Reed & John Angel, *Computer Law*, OUP, New York, (2007).
- JonthanRosenoer, *Cyber Law*, Springer, New York, (1997).
- Justice YatindraSingh,*Cyber Laws*, Universal Law Publishing Co, New Delhi, (2012).
- PavanDuggal, *Textbook on Cyber Law*, Universal Law Publishing, 2014
- SudhirNaib, *The Information Technology Act, 2005: A Handbook*, OUP, New York, (2011)
- S. R. Bhansali, *Information Technology Act, 2000*, University Book House Pvt. Ltd., Jaipur (2003).
- Verma S, K, Mittal Raman,*Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, (2004)
- VasuDeva, *Cyber Crimes and Law Enforcement*, Commonwealth Publishers, New Delhi, (2003)

- ❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper II (LAW902C): Constitutional and Human Rights Issues in Cyber Space
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I:	Freedom of Speech and Expression in Cyberspace Nature of free speech in international and national law Restrictions on freedom of speech- Blocking internet blogs American jurisprudence on free speech Free speech protection in cyber space Channels of Free Speech in Cyberspace and Media Freedom Community Content Creation Tools in Cyberspace Content Regulation- Hicklin Speech – Sexually Explicit Material	10
Unit II:	Right to Access Cyberspace – Access to Internet World Summit on the Information Society, 2003 Report of UN Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion and expression Restrictions	8
Unit III:	Right to Privacy Aspects of privacy Privacy under International Law Privacy in cyber space Electronic invasion of privacy	8

Unit IV:	Right to Data Protection
	Meaning of data protection and its need
	Rights of data subjects – Right to information
	    Right to access
	    Right to object
	    Right to rectify, Block and Erase
	    Right to data portability
	    Right to effective remedy
		8

Unit V:	Intellectual Property Rights in Cyber Space – Copyright
	    Patent
	    Trademarks
	    Domain Name
		8

Recommended Books:

- AparnaVishwanathan, *Cyber Law: Indian and International Perspectives*, LexisNexis, 2012
- Brian W. Esler, *Human Rights in the Digital Age*, Cavendish Publishing Limited, US, 2005
- Dr.Bhagyashree A. Deshpande, *Human Rights Law and Practice*, Central Law Publications, 2017
- Feldman, David, *Civil Liberties and Human Rights in England and Wales*, 2nd Edition, Oxford University Press, UK, 2002

- Information Resources Management Association, *Cyber Law, Privacy and Security: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications* (3 volumes), 2019
- KarraKameshwara Rao, Human Rights and Cyber Space: Use and Misuse, Bharati Law Review, July-Sept, 2016
- Lessig, Lawrence, *Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace,*Basic Books, New York, 2016
- Dr. M. K. Bhandari, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*, Central Law Publications, 2017
- P. Narayanan, *Copyright and Industrial Designs,*Eastern Law House, (2007)
- P. Narayanan, *Law of Trade Marks and Passing off,*Wadhwa Book Company, (6thed, 2004)
- P. Narayanan, *Patent Law,* Eastern Law House, (4thed, 2006)
- V.K. Ahuja, *Law of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights: National and International,* LexisNexis, 2014
- V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property rights,* LexisNexis, (2017)
- H. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, 2013
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2013
- P.M. Bakshi, *The Constitution of India*, Universal Law Publishing Co., 2014

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper III (LAW903C):Cyber Crimes and Punishments
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I:	**Cyber Crimes**	
	Terminology related to Cyber Crimes and its understanding	
	Cyber Crime Investigation	8
	Statutory provisions for cyber crime investigation and surveillance.	
Unit II:	**Cyber Crimes under Indian Penal Code**	6
Unit III:	**Electronic Evidence and Emerging Trends in IT.**	
	Internet surveillance and Privacy.	
	Recognition of Electronic Documents as Evidence.	8
	Admissibility of Electronic Evidence.	
	Presumptions under the Evidence Act.	
	Other amendments to the Evidence Act.	
Unit IV:	**Social media and cyber offences**	6

Recommended Books:

- BabakAkhgar, Andrew Staniforth, Francesca Bosco (Edited by), *Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism: Investigator's Handbook*, Syngress, Elsevier, 2014
- DebaratiHaldar and K. Jaishankar, *Cyber Crimes Against Women in India*, Sage Publications, 2016

- David, S. Wall, *Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age,*Polity Press, UK, 2007
- Joshua B. Hill and Nancy E. Marion, *Introduction to Cybercrime: Computer Crimes, Laws and Policing in the 21st Century,*Praeger Security International¸ 2016
- Preeti Jain, Cybercrime: An Indian Perspective, Bharati Law Review, Jan-Mar, 2016
- Dr.RekhaPahuja, Impact of Social Networking on Cyber Crimes: A Study, Epitome: International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vo. 4, Issue 2, April, 2018
- Susan W. Brenner, Cybercrime: Criminal Threats from Cyberspace, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2010
- Dr.Sudhir Kumar Sharma, Cyber Security: A Legal Perspective, International Journal of Computer and Internet Security, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2017
- Vinod Joseph and Deepa Ray, Cyber Crimes under the Indian Penal Code and IT Act-An Uneasy Co-existence (Article), Argus Partners, Feb. 2020

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted**

Paper IV (LAW904SP): Information Technology Law
Credit: 5 (L+T+P-4+1+0)

Unit I:	The dynamics of Law	
	Impact of Information Technology on Law	5
	Evolution of the Information Technology Act, Genesis and Necessity in India	
Unit II:	Salient features of the Information Technology Act, 2000	8
	Various authorities under IT Act and their powers, penalties and amendments	
Unit III:	IT induced changes in other laws:	
	(a) Amendments to Indian Penal Code.	
	(b) Amendments to Indian Evidence Act.	8
	(c) Amendments to Bankers Book Evidence Act.	
	(d) Amendments to Reserve Bank of India Act.	
Unit IV:	Cyber Space Jurisdiction	8
	Jurisdiction issues under IT Act, 2000.	
	Traditional principals of Jurisdiction	
	Extra territorial Jurisdiction	
	Case Laws on Cyber Space Jurisdiction	

Recommended Books:
- JoakimKavrestad,*Fundamentals of Digital Forensics: Theory, Methods and Real-life Applications*, Springer International Publishing, 2018
- Nishesh Sharma, *Cyber Forensics in India: A Legal Perspective*, Universal Law Publishing, 2017
- N. S. Nappinai,*Technology Laws Decoded*, LexisNexis, 2017
- Nishesh Sharma, *Cyber Forensics in India: A Legal Perspective*, Universal Law Publishing, 2017

- S. R. Bhansali, *Commentary on Information Technology Act, 2000*, Universal Law Publishing, 2015
- Vakul Sharma, *Information Technology Law and Practice: Cyber Laws and Law Relating to E-Commerce*, Universal Law Publishing, 2016

Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.

Paper V (LAW905OP): E-Governance in India
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I:	Meaning and Scope of E-Governance	
	Historical evolution of e-governance	8
	Objectives	
	Gartner's model of e-governance	
Unit II:	E-governance in India	
	National E-Governance Plan	8
Unit III:	Electronic Commerce	
	The problem of reliability	
	ICANN	8
	Domain Name System	
	UNCITRAL Model on e-commerce	
UnitIV:	Implementation of E-governance	6
	International position and challenges	

Recommended Readings:
- Anil Kumar Gupta and Manoj Kumar Gupta, E-Governance Initiative in Cyber Law Making, International Archive of Applied Sciences and Technology, Vol.3[2], June, 2012
- Ammu Charles, *E-Commerce Laws: Law and Practice*, EBC Publishers, 2019
- Kamath Nandan, *Law relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce*, Universal Law Publishing, 2016
- Karnika Seth, *Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws*, LexisNexis, 2013
- Dr.MinakshiKumawat, E-Commerce, Cyber Crime and Indian Cyber Law, International Journal of Law, Vo. 2, Issue 1, Jan. 2016 (pp-45-48)
- Paul Todd, *E-Commerce Law*, Routledge-Cavendish, 2015
- Pankaj Sharma, *E-Governance*, APH Publishing, 2004

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

SEMESTER IV

Paper I (LAW1001C):Cyber Torts
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I:	Meaning of cyber torts	
	Reasons of occurance	
	Modes of commission of cyber torts	8
	Distinction between traditional and cyber torts	
Unit II:	Classification of cyber torts	
	Variety of cyber torts	8
	The committers	
Unit III:	Cyber torts under IT Act, 2000	
	Cyber Defamation	
	Cyber trespass	8
Unit IV:	Emerging trends of cyber torts: national and international perspective	6

Recommended Readings:

- Cyber Law and Regulation of Cyber Space (CSP-19),Odisha State Open University, Sambalpur, Block 2, Computer Wrongs and Cyber Torts – A Course material developed by IGNOU, New Delhi, 2018 (available at http://egyanagar.osou.ac.in/slmfiles/cyber-law-block-02.pdf)
- David A. Potts, Cyberlibel: Information Welfare in the 21st Century?, Irwin Law, 2011
- Gregory C. Mosier and Tara I. Fitzgerald, Cyber Torts and Statutory Restraints in the United States, Journal of International Commercial Law and Technology, Vol. 2, Issue 1, 2007
- Krisnendra Joshi, Torts in the Cyber World, ipleaders Intelligent Legal Solutions, 2019
- Michael L. Rustad, Rebooting Cybertort Law, Washington Law Review, February, 2007
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, *The Law of Torts*, LexisNexis, 2019 (28th Edition)
- Surya Prakash Tripathi, RitendraGoel and Praveen Kumar Shukla, *Introduction to Information Security and Cyber Laws*, John Wiley Publishers, 2014

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper II (LAW1002SP): Cyber Security
Credit: 5 (L+T+P-4+1+0)

Unit I:	**Networking Concepts Overview**	
	Basics of Communication Systems	
	Transmission Media	8

ISO/OSI and TCP/IP Protocol Stacks
LAN, WAN

Unit II: **Information Security Concepts**
Information Security Overview
        Information Security Services   8
        Types of Attacks
        Goals for Security

Unit III: **Security Threats and Vulnerabilities**
Overview of Security threats
        Password Cracking   8
        Insecure Network connections
        Malicious Code
Programming Bugs
        Information Warfare and Surveillance

Unit IV: **Security Management**
Security Management Practices
Overview of Security Management   8
Risk Management
Security Laws and Standards

Recommended Readings:

- PavanDuggal, *Mobile Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co, 2016
- Sandeep Kumar Shukla and Manindra Agarwal (editors), *Cyber Security in India: Education, Research and Training*, Springer Publications, 2020
- William Stallings, *Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practice*, Pearson India Education Services, 1998
- Nishesh Sharma, *Cyber Forensics in India: A Legal Perspective*, Universal Law Publishing, 2017
- Peter R. J. Trim and Yang-Im Lee, *Cyber Security Management: A Governance, Risk and Compliance Framework*, Routledge, UK, 2016
- Terence Kam, *Digital Security and Privacy*, lulu.com, 2019
- Vakul Sharma and Seema Sharma, *Information Technology Law and Practice- Cyber Law and Law Relating to E-Commerce*, Universal Law Publishing, 2018
- William Stallings and Lawrie Brown, *Cyber Security: Principles and Practice*, Pearson India, 2019

- ❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper III (LAW1003OP): Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Amendments
Credit: 4 (L+T+P-3+1+0)

Unit I: **Digital Signature under Information Technology Law**

Basic laws of Digital and Electronic signature in India.

Authentication of Digital Signature and Electronic Records.   8

The concept of Hash Function.

Security Privacy in Electronic / Digital signatures.

Security threats to cyber space

Different approach of Digital signatures:

Authentication and verification of Electronic/Digital signature.

Unit II: **Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000.**

Important offences under the IT Act.

Tampering with computer Source Documents.

Computer related offences.

Obscenity and Pornography on Cyber Space.   10

Hacking on the Cyber space and Internet.

Violation of Privacy.

Unit III: General types of Cyber Crimes

Offences by Intermediaries.

The Offence of misrepresentation.   6

Unit IV: **Cyber Terrorism in India and Information Technology Act**   **6**

Unit V: **Offences by Companies**

Offences of publishing Electronic signature Certificate with false particulars.

Penal Provisions under the IT Act, 2000.   6

Recommended Readings:

- Andrew M. Colarik, *Cyber Terrorism*, IGI Publishing, 2006
- A. N. Swami, *Cyber Terrorism and Critical Infrastructure*, Amazon Publishers, 2017
- AravindMenon, *E-Laws and Information Technology: A Commentary on the Information Technology Act, 2000 with Allied Acts and Rules*, Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd, 2018
- BabakAkhgar, Andrew Staniforth, Francesca Bosco (Edited by), *Cyber Crime and Cyber Terrorism: Investigator's Handbook*, Syngress, Elsevier, 2014
- DebaratiHaldar and K. Jaishankar, *Cyber Crimes Against Women in India*, Sage Publications, 2016
- David, S. Wall, *Cybercrime: The Transformation of Crime in the Information Age,* Polity Press, UK, 2007
- Joshua B. Hill and Nancy E. Marion, *Introduction to Cybercrime: Computer Crimes, Laws and Policing in the 21st Century,*Praeger Security International¸ 2016
- Dr. L. Padmaathi, *Lectures on Cyber Laws [Information Technology Act, 2000],* Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2017
- Nina Godbole and SunitBelapure,*Cyber Security: Understanding Cuber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives*, Wiley India, 2019
- PardisMoslemzadehTehrani, *Cyberterrorism: The Legal and Enforcement Issues*, World Scientific Europe Ltd., 2017

- Preeti Jain, Cybercrime: An Indian Perspective, Bharati Law Review, Jan-Mar, 2016
- Dr.RekhaPahuja, Impact of Social Networking on Cyber Crimes: A Study, Epitome: International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research, Vo. 4, Issue 2, April, 2018
- Susan W. Brenner, Cybercrime: Criminal Threats from Cyberspace, Greenwood Publishing Group, 2010
- Dr.Sudhir Kumar Sharma, Cyber Security: A Legal Perspective, International Journal of Computer and Internet Security, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2017
- Vakul Sharma,*Information Technology: Law and Practice*, Universal Law Publishing, 2016
- Vinod Joseph and Deepa Ray, Cyber Crimes under the Indian Penal Code and IT Act-An Uneasy Co-existence (Article), Argus Partners, Feb. 2020

❖ **Latest editions of all the suggested text books and references books are to be consulted.**

Paper IV (LAW1004DPW):DPW **(Credit: 6)**

The students through the work on dissertation shall get the opportunity to apply the tools that the students have learnt during the post graduate programme and exposure to advanced theoretical learning from the review of literature and policy documents. The students learn the use of empirical tools of data collection and analysis and use of secondary data also.