

Encloser-1

THE CURRICULUM FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS

(The Curriculum for the Degree of Master of Laws under the provision of “Minutes of the meeting of Board of Study of law, MSDSU held on 18.08.2022. The venue of the meeting was Guest House Shibli National College, Azamgarh.)

The curriculum of LL.M. (odd & even Semesters) was revised and adopted as under, by the meeting of BOS (Law) held on September 04, 2024

MAHARAJA SUHEL DEV STATE UNIVERSITY (MSDSU) POST GRADUATE TEACHING DEPARTMENT OF LAW AZAMGARH U.P.

Department of Law, Shibli National P G College, Affiliated with MSDSU, Azamgarh.

Establishment Year: 1953.

Faculty Members:

Prof. Ashhad Ahmad, Professor (Head, Department of Law, Shibli National College & Dean Faculty of Law MSDSU, Azamgarh.)

Dr. Qazi Nadeem Alam (Associate Prof.)

Prof. Abu Sufyan (Professor)

Prof. Khalid Shamim (Professor)

Dr. Haris Umar (Assistant Professor)

Mr. Kalim Ahmad (Assistant Professor)

Dr. Zoya Fatma (Assistant Professor)

Mr. Mohammad Aqib Khan (Assistant Professor)

Mr. Shukurullah Ansari (Part Time Lecturer)

Dr. Arif Jamal (Part Time Lecturer)

Mr. Mohd Rashid (Part Time Lecturer)

A candidate appearing at the LL.M. Previous Ist and IInd Semester shall be examine in the following papers:

Semester I

Paper I Legal Theory
 Paper II Constitutional Law-I
 Paper III Research Methodology
 Paper IV Optional Paper

S. No.	Paper Code	Name of Papers	Credit	Midterm		Semester (I)	
				Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks
1	G060101T	Legal Theory	05	25	12	75	38
2	G060102T	Constitutional Law-1	05	25	12	75	38
3	G060103T	Research Methodology	05	25	12	75	38
4	G060104T	Optional Paper (Law of Crimes-I)	05	25	12	75	38

Semester II

Paper I Constitutional Law II
 Paper II Research Ethics
 Paper III Law of Crimes-II
 Paper IV Optional Paper

S. No.	Paper Code	Name of Papers	Credit	Midterm		Semester (II)	
				Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks
1	G060201T	<i>Constitutional Law – II</i>	05	25	12	75	38
2	G060202T	<i>Criminal Justice System</i>	05	25	12	75	38
3	G060203T	<i>Optional Paper (Law of Crimes-II)</i>	05	25	12	75	38
4	G060204T	<i>Optional Paper (Socio-Economic offences)</i>	05	25	12	75	38

- Group A- International Law**
- Group B- Constitutional Law**
- Group C- Intellectual Property Laws.**
- Group D- Business Law**
- Group E- Environment and Legal Order**
- Group F- Labour, Capital Law**
- Group G- Criminal Law**
- Group H- Administrative Law**
- Group I- Science and Technology**
- Group J- Human Rights Law**

The Candidate shall have to offer a paper from any one of the group mentioned above and in no case he/she shall be permitted to opt inter group papers.

A Candidate appearing in the LL.M. Final Year IIIrd and IVth Semester shall be examine in the following papers:

Semester III

- Paper I Optional Paper
- Paper II Optional Paper
- Paper III Optional Paper
- Paper IV Optional Paper

S. No.	Paper Code	Name of Papers	Credit	Midterm		Semester (III)	
				Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks
1	G060301P	Clinical Legal Education	04	25	12	75	38
2	G060302T	Optional Paper Criminology & Child Delinquency	04	25	12	75	38
3	G060303T	Optional Paper Cyber Law	04	25	12	75	38
4	G060304T	Optional Paper Women & Law-I	04	25	12	75	38

Semester IV

Paper I Optional Paper

Paper II Optional Paper

Paper III Optional Paper

Paper IV Dissertation

(The Candidate will carry a Dissertational work of 100 Marks under the guidance and the supervision of guide / Supervisor nominated by head of the department. There shall be a Viva- Voce on the dissertation carrying 100 marks.

S. No	Paper Code	Name of Papers	Credit	Midterm		Semester (IV)	
				Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks
1	G060401P	Internal Assessment Micro Teaching Research Paper Book Review Literature Survey	No Credit/ Qualifying			100	50
2	G060402T	Optional Paper Penology: A Therapeutic Approach	05	25	12	75	38
3	G060403T	Optional Paper Women & Law-II	05	25	12	75	38
4	G060404P	Dissertation & Viva Voce				100+100	50+50

Note: Every paper shall carry 100 marks out of which 75 marks are for written examination and 25 marks for internal assessment.

1- The criteria for the Internal Assessment shall be as under:

Mid Term 15 Marks

Viva Voce 5 Marks

Attendance 5 Marks

2- Medium of instruction shall be English.

3- Medium of examination shall be bilingual i.e., English & Hindi.

4- There shall be Four Semesters in the LL.M. Two years Degree Course viz. LL.M. Ist year (I+II Semester), LL.M. II year (III & IV Semester). The examination of I&III Semesters shall be held in the month of December and the examination II& IV Semester shall be held in the month of May positively.

5- A candidate shall be awarded the degree of Master of Laws after he has been declared successful in all the papers of all the Four Semester. The division of a candidate shall be determined on the basis of the aggregate of marks obtained at all the Four Semester examinations taken together. A candidate who has obtained 50% or more but less than 65% or marks in the aggregate shall be placed in second division and candidate who have secured 65% or more marks in the aggregate shall be placed in the first division.

(a) In order to pass the LL.M. (Previous) I & II Semester examination a candidate shall have to obtain not less than 50% marks of the aggregate of all papers (i.e., marks in a paper includes marks obtained in theory and internal assessment) in LL.M. (Previous) year. In order to pass the LL.M. III & IV Semesters examination a candidate shall have to obtain not less than 50% marks in each of the theory papers (i.e., marks in a paper includes marks obtained in theory and internal assessment) and clinical courses (Practical) separately in each semester. (To be read with Para 09)

(b) However, one mark grace shall be awarded to a candidate who has failed by one mark in aggregate or in one paper in LL.M. Previous and Final year.

6- A candidate who has passed the LL.M. Previous (I & II Semesters) examination but thereafter he failed to take admission in LL.M. Final year for two consecutive academic sessions shall not be admitted to LL.M. Final Year (III Semester).

(a) A candidate for LL.M. Previous, who has fulfilled all the required conditions for appearing in the said examination but has failed to pass or to appear in that examination shall not be eligible to be readmitted in the same class but maybe allowed to appear in LL.M. Previous, as an ex-student for the next two consecutive sessions after his first failure to pass or to appear in such examination.

(b) The maximum span of time for completion of LL.M. Degree Course shall be four years.

(a) A candidate who has failed in theory papers only in LL.M. Final year of III & IV Semester examination, and is appearing as an ex-student in the concerned examination, his clinical course (Practical) Viva-Voce marks shall be reserved and added in the result of his examination as an ex-student.

(b) A candidate who has failed in theory and clinical papers (Practical) both and is appearing as an ex-student shall be required to take admission in clinical course/courses (Practical) only by depositing Rs. 5000/- in the college office.

7- No regular student of LL.M. Previous and Final year shall be allowed to appear in the examination unless he has attended at least 75% of lectures in the theory and practical classes held separately. Provided that on reasonable ground the

requirement of attendance in individual case may be reduced to 50% by the Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Dean, Faculty of Law.

8- Rules for conducting and Assessment of clinical courses and Viva-Voce examination:

For conducting Practical & Viva-Voce Examination there shall be A board of Three Examiners: one internal and one external. One internal must be from amongst the whole time Law Teachers of the College concerned, to be appointed by the Principal at the recommendation of the Head of Law Faculty, on the basis of rotation. The External Examiner shall be a permanent teacher of the University or from any other affiliated college of the University other than MSDS, University, Azamgarh, be appointed by the Vice Chancellor on the recommendation of Board of Studies.

9- A candidate who appeared in LL.M. Previous examination and failed to pass any two of the papers shall be promoted to LL.M. final year, and He/ She shall be reexamine in those papers at the time of LL.M. previous examination. His/ Her result of LL.M. previous examination shall be kept reserved unless He/ She pass the same: if he fails in those papers then His/ Her result of LL.M. Final year shall be nullified.

10- A candidate appearing in LL.M. final year examination and has failed in any one return paper shall be allowed to appear in same paper in which he shall be examine at the time of the next year's LL.M. final year examination and if He / She has not pass in same examination then He / She shall be declared as failed.

10- The order of merit shall be determinate in the prescribed of study for the LL.M. Degree examination by the candidates irrespective of their optional who passed as regular student i.e. excluding those candidate who have passed the LL.M. examination as ex-student and / or in Back-Paper.

11- In order to be eligible for the degree of LL.M. a candidate must have passed in all the Seventeen Papers (17) including practical and dissertation, as the case may be offered by him in the LL.M. (Part-I) and LL.M. (Part-II) examination.

12- The fees and other dues be paid by the candidate selected for admission by such dates as prescribed by the Law Faculty Admission Committee. Normally seven clear days will be allowed for payment of fees. If a candidate fails to pay the fees by the prescribed date, His /Her selection for admission will automatically stand cancelled and the vacancy so caused shall be filled up from the candidate next in order.

However as extension for payment of fees to an applicant may be allowed by an order, in writing of the Principal on the recommendation of the convener of the Law Faculty Admission Committee in hard cases subject to the availability of seats.

LEGAL THEORY
LL.M. –I Semester
Paper Code-G060101T

COURSE OUTCOME

The course deals with the critical evaluation of nature, scope and utility of Jurisprudence. It includes study of various schools of Jurisprudence, selected exponents of different jurisprudential stream and critical analysis of their theories and contributions to jurisprudence. It aims to equip the student with innovative, critical and practical vision in their legal studies and understanding particularly with reference to Indian Laws and its legal system.

OBJECTIVES

1. To expose the students to the understanding of nature, scope and relationship of jurisprudence with other disciplines. Utility and relevance of jurisprudence are aimed to be explained critically.
2. To expose students to different jurisprudential scholastic thoughts of selected exponents of Western Legal Theory.
3. To inculcate in them a capacity for critical evaluation of theories of law and their application.
4. To encourage them to explore upon the role of law, lawyers, jurists and legal reformers in evolving law and legal system for India.
5. To equip them with innovative critical comparative and practical vision, techniques and skills for legal studies and understanding with reference to current Indian Laws.
6. To enable the students with the methodology of objective evaluation of law, state and society.

Unit-1

A.

- 1- Meaning and definition, Functions and purpose of Law- questions of Law, fact.
- 2- Public and Private Law
- 3- Substantive and Procedural Law and
- 4- Municipal and International Law

B.

1. Difficulty in defining Jurisprudence
2. Critical evaluation of nature, scope and relationship of Jurisprudence with other Social Sciences.
3. Value and Relevance of Studying Jurisprudence.

UNIT – II

Philosophical School of Jurisprudence

1. Natural Law and Philosophical School of Jurisprudence
2. Ancient Theories (Greek, Stole and Roman Legal Philosophy)
3. Medieval age (St. Thomas Aquinas)
4. Modern Classical Era and the Renaissance Period (Hugo Grotius, Socrates, Thomas Hobbes, Aristotle, John Lock, Rousseau and Emanuel Kant)
5. Decline of Natural Law.
6. Relevance of Natural Law in Modern Era, Reaction Against Positivism (Lon. L. Fuller, H.L. A. Hart, John Finnis and Ronald Dworkin)

UNIT – III

Analytical Positivism

- 1- Legal Positivism: Meaning, and its essence Bentham, Austin and Harts Critical Evaluation on Role of Law, Sovereignty, Sanction and State.
- 2- Hart's Primary and Secondary Rules and Rule of Recognition.
- 3- Hart's Rule of Adjudication and Minimum Content of Natural Law Hans Kelson's Pure Theory of Law, Basic norms, Hierarch of Norms and Ground-norms.
- 4- Critical Analysis and Evaluation of Contributions of Austin, Hart and Kelson to jurisprudence.

UNIT – IV

- 1- Stages in Development of Law and Legal System in relation to the people, community and society. Historical and Anthropological Approaches in Law and Society.
- 2- Sociological Jurisprudence
 - a- Discovering the Living Law
 - b- Critical Evaluation of Theories of R.V. Ihering (the Balancing of Purposes and Interests)
- 3- Leon Duguit and Durkheim (Social Solidarity) and Roscoe Pound (Law as Social engineering) and their contribution to Sociological Jurisprudence.
- 4- The Essence of the Feminist Jurisprudence.
- 5- Analysis of 'equality', 'formal equality' and 'substantive equality'.

Bibliography

Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law Part II Chapters 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi.

Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.

Julius Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985), Butterworths.

W. Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London.

Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, New Delhi.

Julius Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning (1999), Universal, New Delhi.

U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.

Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India- A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.

John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, New Delhi.

Edward H Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970) University of Chicago.

Constitutional Law – I
LL.M –I Semester
Paper Code-G060102T

Unit –I

- 1- Salient features of the Indian Constitution
- 2- Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism
- 3- Challenges before the Indian Federalism
- 4- Separation of Powers and Rule of Law

Unit –II

- 1- Public Interest Litigation
- 2- Constitutional Doctrines
- 3- Judicial Review
- 4- State: Scope and ambit

Unit- III

- 1- Legislative Privileges
- 2- Impact of Emergency
- 3- Amending Power of Parliament
- 4- Appointment and Removal of Judges

Unit-IV

- 1- Distribution of Legislative Powers
- 2- Union Executive
- 3- Supreme Court
 - a- Jurisdiction
 - b- Powers

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
LL.M.– Ist Semester
Paper Code-G060103T

Unit-I Introduction

- 1- Meaning, Objective and kind of research. Trends Technics of Legal Research; Socio-Legal Research.
- 2- Research Process; Review of Literature, Identification and Formulation of a Research Problem/Defining the Research Problem-Hypothesis-Null hypothesis and research question.
- 3- Law as a normative science and sociology, behavioural Sciences as empirical sciences.
- 4- Ethics, Research Ethics and Scientific Conduct.
- 5- Responsibility and accountability of a Researcher.

Unit-II Doctrinal Research

- 1- Primary and Secondary Sources.
- 2- Logic and Rationale as a tool of legal research.
- 3- Statute as instrument of research.
- 4- Judicial approach in legal issues.

Unit-III Non Doctrinal Research/Empirical Research

- 1- Empirical Methods as a tool of research.
- 2- Universe and selection of sample - case study – observation method.
- 3- Structured and unstructured interviews and open ended and close ended questionnaires
Jurimetrics

Unit-IV Research Process

- 1- Plagiarism, Types of Plagiarism and Regulation on Plagiarism in India
- 2- Data Collection.
- 3- Data Analysis.
- 4- Use of Computer and Internet in legal research

Select Bibliography

- High, Nigel Dunne and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London.
- S. K. Agrawal (ed.) Legal Education in India (1983), Tripathi, Bombay.
- N. R. Madhav Menon, (ed) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education (1998), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- M. O. Price, H. Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978).
- V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research (1962).
- William J Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research Mc-Graw-Hill Book Company, London.
- H. N. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965).
- Erwin C. Surrency, B Field and J. Crea: A Guide to Legal Research (1959).
- Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1965), West Publishing Company.
- Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.

Law of Crimes – I
LL.M –I Semester
Paper Code-G060104T

Unit –I

- 1- Nature of Crime.
- 2- Fundamental Elements of Crime.
- 3- Doctrines of *mens rea and actus reus*.
- 4- Strict Liability.

Unit –II

- 1- Punishment of Offences, Committed within and beyond India, extension of IPC to Extra-Territorial Offences.
- 2- Nature of Punishment- Theories, Capital Punishment, Argument for Retention and Abolition.
- 3- Constructive Liability.
- 4- Attempt.

Unit- III

- 1- Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.
- 2- Defense of Accident.
- 3- Defense of Minorities.
- 4- Defense of Insanity

Unit-IV

- 1- Defense of Intoxication.
- 2- Defense of Consent.
- 3- Right of Private Defense.
- 4- Abetment.
- 5- Criminal Conspiracy.

Constitutional Law – II
LL.M –II Semester
Paper Code-G060201T

Unit –I

- 1- Right to Equality.
- 2- Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- 3- Freedom of Press.
- 4- Protection in respect of Conviction for Offences

Unit –II

- 1- Right to Life and Personal Liberty.
- 2- Right to Privacy.
- 3- Right to Bodily Integrity.
- 4- Right against Exploitation

Unit- III

- 1- Right to Freedom of Religion.
- 2- Right of Minorities.
- 3- Scope of their Freedom and State Control

Unit-IV

- 1- Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- 2- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policies.
- 3- Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties.
- 4- Writ Jurisdiction

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

LL.M. II – Semester Paper Code- G060202T

UNIT - I

- Historical Background of Criminal Justice System in India: Main Features and Problems and Latest Interventions-Growth and Development of Criminal Justice Administration in India: Assumption of the System of Criminal Justice Administration-Models of Criminal Justice Administration-Its Response and the Coping Mechanism.
- Components of Criminal Justice System: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary and Correction-Their Interlinkages.

UNIT - II

- Fact Sheet relating to Crime in India: Profile of crimes in India: Rate of crime; proportion of different crimes; age, sex, education, economic status of offenders and victims; trends in crime; conviction rate.

UNIT -III

- Typology of Crime and Criminal Behavior: Conventional Crimes-Privileged Class Deviance: Conceptions of Privileged Class Deviance-Indian Approaches to Socio-Economic Offences-Notions of Privileged Class Deviance as providing a wider Categorization of Understanding Indian Development-Typical Forms of Such Deviance
- Drug Abuse and Society: Concept & Definition-Causes of Drug Addiction-Impact of Drug Abuse on Society

UNIT - IV

- Collective Violence against Women: Problems Pertaining to Women- Prostitution-Female Criminality-Female Victimization
- Collective Violence against Children: Problems Pertaining to Children-Destitution-Delinquency-Child Labour-Child Prostitution-Child Marriage-Child Abuse-Collective Violence against the Underprivileged Class

Suggested Readings:

1. Obi N. Ignatius Ebbe: *Comparative and International Criminal Justice System: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections*, Butterworth, Boston.
2. Maniyar Mridula: *Women Criminals and their Life-Style*, Kaveri Books, New Delhi.
3. Mehraj-ud-din Mir: *Crime and Criminal Justice System in India*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
4. Mike Brogden: *Crime, Abuse and the Elderly*, Lawman (Inc) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
5. Mrinmaya Choudhuri: *Languishing for Justice: Being a Critical Survey of the Criminal Justice System*, Datt Sons, Nagpur.
6. Nirmal Kant Chakrabarti: *Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
7. P. K. Atri: *Policy and Planning in Criminology*, Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
8. Prabhat Chandra Tripathy: *Crime against Working Women*, APH Publishing Co., New Delhi.
9. Roger Hopkins Burke: *Introduction to Criminological Theory*, Lawman (Inc.) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
10. S. S. Srivastava: *Criminology and Criminal Administration*, Central Law Agency, New Delhi.
11. S. Saxena: *Crimes against Women and Protective Laws*, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
12. Victor Jupp, Pamela Daries & Peter Francis: *Doing Criminological Research*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
13. Different websites related to crime in India.

Law of Crimes – II
LL.M –II Semester
Paper Code- G060203T

Unit –I

- 1- Wagering War.
- 2- Sedition.
- 3- Unlawful Assembly & Rioting.
- 4- Promoting Enmity.

Unit –II

- 1- Giving False Evidence.
- 2- Public Nuisance.
- 3- Obscenity.
- 4- Rape.

Unit- III

- 1- Culpable Homicide & Murder.
- 2- Dowry Death. Kidnapping and Abduction.
- 3- Wrongful Restrain and Wrongful Confinement.

Unit-IV

- 1- Theft and Extortion.
- 2- Criminal Breach of Trust and Criminal Misappropriation.
- 3- Criminal Intimidation.
- 4- Robbery and Dacoity.

Socio-Economic Offences
LL.M –II Semester
Paper Code- G060204T

Unit-I

- 1- Concept and Evolution of Socio-Economic Offences in India.
- 2- Nature, Scope and Extent of Socio-Economic Offences in India.
- 3- Difference between Socio-Economic Offences and Traditional Crimes.
- 4- Important Committee Reports on Socio-Economic Offences in India.

Unit II

- 1- White Collar Crimes and Indian Law.
- 2- Organized Crimes and Indian Law.
- 3- Difference between White Collar Crimes and Organized Crimes.
- 4- The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Unit III

- 1- The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.
 - a- History of food Adulteration in India.
 - b- Definition of food, Adulterant, Contaminant, Food Business, Misbranded Food Authorities.
 - c- Offences and Penalties.
 - d- Adjudication and appeal.
- 2- The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
 - a- Definition of Aggrieved Person, Domestic Relationship, Domestic Violence, Shared Households.
 - b- Powers and Duties of Protection Officers, Service Providers etc.
 - c- Procedure for Obtaining Orders of Reliefs.
 - d- Miscellaneous.

- 1- The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989 definition of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and Atrocities.
 - a- Offence of Atrocities.
 - b- Presumption as to offences.
 - c- Externment.
 - d- Special Courts.
 - e- Miscellaneous.

Unit IV

- 1- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.
- 2- The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- 3- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988.

CLINICAL AND LEGAL EDUCATION

LL.M. III-Semester

Paper Code- G060301P

The Clinical Legal Education is a term which encompasses learning which is focused on enabling students to understand how the law works in action. This can be done by understanding real or realistic simulated case work. The Clinical Legal Education if properly channeled may help the students to gain their knowledge.

Unit-1

Defining Clinical Legal Education, Why Clinical Legal Education in India, Benefit of CLE, Types of Legal Clinics, History of CLE in India, Development of CLE in India.

Unit-2 Court Visit / Jail / Police Station

The student will learn the basics of client interviewing. At least two mock trials, one civil and one criminal will be conducted during court visit. The students shall also prepare a report noting his observations about the institutions visited.

Unit-3 Legal Literacy camps

“Legal Literacy camps” to sensitize the people regarding the rights & duties imposed by law. This can assist students in building significant institutional skill, public speaking and research skills.

Unit-4 Seminar Presentation

The students will be asked not only to organize seminar but also to take active participation in it.

Reading Materials:

- Kuljeet Kaur: Legal Education and Social Transformation
- Richard Lewis: Clinical Legal Education
- Madhav Menan: Clinical Legal Education, EBC.
- Aggrawal: Legal Education in India 1973

Criminology & Child Delinquency
LL.M –III Semester
Paper Code- G060204T

Unit –I

Introduction:

- 1- Nature, Definition, and Scope of Criminology.
- 2- Concept, Evolution and Elements of Crimes.
- 3- Schools of Criminology:
 - a- Pre- classical.
 - b- Classical.
 - c- Positive School.
 - d- Cartographic School.

Unit –II

Theories of Crime Causation

- 1- Anthropological Theory.
- 2- Sociological Theory.
- 3- Economic Theory.
- 4- Multifactor Theory

Unit- III

Crime: Under Different Shade

- 1- Traditional Crimes.
- 2- White Collar Crimes.
- 3- Organized Crimes.
- 4- Sex Offences and Offenders.
- 5- E- Crime.

Unit-IV

Juvenile Delinquency

- 1- Child Delinquency in Modern Perspective with Special reference to Juvenile Delinquency (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
- 2- National and International Provisions Related to (Care & Protection) of Children.

CYBER LAWS

LL.M. III-Semester
Paper Code- G060303 T

Unit-I

- 1- Computer and its impact in society.
- 2- Overview of computer and web technology.
- 3- Need for cyber law.

Unit-II

- 1- Meaning, definition and nature of cyber Crimes.
- 2- Genesis and evolution of cyber Crimes.
- 3- Aim and Objectives of IT Act, 2000
- 4- Contravention and Offences under I T Act.
- 5- Jurisdiction under IT Act, 2000

Unit-III

- 1- E-Governance,
- 2- E-Commerce and Trade, E- Contract,
- 3- Damages and Penalties.
- 4- Dispute Resolution: Adjudicating Officer, Cyber Appellate Tribunal

Unit-IV

- 1- Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 & Fundamental Rights
- 2- Right to access cyber space & Human Rights

Recommended Readings:

Justice Yatindra Singh : Cyber Laws
Jyoti Rattan : Cyber laws and Information Technology
Verma S.K. Mittal Raman : Legal Dimension of Cyber Space
Shreya Singhal vs U.O.I AIR 2015 Supreme Court 1523
KS Puttaswami v UOI, 2017 10 SC 1

WOMEN & LAW-I

LL.M. III-Semester Paper Code- G060304 T

Unit-I

History of Women and their Protection.

- 1- A Global History of Women's Rights.
- 2- Feminist Movement.
- 3- Empowerment of Women in National and International Prospective.

Unit- II

Rights of Women under Indian Constitution

- 1- Rights to Equality
- 2- Rights against Exploitation.
- 3- Rights to Maternity Relief.
- 4- Women and Human Rights.

Unit-III

Enactments for the Protection of Women

- 1- The Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- 2- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
- 3- Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Act, 1994.
- 4- The Surrogacy Regulation Act, 2021.

Unit- IV

International provisions related to Protection of Women

- 1- Convention on 'The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979 and its Optional Protocol of 1999'.
- 2- Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women, 1993. International Commission on Status of Women, 1993.

PENOLOGY: A THERAPEUTIC APPROACH
LL.M. IV- Semester
Paper Code- G060402T

Unit –I

Introduction

- 1- Purpose of Penology.
- 2- Theories of Punishment.
- 3- Capital Punishment

Unit –II

State Machineries for Criminal Justice System

- 1- Police.
- 2- Prison.
- 3- Parole.
- 4- Probation

Unit- III

Victimology

- 1- Victim.
- 2- Kinds of Victim.
- 3- Role of Victim in Crime Causation.
- 4- Compensation

Unit-IV

Sentencing System in India

- 1- Policies.
- 2- Rights of Accused.
- 3- Rehabilitation.

WOMEN & LAW-II

LL.M. III-Semester Paper Code- G060403T

Unit-I

Women in their respective Personal laws (Hindu and Muslim)

- 1- Marriage.
- 2- Dissolution of marriage.
- 3- Maintenance.

Unit-II

- 1- General Principles of inheritance
- 2- *Streedhan* and Women Estate.
- 3- Adoption and acknowledgement.

Unit-III

- 1- Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.
- 2- Cruelty against women.
- 3- Uniform Civil Code in Indian Constitution.

Unit-IV

- 1- National women commission in India
- 2- Family courts.
- 3- *Mahila* courts.

Internal Assessment
LL.M. IV- Semester
Paper Code- G060401P

Internal Assessment will containing of four components that is Micro Teaching, Research Paper, Book Review and Literature Survey of 100 Marks under the guidance of Head, the Department of Law.)

Dissertation & Viva-Voce
LL.M. IV- Semester
Paper Code- G060404P

(The Candidate will carry a Dissertational work of 100 Marks under the guidance and the supervision of guide / Supervisor nominated by head of the department. There shall be a Viva- Voce on the dissertation carrying 100 marks.)