



KAZI NAZRUL UNIVERSITY

LL.M **Department of Law**

Revised Syllabus as per Choice Based Credit System (C.B.C.S.)

Effective from the Year 2016-2018

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1. Affiliation: The proposed programme shall be governed by the Department of Law, Faculty of Law, Kazi Nazrul University, Asansol, Paschim Bardhaman, West Bengal.

2. Preamble: The Department of Law, Kazi Nazrul University is one of the emerging academic Departments of the Kazi Nazrul University which came into existence in the year 2015-2016. The Department focuses on quality teaching and research in law through the On-Campus Two Year Master of Law (LL.M) programme. Besides the traditional classroom lectures, the Department also uses diverse modes of teaching, like tutorials, group discussions, seminars, case study methods. The course also includes a scrupulous out-reaching programme, in order to equip the students with the practical experiences in the relevant field. Currently, there are three branches of specializations offered on Choice Based Credit System (CBCS). For producing the excellent educators in the field in Law of the future, equipping them with skills and adequate knowledge-bases, attempt has been made to incorporate academic and professional training in three principal domains of the discipline such as, A) Criminal Law and Criminology B) Constitutional Law and Legal Order and C) Environmental Law and Legal Order as specializations, apart from focusing on understanding of the Human Right aspect of Law and other research initiatives.

The Department is also regulating 3 years LL.B (Hons.) and 5 years B.A. LL.B (Hons.) as self-financing courses in two different Law Colleges. With a view to provide holistic perspective of legal education and research, the Department of Law continues its progressive orientation towards its integrative legal studies and research in Law.

In 2016, PhD programme was introduced with a view to switch on legal research in the Department.

In 2019, 5 years BALLBH and 5 years BCOMLLBH were introduced in the campus. The content of the courses are revised and new courses are added in accordance with the Bar Council of India Rules as well as UGC to cope with the national and international changes in law and policies. The quality education in Law programmes is given priority with the addition of innovation and technology.

3. **Vision:** Department of Law under Kazi Nazrul University started its journey in **2015** with a vision of promoting advanced studies and research in Law by offering two years full time LL.M course. In **2016** Department has introduced **CBCS** in its curriculum of LL.M. It is hoped that the Department would impart knowledge based quality education in law for the development of the country. With in very short period of time the department would dedicate itself to advancing human dignity, social welfare and justice by adopting an education policy having total quality management based on practical approach in legal studies.

4. **Objectives:** To achieve the above stated vision the following are the kept in mind as objectives

1. To provide the student with adequate knowledge and experience of the country's legal system,
2. To provide a scholarly and vibrant learning environment that enables staff and students to achieve personal and professional growth,
3. To inculcate in the students the ethical values in the life to their professional development,
4. In view of present Globalization to familiarize the students with a goal and objectives of International Law and also the applicability in the day to day transaction ,
5. Bring awareness among the students of their obligations towards earth and environment,
6. To give such education to the learners that caters to the needs of various employment opportunities to which the learners can have early access with equal opportunity,
7. To facilitate the promotion of research culture among faculty and students,
8. To promote scholarly achievements and reach the topmost position among the Universities imparting Advanced studies in Law.

5. **Structure of the Courses:** To achieve these objectives the proposed curriculum would have the following structure:

- A. Core (Foundational) Courses
- B. Electives (Specialization)
- C. Open Electives (Minor Elective Course)
- D. Soft Skill Development (Seminar Paper)

5 (A) Core Courses: These courses of the curriculum are designed to promote common educational efficiency without which a particular discipline cannot be taught. They are necessary as they facilitate the students to take up more specialized course of their choice later on later on. These are compulsory courses (UGC has not prescribed any subject for Law so we follow the UGC guidelines for other disciplines and CDC report which include subjects of inter-disciplinary as well as discipline centric)

5 (B) Elective Courses: These are optional course to be selected by a student for each specialization. For each specialization two courses are offered as disciplined specific and interdisciplinary in nature respectively.

5 (C) Open Elective OR Minor Elective: An elective course which is designed in such a manner that any student from any faculty including faculty of Law may opt this course with intention to seek exposure.

5 (D) Soft Skill Development: This course is designed as Seminar Presentation by using synchronies and asynchronies mode of e-platform for the skill development of the students of LL.M so that they can work in the global platform of academia.

6. Principles kept in mind while drafting the course:

- A. Excellent educational environment with limited academic as well as physical infrastructure
- B. Outstanding governance and management of huge course structure with credit system with few whole time faculty members and sufficient number of guest faculties.

7. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE: For Sem. I, II, III, IV (Individually)

Semester-I						
Course Code	Name	L – T- P	Credit	Marks		
LLMC101	Law and Social Transformation in India	4 -1- 0	5	100		
LLMC102	Legal Education and Legal Research Methodology-I	4 -1- 0	5	100		
LLMC103	Seminar Presentation I	0 – 2 - 6	5	100		
Major Elective: One area to be selected						
LLMMJE101	Spl. Area-1	Criminal Law and Criminology-I	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE102		Criminal Law and Criminology-II	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE103	Spl. Area-2	Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-I	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE104		Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-II	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE105	Spl. Area-3	Environmental Law and Legal Order-I	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE106		Environmental Law and Legal Order-II	4 -1- 0	5	100	
			Total Credits and Marks		25	500

Semester-II						
Course Code	Name	L – T- P	Credit	Marks		
LLMC201	Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges	4 -1- 0	5	100		
LLMC202	Legal Research Methodology-II, Law Teaching and Clinical Works	0 – 2 - 6	5	100		
LLMC203	Seminar Presentation I	0 – 2 - 6	5	100		
LLMMIE201	Human Rights and Indian Legal System	3-1-0	4	50		
Major Elective: One area to be selected						
LLMMJE201	Spl. Area-1	Criminal Law and Criminology-III	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE202		Criminal Law and Criminology-IV	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE203	Spl. Area-2	Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-III	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE204		Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-IV	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE205	Spl. Area-3	Environmental Law and Legal Order-III	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMMJE206		Environmental Law and Legal Order-IV	4 -1- 0	5	100	
			Total Credits and marks		29	50

Semester-III					
Course Code	Name	L – T- P	Credit	Marks	
LLMC301	Judicial Process	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMC302	Jurisprudence	4 -1- 0	5	100	
LLMC303	Seminar Presentation I	0-2 -6	5	100	
LLMMIE301	Human Rights and Judicial Activism	3 -1- 0	4	50	
Major Elective: One area to be selected					
LLMMJE301	Spl. Area-1	Criminal Law and Criminology-V	4 -1- 0	5	100
LLMMJE302		Criminal Law and Criminology-VI	4 -1- 0	5	100
LLMMJE303	Spl. Area-2	Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-V	4 -1- 0	5	100
LLMMJE304		Constitutional Law and Legal Oder-VI	4 -1- 0	5	100
LLMMJE305	Spl. Area-3	Environmental Law and Legal Order-V	4 -1- 0	5	100
LLMMJE306		Environmental Law and Legal Order-VI	4 -1- 0	5	100
Total Credits and Marks				29	50

Semester-IV					
Course Code	Name	L – T- P	Credit	Marks	
LLMC401	Dissertation	5 -2- 6	10	200	

Total Marks: 1700 + Marks of Minor Elective, Total Credit: 93

Table with reflection of Semester wise credit and marks:

Semester	Core Course			Elective Course			Open Elective Course			Soft Skill			Total Credits
	No. of papers	Credits	Marks	No. of papers	Credits	Marks	No. of papers	Credits	Marks	No. of papers	Credits	Marks	
Sem-I	1+1	5+5	200	1+1	5+5	200	NIL	NIL	NIL	1	5	100	25
Sem-II	1+1	5+5	200	1+1	5+5	200	1	4	50	1	5	100	29
Sem - III	1+1	5+5	200	1+1	5+5	200	1	4	50	1	5	100	29
Sem - IV	1	10	200	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	10

Total Marks: 1700 + Marks of Minor Elective, Total Credit: 93

8. Eligibility of Admission: The Admission to LL.M Programme will be governed by the guidelines of the University and the Higher Education Department of the Government of West Bengal as framed from time to time. Eligibility of admission shall be decided by the Admission Committee of the University and the whole process is conducted through ICT

9. Assessment of Student's performance and scheme of examination

- A. For Semester I, Semester II, & Semester-III. 20 marks from each course is examined on the basis of continuous assessment of each students while for rest 80 marks of each course students have to appear for end semester examination. In Seminar Presentations course in each semester and For Law teaching and clinical work course, 60 marks is for Practical internal Continuous Assessment of each students while for the rest 40 marks for each afore-said courses each student has to appear for end semester practical examination.
- B. For Semester- IV, 150 marks are allocated for thesis writing and 50 marks is allocated for Presentations and Viva –Voce. For evaluation of thesis, both internal and external experts are appointed.

10. Pass percentage and promotion criteria: The competent authority of examination is the final authority through its rule to decide the Pass percentage and promotion criteria on the basis of UGC norms as amended from time to time.

10 (A): Semester to Semester Progression:

As per University Regulation..

B. Conversion of Marks into Grades:

As per University rules

C. Grade Points:

Grade points shall be determined as per the Grade point table as per University Examination rule.

D. CGPA Calculation:

As per University Examination guidelines

E. Division of Degree into Class: As per University guidelines

F. Attendance Requirement:

A Candidate shall have to attend minimum 75 % of lectures delivered for appearing at the end Semester Examination of any of the Semesters.

G . Span Period: As per University rule in this regard.

11. Course Content: Semester wise

LL.M (Semester I)

Course Details: CC- 1

Course name: Law and Social Transformation in India

Course Code: LLMC101

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objective:

1. Awareness of Indian approaches to social, economical and political problems in the context of Law as a means of social control and change.
2. Spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law
3. To spell out and assess the role and task of the legislature in contemporary Indian in the context of the estate ideals of secularism, democracy and socialism.
4. To identify role of Law in contemporary Indian society as a tool of empowerment of the disadvantaged sections of society its achievement, failures and limitations.
5. To explain the principles, goals and objectives of legislative formulations.
6. To spell out various factors involved in and responsible for legislative formulations.

Learning Outcome:

1. To point out and explain effectiveness of legislation as a State-tool for shaping society and peoples life in modern societies.
2. To understand the legislative trends and policy in present context.
3. Examine the specific problem from the socio-legal perspective and suggest suitable amendments in current law to make law more effective and meaningful.

Contents

Unit-I. Law and Social Change

- i) Law as an instrument of social change.
- ii) Law as the product of traditions and culture. Criticism and evaluation in the light of Colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

Unit-II. Divisive Factors and the Law

- i) Religion ,Language, Caste, Regionalism,

Unit-III. Modernisation and the Law

- i) Modernisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.
- ii) Modernisation of social institutions through law.
- iii) Reform of family law
- iv) Agrarian reform - Industrialisation of agriculture.
- v) Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation - Industrialisation v. Environmental protection.
- vi) Reform of court processes.. Criminal law: Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims.
- vii) Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lok adalats.
- viii) Prison reforms

Unit-IV. Democratic decentralization and Local Self-government

- i) Alternative approaches to law
- ii) The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya--- Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave; Jayaprakash Narayan
- iii) Surrender of dacoits: Concept of Grama Nyayalayas.
- iv) Socialist thought on law and justice: An enquiry through Constitutional debates
- v) The right to property.
- vi) Indian Marxist critique of law and justice.
- vii) Naxalite movement: causes and cure.

Unit V. Classification on the ground of Sex:

- i) Women, Children and Others

Suggested Readings

1. Marc Galanter (ed). *Law and Society in Modern India*. (1997). Oxford, New Delhi.
2. Baxi, Upendra,. *The Crisis of Indian Legal System*. (1982). Vikas Publication.
3. Baxi, Upendra (ed). *Law and Poverty: Critical Essays*. (1988). Tripathi, Bombay.
4. Manushi, A Journal About Women and Society.
5. Duncan Derret. *The State, Religion and Law in India*. (1999). Oxford. New Delhi.
6. M.P.Singh, *Constitution of India* (2008). 11th Ed. Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
7. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta. *Law and Menace of Child Labour*. (2000). Anmol Publications, New Delhi.
8. Savitri Gunasekhare. *Children, Law and Justice* (1997) Sage Publications.
9. Indian Law Institute, *Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections*. Tripathi, (1988).
10. M. P.Jain. *Outlines of Indian Legal History*. (1993). Tripathi, Bombay.
11. Agnes Flavia, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India* (1999) Oxford, New Delhi.
12. Ved Kumari, *Offences Against Women in Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Kumar Singh* (ed) Towards Legal Literacy An Introduction to Law in India PP.78-94 (2008) Oxford, New Delhi.
13. Virendra Kumar: *Dynamics of Reservation Policy: Towards a More Inclusive Social Order* 50, Journal of the Indian Law Institute PP 478-517 (2007).
14. Virendra Kumar, '*Minorities' Right to Run Educational Institutions*: T.M.A Pai Foundation in Perspective 45, Journal of the Indian Law Institute PP 200-238 (2003)

Course Details: CC- 2

Course name: Legal Education and Legal Research Methodology-I

Course Code: LLMC102

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To produce efficient lawyers, judges, legal teachers and ensure the scientific development of legal system in our society
2. To Provide an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programmes like organization of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.
1. To produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarize himself/herself with the different systems of legal education.
2. To open new avenues in legal research and Law teaching.

Learning Outcomes:

This course is expected to provide:

1. The minimum knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research.
2. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course.
3. The framework of Legal education and the various methods of imparting legal education.

Contents

Unit-I. Legal Education:

- i) Objectives of Legal Education
- ii) Historical Evolution of Legal Education
- iii) Modes and law Teaching in India: Critical Evaluation

Unit-II. Clinical Legal education

- i) Clinical Legal Education, legal aid & legal literacy in the period of pre-globalisation and post globalisation

- ii) The role of BCI & National Law Universities in development of legal education in India

Unit-III. Legal Research Methodology

- i) Meaning and characteristic of research and legal research
- ii) Indian background of legal research
- iii) Methods/tools of legal research: Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal research
- iv) Research Design
- v) The nature and type of legal research

Unit- IV. Research Methods

- i) Identification and Formulation of Research Problem: Identification and Formulation of Research Problem
- ii) Developing hypotheses and research questions
- iii) Sampling design
- iv) Source of data: primary and secondary

Unit- V. Finding the Law

- i) Citation
- ii) Case citation
- iii) Law Report
- iv) Soft skill in law: Software Packages, practical exercises

Suggested Readings

1. Goode, W. J. & Hatt, P. K. (1962) *Methods of Social Research*, McGraw Hill, New York.
2. S. N. Jain, *Legal Research & Methodology* I.L.I.(1983) Publication, Ed., Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. S.K. Agrawal (edn) , *Legal Education in India* (1973).
4. Upendra Baxi, '*Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff*, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
5. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute (2001) 2nd Edition.
6. Swati Sinha, *Legal Education in India: New Horizons* (Manav Prakashan, Kolkata

Course Details: CC- 3

Course name: Seminar Presentations-I

Course Code: LLMC103

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [60 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To develop presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual clarity of the Students

Learning Outcomes

1. To equip students with presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual idea which in turn enable them to excel in their professional fields

Contents

Students have to make seminar presentations on the topics (One topic from each core and selected Major Elective course) provided by the Department by using synchronies and asynchronies mode of e-platform before the class.

The Seminar presentation shall be evaluated by faculty members.

Major Elective (Specialization Areas)

Course Details: MJE-1

Course Name: Criminal Law and Criminology-I

(General Principles of Criminal Law)

Course Code: LLMMJE101

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To study the general principles of criminal law their development.
2. To acquaint the students with modern trends in criminal law in
3. To explain the principles as applied in India and as elaborated through judicial pronouncement

Learning outcomes:

This Course will provide:

1. an understanding of the modern trends and developments in criminal law and the need for changes in Indian criminal law in the present socio-economic context
2. A well conversant Knowledge with the principles of Criminal law
3. Familiarity with leading cases and the capacity to evaluate the judicial role in the evolution of principles would-be necessary.

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i) Nature and Definition of Crime
- ii) Aims of Criminal Law
- iii) Principles of legality
- iv) Harm principle of J.S. Mill
- v) Test of Criminality
- vi) Presumption of innocence
- vii) Traditional and modern approach to crime

Unit-II: Constituent Elements of Crime

- i) Human being
- ii) *Actus reus*: External element of crime
- iii) *Mens rea*: concept and relevance
- iv) *Mens rea* in the Indian Penal Code
- v) Causation in crime
- vi) Principles of Ordinary Hazard
- vii) Principle of Reasonable Foresight

Unit-III: Criminal Responsibility

- i) Basis of responsibility
- ii) Prospective and retrospective responsibility
- iii) Criminal responsibility and citizenship
- iv) Criminal responsibility for thoughts, emotion, character, intended and expected outcomes, risks: Foreseen and unforeseen, omission
- v) Strict liability, Vicarious liability and Joint liability
- vi) Corporate criminal responsibility

Unit-IV: Specific Offences

- i) Attempt
- ii) Abetment
- iii) Criminal conspiracy
- iv) Culpable homicide and murder
- v) Offences against women and children: Dowry Deaths, Sexual Offences, Human Trafficking
- vi) Offences against property: theft, Extortion, Robbery, and Dacoity, Cheating

Unit-V: General Defences

- i) Insanity
- ii) Infancy
- iii) Mistake
- iv) Necessity
- v) Consent
- vi) Self-defence

Suggested Readings

Books:

1. R A Duff, *Answering for Crime (Responsibility and Liability in Criminal Law)*, (Hart Publishing)
2. Francis G. Jacobs, *Criminal Responsibility*, (London School of Economics and Political Science.)
3. K.I. Vibhute, *PSA Pillai's Criminal Law*, (Lexis Nexis Butterworth)
4. Baker Denis J., *Glanville Williams, Text Book of Criminal Law*, (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.)
5. Smith and Hogan, *Criminal Law* (Oxford University Press)
6. Turner, *Kenny's Outline of Criminal Law*, (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.)
7. KD Gaur, *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials*, (Lexis Nexis, Butterworth)
8. KD Gour, *Criminal Law And Criminology*, (Deep & Deep Publication, Delhi)
9. Russell on Crimes (in two vols.), (Universal Law Publishing co. Pvt. Ltd.)
10. K.N.C. Pillai, *General Principles of Criminal Law*, (Eastern Book Company)

Articles:

1. Eric Colvin, "Causation in Criminal Law" 1 *Bond LL* (1989).
2. R.M. Parkins, "A Rationale of Mens Rea," (1938-39) 52 *Hav. L R* 905.
3. V.B. Bakhale, "Is mens rea an essential ingredient of criminal liability?," AIR 1965 (Journal) 105.
4. R.C. Nigam, "Meaning of Crime", 1968 *Indian Advocate* 48.
5. M.D. Vidwans, "Basis of Criminal Liability", AIR 1962 (Journal) 74.
6. K.M. Sharma, "Defence of Insanity in Indian Criminal Law", (1965) 7 *LLJ* 325.
7. Paul H. Robinson, "A Functional Analysis of Criminal Law" (1994). *Faculty Scholarship*. Paper 610 (North-western University Law Review).
8. T. K. Bhaskar and V. Umakanth, "Corporate Criminality and Law," Vol. 38:2, *JILI* 218 (1996).

Course Details: MJE-2

Course name: Criminal Law and Criminology-II

(Law and Organised Crime)

Course Code: LLMMJE102

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To clarify the purpose and role of Criminology as a social science.
2. To spell out correlation between the fact of deviational conduct and law as a process of control.
3. To explain the role and relevance of deviation in society.
4. To specify causative pressures those inhibit or encourage deviational behaviour.

Learning Outcomes:

At the successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Aware of the perspectives of Criminology and Criminal law.
2. To comprehend meaning and relevance of deviational conduct in civilized societies.
3. To appreciate and evaluate the established theories of crime causation and to be acquainted with prominent events, factors and pressures responsible for anti-social conduct in modern Indian society

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i) Concept of Organised Crime
- ii) Characteristics of organised crime
- iii) Types of organised crime
- iv) Criminal politician-nexus
- v) Modus operandi of organised crime
- vi) Organised crimes in India

Unit-II: Terrorism

- i) Definition of 'Terrorism' and International Law: Radiological, Biological, Chemical and Nuclear Terrorism
- ii) Terrorism and general principles of International Law

- iii) International measures to counter Terrorism
- iv) National measures to counter Terrorism

Unit-III: Child Paedophilia

- i) Background, causes and Impact of Child Paedophilia
- ii) International legal framework and Child Paedophilia
 - a) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (Arts. 1, 19, 34, 35, 43 &44)
 - b) Optional Protocol on the sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (Protocol to CRC)
 - c) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999
- iii) National legal framework to combat child paedophilia: Indian Scenario
 - a) Indian Penal Code
 - b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act, 2012

Unit-IV: (a) Communal Violence

- i) Problems of Communal Violence
- ii) Role of police and communal violence in India
- iii) Communal Violence and the Criminal Justice System
- iv) Communal Violence – causes and cures

(b) Trafficking in Persons

- i) Defining trafficking in persons v. smuggling of migrants
- ii) UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children
- iii) National legal framework to combat trafficking

Unit-V: Cyber Crime

- i) Describing Cyber Crime
- ii) Development and typology of Cyber Crime
- iii) Impact of Cyber Crime offences
- iv) Challenges in fighting Cyber Crime : General and Legal
- v) Cyber Crime and the Criminal Justice System
- vi) Cyber Crime Prevention: National and International strategies

Suggested Reading

Books

1. Dr. M. Ponnaian, *Criminology and Penology*, (PR Books)
2. Pablo Antonio Fernández-Sánchez (ed.), *International Legal Dimension of Terrorism*, (2009).
3. SMA Qadari, Ahamad Siddique's *Criminology and penology* (Eastern Book Company)
4. Genevieve Lennon, Clive Walker, *Routledge Handbook of Law and Terrorism*, (Routledge)
5. Jessica Elliott, *The Role of Consent in Human Trafficking*, (Routledge)
6. UN comprehensive study on Cyber crime (2013)
7. Karen Evans, *Community and the Problem of Crime*, (Routledge)
8. Shlomo Giora Shoham, Paul Knepper & Martin Kett (Ed.), *International Handbook of Criminology* (CRC Press)
9. Ram Ahuja, *Criminology* (Rawat Publication)
10. Jonathan Clough, *Principles Of Cyber Crime*, (Routledge)

Articles and Reports

1. Sridevi Pannikar, "Child Sexual Tourism: An overview of the domestic and international response," II *DLR* (S) (2005)
2. Usha Razdan, "Child Paedophilia And International Travel And Tourism: An Unholy Nexus," VOL. 48:4, *JILI* 540 (2006)
3. Anil Kalhan, Gerald P. Conroy *et al*, "Colonial Continuities: Human Rights, Terrorism and Securities Laws in India" 20 (1) *Colum. J. of Asian L.* 93 (2006).
4. Ujjwal Kumar Singh, "Mapping Anti-terror Legal Regime in India" in Victor V. Ramraj, Michael Hor *et al* (eds.), *Global Anti-terror Law and Policy* (Cambridge University Press, 2012).
5. Law Commission of India, *146th Report on Sale of Women and Children* (1993).
6. United Nation Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime, 2000 and Related Protocols

Course Details: MJE-1

**Course name: Constitutional Law and legal Order-I
(Indian Constitution and its working)**

Course Code: LLMMJE103

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To give comprehensive idea of the juristic basis, scope and content of each Fundamental Right as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, the limitations placed on the right, and an evaluation of the manner in which the judiciary has attempted to establish a balance between Fundamental Rights and State Control.
2. Importance of directives principles of State Policy as laying down the perspective for the preferred values of the society, and their relationship to Fundamental Rights would also be studied.
3. To critically study the value system emanating from the fundamental rights in the social context of their functioning.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Beside familiarity with the Indian Constitutional provisions, the students would also be expected to make a comparative study of the basic concepts, in the area of Fundamental Rights and Centre-State Relations from other Constitutions.
2. A thorough knowledge of leading cases and other relevant materials and the capacity to appreciate evaluate the same would be essential.
3. The capacity to apply the principles to problems, actual or imaginary, and to suggest viable solutions to them, would also be expected.

Contents

Unit-I

- i) Constitution, Constitutional Law, Constitutionalism: Concepts

Unit-II

- i) Historical evolution of Constitutional Governance in Indian: From 1935 to till date

Unit-III

- i) Rule of law and the working of limited government in India

Unit-IV

- i) Judicial System and Constitutional Governance
- ii) Judicial Appointment
- iii) Judicial Activism
- iv) Writ Jurisdiction.

Unit-V

- i) Emergency provisions and the working of Indian Constitution.

Suggested Reading:

1. Durga Das Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*(in Ten Volumes), (Lexis Nexis Butterworth)
2. H.M Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (In Three Volumes), (Universal Law Publishing)
3. Prof. MP Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, (Wadhwa)
4. TK Tope's , *Constitutional Law of India*, (Eastern Book Company)
5. VN Shukla, *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company)
6. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The cornerstone of a nation* (Oxford University press)

Course Details: MJE-2

Course name: Constitutional Law and Legal Order-II

(Comparative Constitutional Law)

Course Code: LLMMJE104

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To study the Centre-State relations in India in all their aspects, the conflict they have generated and the possible solutions.
2. Since the contents and the limits of the above provisions have essentially been worked out through the decisions of superior courts, the emphasis would be on the analysis devaluation of the leading decisions and other materials in the context of societal needs, and the extent to which our policy has succeeded in balancing the various

Learning outcomes:

1. To assess the constitutional value of our country.
2. To educate some people about the true meaning of federalism
3. To understand the socio political culture of our country.

Contents

Unit-I

- i) Requisite conditions of Federalism: Patterns of Federal Government of USA and Australia
- ii) Federal Control v. State Autonomy

Unit-II

- i) The changing dimension of modern Federal Constitution: New Trends in Federalism. National Supremacy.
- ii) Cooperative Federalism.

Unit-III

- i) The scheme of the distribution of powers: India, USA and France

Unit-IV

- i) Scope of the Constitutional Power: Amending process and pr

ii)

iii) process in action; Judicial response (India, USA and Australia)

Unit-V

i) State and Citizens: India & USA with special reference to balancing of power and rights

Suggested reading:

1. Durga Das Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*(in Ten Volumes), (Lexis Nexis Butterworth)
2. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Wadhawa,)
3. D.D.Basu, *Comparative Federalism* (Lexis Nexis, 2007).
4. M.P. Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 2011).
5. Vicki C. Jackson, Mark V. Tushnet, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed. Foundation Press, 2006).
6. Dr. Subhash C Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law, 2004).

Course Details: MJE-1

**Course name: Environmental Law and Legal Order-I
(Environment and Development: Law and Policy)**

Course Code: LLMMJE105

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To make students understand the general legal principles and Historical Development of environmental jurisprudence in Indian
2. To provide Students with a framework for understanding and analysing environmental law and Legislations in India

Learning Outcomes

Students will have the knowledge:

1. To know the origins and sources of environmental laws, and understand how and by whom environmental laws are made.
2. To understand the key principles of environmental laws and legislations in India.
3. To understand the Judicial Approach towards policy and values in environmental law.

Contents

Unit-I

- i) Historical Development of environmental jurisprudence: From classical Vedic age to modern era

Unit-II

- i) Environmental Jurisprudence & Constitutional Provisions

Unit-III

- i) Principles of environmental protection in India

Unit-IV

- i) Indian Judiciary on Environmental policy in India

Unit-V

- i) Environmental Legislations: An analytical study with special reference to Air Act, Water Act, Wild Life Protection Act, Biological Diversity Act.

Suggested Readings

1. Simon Ball and Stuart Bell, *Environmental Law* (Universal Law Publishing Co.).
2. J. Lal, *Commentaries on Water, Air pollution Law* (Law Publishers).
3. Kailash Thakur, *Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India* (Deep & Deep).
4. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India* (Butterworth).
5. P. S. Jaswal, *Environmental Law* (Allahabad Law Agency).
6. S. Santhakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law* (Wadhawa).

Course Details: MJE-2

Course name: Environmental Law and Legal Order-II

(Environmental Management and Law)

Course Code: LLMMJE106

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To evaluate the concepts of environment and environmentalism
2. To Provide Students with the knowledge of environmental management, Preventive laws, and Judicial approach in India
3. To provide an insight to students into the environmental concern at the global level
4. Understanding the emerging Environmental Issues and the viability of posited solutions

Learning Outcomes

1. To comprehend the preventive and regulatory mechanisms in India
2. To Understand the International Legal Order and emerged fundamental issues relating to environment issues
3. To apply law to any given factual problem relating to environment, planning, development, and pollution

Contents

Unit-I

- i) Environment
- ii) Environmentalism,

Unit-II

- i) Environmental Management and Law: Conceptual Development

Unit-III

- i) Prevention and Control of pollution: Legislative, Executive and Judicial approach in India

Unit-IV

- i) Global legal order and Environmental Pollution

Unit-V

- i) Environmental Management and the Law of Torts

Suggested Readings

1. P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law (Allahabad Law Agency)
2. S. Santhakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law* (Wadhawa)
3. U.N., *Our Common Future: The World Commission on Environment and Development* (Oxford University Press, 1987).
4. Lang Winfried (ed.), *Sustainable Development and International Law* (1995)
5. Khosho, *Environmental Concerns and Strategies*, (1988) Ashish, Delhi.
6. Armin Rozencranz, et.al. (eds.), *Environmental policy and Law in India* (Oxford)

Semester-II

Course Details: CC- 4

Course name: Indian Constitutional Law: New Challenges

Course Code: LLMC201

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To provide an insight to students into the new trends of Indian Constitution for meaningful understanding of legal system and processes.
2. To provide an exposure to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development in India

Learning Outcomes

1. To familiarise the students the mechanism of judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social needs
2. To understand the working of Indian Constitution towards the legal system and processes that leads to constitutional developments
3. To study about new challenges and perspectives of constitutional developments

Contents

Unit-I. Federalism

- i) Creation of new States
- ii) Allocation and share of resources- distribution of grant-in-aid
- iii) Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states
- iv) Directions of the centre to the state under Article 356 and 365
- v) Special status of certain states
- vi) "State": Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization, globalisation and privatisation

Unit-II. Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development

- i) Freedom of Speech and expression
 - a) Right to broadcast and telecast
 - b) Convergent Media: Prasar Bharti
 - c) Impact of Information Technology Act, 2000
- ii) Right to Strikes, *hartal* and *bandh*

Unit-III. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies

- i) Reading directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights
 - a) Compensation Jurisprudence
 - b) Right to education and impact of privatisation on right to education
 - c) Right to equality and impact of privatisation on affirmative action
- ii) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and State control: critical analysis of Pai Foundation & its aftermath.

Unit-IV. Separation of power: Stress and strains

- i) Judicial activism and judicial restraint
- ii) PIL: Implementation
- iii) Judicial independence
 - a) Appointment, transfer and removal of judges
- iv) Accountability: Executive and judicial, Tribunals

Unit-V. Democratic Process

- i) Nexus of politics with criminals and the business,
- ii) Election process; Election Commission: status; electoral reforms, coalition government; stability, durability, corrupt practices, grass root democracy

Suggested Readings

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the materials obviously depends upon the latest development. Therefore, students are suggested to gather materials from constitutional law text books, case laws, studies and reports, research papers and articles.

Course Details: CC- 5

Course name: Research Methodology-II, Law teaching and Clinical Work

Course Code: LLMC202

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [60 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. It focused on enabling students to understand how the law work in action.
2. It serves as a link between the law and social justice issues.
3. To acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research.
4. Practical training will be imparted through regular training programme.
5. expected to know the framework of Legal education

Learning Outcome:

1. It bridges the gap between theory and practice. It increases legal knowledge and practical experience.
2. The students must be practically oriented to use the legal knowledge in various fields. Such as classroom teaching, empirical field research& consultancy etc. and combining all for development of discipline of law.
3. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio-legal problems.

Contents

Unit I :Specific Style of Footnoting used in Legal Education: APA, ILI, Oxford

Unit II: Law Teaching

Unit III: Doctrinal Research

Unit IV: Non Doctrinal Research

Unit V: Legal Aid

Suggested Readings

1. Goode, W. J. & Hatt, P. K. (1962) *Methods of Social Research*, McGraw Hill, New York.
2. S. N. Jain, *Legal Research & Methodology* I.L.I.(1983) Publication, Ed.: Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
3. S.K. Agrawal (edn) , *Legal Education in India* (1973).
4. Upendra Baxi, '*Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff*, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
5. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute (2001) 2nd Edition.
6. Swati Sinha, *Legal Education in India: New Horizons* (Manav Prakashan, Kolkata

Course Details: CC- 6
Course name: Seminar Presentations-II

Course Code: LLMC203

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [60 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To develop presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual clarity of the Students

Learning Outcomes

1. To equip students with presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual idea which in turn enable them to excel in their professional fields

Contents

Students have to make seminar presentations on the topics (One topic from each core and selected Major Elective course) provided by the Department by using synchronies and asynchronies mode of e-platform before the class.

The Seminar presentation shall be evaluated by faculty members.

Major Elective

Course Details: MJE-3

Course Name: Criminal Law and Criminology-III

(Penology: Treatment of Offenders)

Course Code: LLMMJE201

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To spell out commonly known punitive policies.
2. To state historical and social explanation and nature of commonly used agencies and institutions for detection and prevention of crime and for dealing with the offenders after the crime is committed.
3. To assess the role and nature of governmental and other agencies for meeting crime in India

Learning outcomes:

1. To be familiar with the evaluation of major punitive policies and modes of execution.
2. To be familiar with the machinery of crime control in India and be able to critically evaluate its success and shortcomings.

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i) Concept of Penology
- ii) Philosophical Justifications and Penology

Unit-II: Punishment

- i) Conceptual analysis of punishment
- ii) Limits of punishment
- iii) Theories of punishment: Retributive, Deterrent, Utilitarian, Behavioural Prevention, Reformatory, Expiatory
- iv) Punishment under Indian Penal Code

- v) Modern view on Punishment

Unit-III: Sentencing approaches

- i) Alternative to Imprisonment
- ii) Sentencing: habitual offenders, White Collar Crime, Juveniles

Unit-IV: Capital Sentence

- i) Constitutional treatment and death sentencing
- ii) International standard for death penalty: efforts of UN and other International Organisations
- iii) Capital sentencing and discretion in India: Constitutionality and “rare of rarest” Principle
- iv) Law reforms proposal

Unit-V: The Prison System

- i) Jurisprudence of Prison system
- ii) Prison structure and Prison management
- iii) Prison labours, Open Prisons and women prisoners
- iv) Problems of Prisons
- v) Restructuring Prison: Present position and future outlook
- vi) Dynamics of Prisons: Probation and Parole

Suggested readings

Books:

1. HLA Hart, *Punishment and Responsibility* (1968)
2. Alen Norrie, *Punishment, Responsibility and Justice: A Relational Critique* (Oxford university Press)
3. Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology and Penology* (2011)
4. John Lewis Gillin, *Criminology and Penology* (Appleton-Century-Crofts, INC, New York).
5. RC Nigam, *Law of Crimes in India: Principles of Criminal Law*, Vol. 1 (Asia Publishing House)
6. Herbert L, Packer, *The Limits of Criminal Sanction* (1968)
7. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law*, (R.Campray & Co., Calcutta, 1990).
8. U. Baxi (ed.), *Law and Poverty: Critical Essays* (1988)
9. KNC Pillai, *General Principles of Criminal Law* (Eastern Book Company)
10. Dr. M Ponnaian, *Criminology and Penology* (PR Books)

Articles:

1. KI Vibhute, "Delay In Execution Of Death Sentence As An Extenuating Factor And The Supreme Court Of India: Jurisprudence And Jurists' Prudence", Vol. 35:3, *JILI* 122(1993)
2. BB Pande, "Face to Face with Death Sentence: The Supreme Court's Legal and Constitutional Delimmas" (1979) 4 SCC 714
3. Ariane M Schreiber "States that Kill: Discretion and the Death Penalty—A Worldwide Perspective," *Cornell International Law Journal*: Vol. 29: Iss. 1, Article 7 (1996).
4. , Marc O DeGirolami., "Against Theories of Punishment: The Thought of Sir James Fitzjames Stephen" Faculty Publications. Paper 92 (2012).
5. Gargi Roy, "Is Capital Punishment Acceptable?", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, Vol. 4 No. 2 [Special Issue – January 2014]
6. Jackson Toby, "Is Punishment Necessary", 55 *J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci.* 332 (1964)
7. Julian P. Alexander, "Philosophy of Punishment", 13 *J. Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology* 235 (May 1922 to February 1923)
8. Kent Greenawalt, "Punishment", 74 *J. Crim. L. & Criminology* 343 (1983)
9. Joel Meyer, "Reflections on Some Theories of Punishment", 59 *J. Crim. L. Criminology & Police Sci.* 595 (1968)
10. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second .Report Cn, 3 (1971)

Course Details: MJE-4

Course name: Criminal Law and Criminology-IV

**(Applied Criminology)
Course Code: LLMMJE202**

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objective:

1. To enable a student to apply different theories of criminology to make in depth study of crime and criminal activity.
2. To understand the Criminology and its impact on public policy
3. To understand the role played by Police, Crime and Applied Criminology
4. To establish our own sentencing approach based on psychological approach of crime.

Learning outcome:

1. It is expected that this course will give a fresh look on applied form of criminology.
2. Students will utilize this course for examine of witness, client etc.
3. Students will become good councilor etc

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i) Criminology in its applied form
- ii) Subject matter of Criminology
- iii) Application of Criminological approaches
- iv) Criminology and its impact on public policy
- v) Evidence-based policy and prevention of crime
- vi) Psychiatry as applied to Criminology

Unit-II: (a)Policing, Crime and Applied Criminology

- i) Policing and Criminological theory
- ii) Key models of policing
- iii) Policing in 21st century

- iv) Training and cultural change
- v) Hot spot policing programme and prevention of crime

(b)Prison and Penal Policy

- i) Prison objectives and problems
- ii) Justification of punishment: Desert, incapacitation or deterrence, and rehabilitation
- iii) Prisons today: overcrowding and hygiene
- iv) Women in prison
- v) Older persons in prison
- vi) Does prison work?
- vii) Open prisons and other trends

Unit-III: Youth, Crime and Justice

- i) Crime trends among youth: Genesis and characteristics
- ii) Applied Criminology and rational policy
- iii) Politicization and irrational punitiveness
- iv) The ‘New Youth Justice’: Selectively Applied Criminology
- v) Applied Criminology and progressive youth justice: limits and potential
- vi) Community intervention and youth crime

Unit-IV: (a) Restorative Justice

- i) Introduction: Is Criminal Justice restorative?
- ii) The nature and influence of restorative justice
- iii) Victims and restorative justice within the Criminal Justice System

(b) Corporate Crime, its Victims and Criminology

- i. Criminology, Victimology and Corporate Crime
- ii. State responses to Corporate Crime and Victimization
- iii. Invisible corporate crimes and victimisation : State responses
- iv. Understanding Corporate accountability and challenges to the applied Criminologists

Unit-V: Cyber Criminology

- i. Deviance and Criminal sub-culture in cyber space
- ii. Internet as a terrorist’s tools: a Social learning perspective
- iii. Digital piracy: self-control theory and Rational choice theory
- iv. Cyber Victimization: theoretical perspective

- v. Human rights infringement in digital age

Suggested Reading

Books

1. Brian Stout, Joe Yates, Brian Williams (ed.), *Applied Criminology* (Sage Publications)
2. Dr. M. Ponnaian, *Criminology and Penology*, (PR Books)
3. SMA Qadari, Ahamad *Siddique's Criminology and Penology* (Eastern Book Company)
4. Joseph Ronald, *Applied Criminology: concept, theories and applications* (Neha Publishers & Distributors (2012))
5. Dr. Ram Naresh Chaud, *Introduction to Applied Criminology*, KOROS (2014)
6. Brain Williams, *Study Guide for Applied Criminology*, Cram101 (16 July 2011)
7. Barry S. Cooper, *Applied Issues in investigative, interviewing, eye-witness memory, and credibility assessment*, (Springer; 2013 edition)
8. Karim Villani, *Applied Crime Analysis* (Butterworth-Heinemann)
9. Eric J. Fritsch, *Applied Research Methods In Criminal Justice And Criminology*, (McGraw-Hill Higher Education)
10. K. Jaishankar, *Cyber Criminology* (CRC Press)
11. Wayne Morrison, *Theoretical Criminology: from modernity to post-modernism*, (Cavendish Publishing Limited).

Articles:

1. Denis Szabo, Marc Leblanc and Andre Normandeau, "Applied Criminology and Government Policy: Future Perspectives and Conditions of Collaboration, Issues in Criminology," Vol. 6, No. 1 (WINTER 1971), pp. 55-83
2. Guy g. Fernald, "The Importance of Character Study in Criminology," 11 J. Am. Inst. Crim. L. & Criminology 107 May 1920 to 1921.
3. Denis Szabo, "Comparative Criminology," 66 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 366 (1975).
4. Janet Chan, "The Future of Criminology: An Introduction," 8 Current Issues Crim. Just. 7 1996-1997
5. Clarence Ray Jeffery, "Pioneers in Criminology," 50 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 3 1959-1960.
6. Fritz Schmidl, "Psychological and Psychiatric Concepts in Criminology," 37 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 37 (1946-1947).
7. Jerome Hall, "Some Basic Problems in Criminology" (1933). *Articles by Maurer Faculty*. Paper 1467.
8. B. Sharon Byrd, "Kant's Theory of Punishment: Deterrence in its Threat; Retribution in its Execution" 8 *Law and Philosophy* 151-200(1989).
9. Susan L. Smith Cunnien, "Restorative Justice in the Criminal Justice Curriculum" 12 *Journal of Criminal Justice Administration* (2001)

Course Details: MJE-3

Course name: Constitutional Law and Legal Order-III

(Civil and political rights: India, USA & UK)

Course Code: LLMMJE203

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To understand our own rights under Constitutional Set up.
2. To find out the places where the concept of right will be balanced with duty as provided under the legislative set ups of different countries.

Learning Outcomes:

1. It is expected that the present comparative study will provide various new issues of research.
2. The study will make us feel the good gestures and futuristic approach of Constitutional makers of our country.

Contents

Unit-I

- i) Constitutional basis for protection of individual rights

Unit-II

- i) Balance between individual liberty and social needs: To whom and against whom rights are available and suspension of rights

Unit-III

- i) Right to equality: General Principles. Protective discrimination with special reference to the emerging judicial response to the problems of group inequalities (Comparative study of judicial decisions of the Indian and American Courts)

Unit-IV

- i) Freedom of Speech and Expression: Constitutional outlook in India and America

Unit-V

- i) Liberty of media as interpreted by the Indian Supreme Court and the interpretation of the freedom guaranteed to media by the 1st Amendment of the American Constitution.

Suggested Readings

1. Prof. MP Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, (Wadhwa)
2. TK Tope's , *Constitutional Law of India*, (Eastern Book Company)
3. VN Shukla, *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company)
4. Granville Austin, *Indian Constitution: The cornerstone of a nation* (Oxford University press)
5. Justice Palok Basu, *Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights Under the Indian Constitution and Allied Laws* (2002)
6. Subash C. Jain, *The Constituion of India, Select Issues and Perceptions* (Taxmann-2000).

Course Details: MJE-4

Course name: Constitutional Law and Legal Order-IV

(Mass Media Law)

Course Code: LLMMJE204

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To reassess the role played by media in contemporary society.
2. To reevaluate the media as a fourth pillar of the government.
3. To understand the development of Mass Media.

Learning outcomes:

1. It is expected that the study will fill up the gap between the media and information in true sense.
2. The study will try to give a new approach to analysis liberty granted to media in our country.

Contents

Unit-I. Mass Media- Types of Press films-Radio Television

- i) Ownership Pattern- Press Private-Public
- ii) Ownership Pattern- Films-Private Radio & TV
- iii) Differentiation between visual & non-visual media-impact on peoples' mind

Unit-II. Press: freedom of Speech & expression 19(1) (a)

- i) Freedom of press
- ii) Law of Obscenity, defamation, blasphemy & sedition
- iii) Law relating to employees 'wages and service condition
- iv) Price and page schedule regulation
- v) News print control order

- vi) Advertisement and article 19 (1)(a)
- vii) Press and monopolies & restrictive trade practices Act

Unit-III. Films: How far included in Freedom of Speech and Expression

- i) Censorship of films- Constitutionality
- ii) Abbas Case
- iii) Differentiate between film and press- why pre-censorship valid for film but not for press?
- iv) Censorship under the Cinematography Act

Unit-IV. Radio & Government monopoly

- i) Why government department?
- ii) Should there be autonomous corporations?
- iii) Effect of TV on people
- iv) Report of the Chanda Committee
- v) Government Policy
- vi) Commercial advertisement
- vii) Internal security of serials
- viii) Judicial review of Doordarshan decision freedom to telecast

Unit-V. Constitutional Restriction

- i) Radio and TV subject to law of defamation and obscenity
- ii) Power to legislate- Article 246 read with 7th Schedule
- iii) Power to impose tax- licensing & license fees

Suggested Readings

1. Rajeev Dhavan, *On the Law of Press in India* (1984)
2. Soli Sorabjee, *Law of Press censorship in India* (1976)
3. Justice ES Venkataramiah, *Freedom of press: some recent trends* (1984)
4. DD Basu, *The Law of Press in India* (1980)

Course Details: MJE-3

**Course name: Environmental Law and Legal Order-III
(Environmental Pollution: Modern Trends)**

Course Code: LLMMJE205

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To make students understand the modern trends in environmental pollution specially in N Pollution and E Pollution
2. To provide Students with a framework for understanding the modern trends in corporate governance and pollution and its control mechanism
3. To discuss critically the constitutional mandate towards the waste management governance in India

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

1. To understand the concept of waste management governance with special reference to constitutional provisions in India
4. Familiar with the modern environment pollutants including E Pollution and N pollution with the environmental laws and preventive legislations in India.
5. To analyse, evaluate and apply the gained knowledge for research purposes in environmental matters

Contents

Unit-I

- i) The Waste management Governance: Constitutional provisions, Rules & Regulations

Unit-II

- i) E-Pollution and Law

Unit-III

- i) N- Pollution and Law

Unit-IV

- i) Corporate Governance and Environment

Unit-V.

- i) Sustainable Development and Environment

Suggested Readings

1. George Tchobanoglous et.al., *Integrated Solid Waste Management* (McGraw-Hill)
2. A. D. Bhide and B.B. Sundaresan, *Solid Waste Management- Collection, Processing and disposal* (2001)
3. J. Glynn Henry and Gary. W. Heinke, *Environmental Science and Engineering*, Prentice Hall of India, 2004.
4. H.N. Tiwari, *Environmental Law*, (Allahabad Law Agency, 1997)

Course Details: MJE-4

Course name: Environmental Law and Legal order-IV

(Environmental Legislations)

Course Code: LLMMJE206

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To equip students with knowledge of the multidisciplinary nature of the environmental studies
3. To explain the different approaches and policies towards the environmental protection
4. To discuss critically the protective mechanism and the role of different agencies in environmental protection
5. To discuss the some leading judicial decisions rendered for the protection of the environment

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to:

2. Understand the concept of multidisciplinary Nature of environmental pollution, and also the different approaches to protection of environmental
6. Familiar with the leading judicial decisions for the protection of environment in India
7. Analyse, evaluate and apply the gained knowledge for research purposes in environmental matters

Contents

Unit-I. Multidisciplinary nature of Environmental Studies

- i) Definition, scope and importance
- ii) Need for public awareness

Unit-II. Environmental Pollution

- i) Definition, cause and effects
- ii) Control measures of Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil pollution, Noise Pollution, Thermal Pollution, Light pollution

Unit-III. Approach to protection of Environment

- i) Approach to protection of Environment: Individualism v. Collectivism

Unit-IV. Policies for human population and the Environment

- i) Environment and human health
- ii) Human rights
- iii) Value education
- iv) Role played by NGOs
- v) Women and child welfare
- vi) Role of Information Technology in environmental studies

Unit-V. Case studies

Suggested Readings

1. George Tchobanoglous et.al., *Integrated Solid Waste Management* (McGraw-Hill)
2. A. D. Bhide and B.B. Sundaresan, *Solid Waste Management- Collection, Processing and disposal* (2001)
3. J. Glynn Henry and Gary. W. Heinke, *Environmental Science and Engineering*, Prentice Hall of India, 2004.
4. H.N. Tiwari, *Environmental Law*, (Allahabad Law Agency, 1997)

Semester II

Course details: MIE-1

Course name: Human Rights and Indian Legal System

Course code: LLMMIE201

Credit: 4

Marks: 100 [10 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To understanding not only the concept of Human Rights, but its nature and subsequent development at National or International levels.
2. To highlight the concept of Human Rights, their evolution and their importance in our society.

Learning outcomes:

1. To restructure civilized societies based on liberty, Justice Equality and democratic principles.
2. To think and rethink on the human rights with humanity.

Contents

Unit-I

Meaning and concept of Human Rights

Sources of Human rights

Development and Human rights

Historical evaluation of Human Rights: From Magna Carta to Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Theories of Human Rights

Social Justice, Development and Human Rights

Capability Approach to Human rights

Unit-II

Human Rights and Indian Constitution: A Human rights perspective

Fundamental Rights (Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Against Exploitation, Minority Rights
Directive Principles of State Policy Fundamental Duties (as instructions for Governance)
Governance and Accountability of the Government in Human Rights violations

Unit-III

Democracy, Human Rights and Development

Globalization, Development and human rights: A debate of Universalism and culturalism

Human rights and Police in India: Role of police and the violations of human rights

Development of human rights friendly police

Unit-IV

Human Rights Commission

The Role of National Human Rights Commission of India and protection of Human Rights

The Role of National Women Commission of India and the protection of rights of women.

Suggested Readings

1. Saksena Anu, Gender and Human Rights: Status of Women Workers in India, Delhi: Shipra Publications, 2004.
2. Gurusamy, S., Human Rights and Gender Justice, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
3. V.V. Devasia, Women, Social Justice and Human Rights, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
4. B.R. Sharma, Encyclopaedia of Human Rights and Women's Development, New Delhi: Sarup & sons, 2002.
5. Amartya Sen, the Idea Justice, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2009.
6. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights, New Delhi: Oxford University Press
7. Venkat Iyer (Ed.), Democracy, Human Rights and Rule of Law (Butterworth)
8. James Vadackumchery, Policing the Police: a Nation's Cry, New Delhi: Kaveri Books, 2003.
9. Noorjahan Bava, Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India, New Delhi: Uppal, 2000
10. Conor Grealy and Adam Tomkins (Eds).Understanding Human Rights, London: Manshell, 1996.

11. P.M. Katare and B.C. Barik, Development, Deprivation and Human Rights Violation, New Delhi: Rawat, 2002,
12. .B. Goswami, Human Rights and reforming the law: a compendium of articles of Human Rights and Legal Reforms, Jaipur: Raj Pub., 2008.
13. Paras Diwan, & Peeyushi Diwan, Human Rights and the Law: Universal and Indian, New Delhi : Deep & Deep,1998.
14. Venket Iyer, (ed.), Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Essays in Honour of Nani Palkhivala, New Delhi: Butterworths, 2000.
15. B.P. Singh, Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2008.

Semester III

Course details: CC-7

Course name: Judicial Process

Course code: LLMC301

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [10 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To understand the relationship between Law and Justice
2. To find out the process adopted by our judiciary in pursuance of judicial creativity and judicial activism.
3. To promote the constitutional value in adjudication process.

Learning Outcomes:

1. It is expected that the study will rejuvenate judicial process of India.
2. Study invites intellectual debates on tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.

Contents

Unit-I. Nature of Judicial Process

Judicial process as an Instrument of social ordering, Judicial process and creativity in law- common law model-legal reasoning and growth of law- change and stability. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent

Unit-II. Special Dimensions of judicial process in Constitutional Adjudications

Notion of judicial review, Role in constitutional adjudication- various theories of judicial role, Tools and technique in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism. Problems of accountability and judicial law making.

Unit-III. Judicial Process in India

Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review

The independence of judiciary and the “political “nature of judicial process

Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court- the tools and techniques of creativity judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values- new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism-scope and limit

Unit-IV. The Concept of Justice

The concept of justice and Dharma in Indian Thought, Dharma as the foundation in legal ordering in Indian thought. The concept and various theories of justice in western thought. Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

Unit-V. Relation between Law and Justice

Equivalent theories-justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class. Dependency theories- for its realisation justice depends on law, justice is not the same as law. The independence of justice theories- means to end relationship of law and justice- the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced of justice. Access to justice – locus standi: PIL, Legal Services Authority.

Suggested Readings

1. Julius Stone, *The Province of Law, Part II*, Chs 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi
2. Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process* (Universal, New Delhi, 1995)
3. Heneray J. Abraham, *The Judicial Process*(Oxford, 1998)
4. W. Friedmann, *Legal theory* (Stevens, London, 1960)
5. U. Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics* (Eastern, Lacknow, 1980)
6. Rajeev Dhavan, *The Supreme Court of India- A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques* (Tripathi, Bombay)

Course details: CC-8
Course name: Jurisprudence
Course Code: LLMC302

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To give a clear understanding of the nature, scope and function of Law.
2. To acquaint with the nature of legal system and its role in the development of society.
3. To analysis of legal concepts in the context of social development and changing socio-economic and political attitude
4. To develop an insight into the jurist foundation of a legal system and understanding of a Law as it exist in it.

Learning outcomes:

Students are expected to learn:

1. Development of modern jurisprudence with the study of Indian application
2. New challenges and its emerging trends in jurisprudence in the context of Justice viz. gender, social and economic

Contents

Unit-I.

- i) Definition, Nature, Scope and importance of study of Jurisprudence

Unit-II. Theories of Law

- i) Positivism and Analytical Theories of law
 - a) Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism and Analytical positivism
 - b) Austin's Theory of Law
 - c) Analytical Positivism and Indian legal system
 - d) Kelson's pure theory of law
- ii) Natural Law Theories
 - a) Historical Development in Ancient, medieval and renaissance Period
 - b) Twentieth century natural Law revival
 - c) Hart on Natural Law
 - d) Fuller and Morality of law

iii) Sociological Jurisprudence

- a) Roscoe Pound's theory of Social Engineering and Theory of Interest
- b) Theories of Duguit and Ihring

iv) Historical and anthropological theories

- a) The German Historical school- Savigny's Vilksgeist Theory
- b) The English Historical school- Sir hennery Maine

Unit-III. Feminist Jurisprudence: Liberal, Socialist and Radical Feminism

Unit-IV. The Critical Legal Studies Movement: Post-modern Jurisprudence

Unit-V. Rights and Duties

Suggested Readings

1. Freidmann, *Legal theory*
2. Dias, *Jurisprudence*
3. Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence*
4. Salmond, *Jurisprudence*
5. GW Paton, *Jurisprudence*
6. Wyne Morrison, *Jurisprudence: from Greek to Post-modernism*
7. SN Dhyani, *Fundamentals of Jurisprudence*
8. JG Riddal, *Jurisprudence*

Course name: Seminar Presentations-III

Course Code: LLMC303

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [60 (CA) + 40 (ESE)]

Objectives

2. To develop presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual clarity of the Students

Learning Outcomes

2. To equip students with presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual idea which in turn enable them to excel in their professional fields

Contents

Students have to make seminar presentations on the topics (One topic from each core and selected Major Elective course) provided by the Department by using synchronies and asynchronies mode of e-platform before the class.

The Seminar presentation shall be evaluated by faculty members.

Major Elective

Course details: MJE-5

Course name: Criminal Law and Criminology-V (Comparative Criminal Procedure)

Course Code: LLMMJE301

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To appreciate and evaluate the established theories of trial procedure, Crime causation.
2. To find out the new and innovative ideas in our criminal justice system

Learning outcomes:

1. The students should be expected to be well conversant with the principles of criminal law as they have developed in the different countries. and as applied in India.
2. Familiarity with leading cases and the capacity to evaluate the judicial role in the evolution of principles would-be necessary.

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i. An International Perspective: Methods and Conceptual Challenge
- ii. Legal Traditions : Common, Civil and Socialist systems
- iii. Substantive v. Procedural law

Unit-II: Courts and Prosecuting agencies: Comparative Study of India and England

- i. Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and Their Jurisdiction
- ii. Police
- iii. Prosecutors
- iv. Nyaya Panchayat: Indian scenario

Unit-III: Pre-trial stage: Comparative study of India and France

- i. Arrest and Investigation
- ii. Rights of Accused
- iii. Role of Police, Prosecutor and Magistrate

Unit-IV: Trial Procedure

- i. The Accusatory System of Trial and the Inquisitorial System
- ii. Role of magistrate, defence lawyer and prosecutor in trial
- iii. Appeal and Plea bargaining

Unit-V: Sentence and Prison

- i) Execution of Sentences: Indian and France
- ii) Prison System and its Dynamism: a comparative study of India, England and France

Suggested Readings

1. R.V.Kelkar's *Outlines of Criminal Procedure* (2015), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
2. Sarkar's *Criminal Procedure*
3. John N. Ferdico, *Criminal Procedure* (1996)
4. The French Code of Criminal Procedure
5. 14 th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission
6. Patrick Devlin, *The Criminal Prosecution in England*
7. Sanders & Young, *Criminal Justice* (1994)
8. Philip L Reichel. *Comparative Criminal Justice Systems: A Topical Approach*, 5th Edition. (Pearson Prentice Hall, 2008)
9. Celia Hamptous, *Criminal Procedure*

Course details: MJE-6

Course name: Criminal Law and Criminology-VI

(Victimology)

Course Code: LLMMJE302

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To create the understanding of the modern trends and developments in criminal law from Victim's point of view.
2. To raise the question on the need for changes in Indian criminal law in the present socio-economic context.

Learning outcome:

1. Discussions are invited on compensatory jurisprudence.
2. Discussions are invited on sentencing approaching.

Contents

Unit-I: Introduction

- i. Victimology: Conceptual Analysis
- ii. Nature and scope of Victimology
- iii. Evolution of concept of Victimology: India and International
- iv. Victim, Victimization and Victimology
- v. Role of Victim in Crime
- vi. Victim-Offender Relationship

Unit-II: Theories of Victimization

- i. The Precipitation theory
- ii. Routine Theory
- iii. Life Style theory
- iv. Deviant Place theory
- v. Psycho-social Coping Theory

Unit-III: Victims, their Rights and Criminal Justice-I

- i. International Perspective: Steps of UN and other International Organisations
- ii. Constitution of India and Victim's rights

Unit-IV: Victims, their Rights and Criminal Justice-II

- i. Rights of Victim and the Code of Criminal Procedure (Relevant Provisions): Justice oriented approach
- ii. Victims of crime and Other Enactments
- iii. Challenges for measures for victims in India

Unit-V: Compensatory Jurisprudence: Development and dynamics, Role of Indian Courts.

Suggested Readings: Books and Articles

1. Katherine S. Williams, *Text Book on Criminology*, Pages 95 -138 (Oxford University Press, 2001)
2. WG Doerner & S.P. Lab, *Victimology*, Lexis Nexis (2005)
3. V.N. Rajan, *Victimology in India: An Introductory Study* (Allied Publishers, New Delhi)
4. Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology and Penology*, pages 587-610 (Eastern Book Company, 2011)
5. Ram Ahuja, *Criminology*, pages 386-398 (Rawat Publication, 2010)
6. G.S. Bajpai, *Victim in Criminal Justice Process*, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi(1997)
7. R. Deb, "Victimology", in *Principles of criminology, Criminal Law and Investigation*, SC Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta.
8. Robert F. Meier and Terance D. Miethe, "Understanding Theories of Criminal Victimization," Vol. 17 *Crime and Justice*, 459-499 (1993).
9. D.R. Singh, "Development of Victimology in India", Vol. 13, No. 2, *Indian Journal of Criminology* 144-150.
10. K. Chockalingam, "Restitution of victim of crime- recent developments in India", *Indian Journal of Criminology*, Vol. 2(2) 72-81 (1993a).
11. K. Chockalingam, "Victims of Abuse of Power, *Journal of Australasian Society of Victimology*," 2(1) 19-30, (1999), Adelaide Australia.
12. Law Commission of India Report, 154th on the Code of Criminal Procedure.

13. UN General Assembly (1985), Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for victims of crime and abuse of power, New York.

Course details: MJE-5

**Course name: Constitutional Law and Legal Order-V
(Public Utilities Law)**

Course Code: LLMMJE303

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To know the utilities services of our countries,
2. To analyze t the monopoly of Government on public utility services
3. To spread the awareness among the consumers of public utility services.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will not misuse the Public Utility Services.
2. It is expected that this would be an emerging area of research .

Contents

Unit-I. Public Utilities

- i) Railways, electricity, Gas, Road Transport, Telephone, Post and telegraph service, Police and Fire Brigade, Banking service etc.
- ii) Growth and evolution of public utilities and their legislation

Unit-II. Public Utilities

- i) Why Government Monopoly?
- ii) Government and Parliament control
- iii) Constitutional Division of power to legislate

Unit-III. Administrative authorities and fair hearing

- i) Structure of the administrative authorities, subordinate legislation, quasi-judicial decision- Administrative Discretion.

Unit-IV. Public Utilities and their Employees

- i) Consumer Protection Application of Article 16 and 311-Application of Industrial Law-right to strike, right of consumers protected by the consumer Protection Act, Rights arising from law of contract and law of torts.

Unit-V. Public Utilities and Fundamental Rights

- i) The right to equality: the Air Hostage case, Are public utilities “State “for the purpose of Article 12 of the Constitution? Extension of the concept of State.

Suggested Readings

1. PM Bakshi, *Television and the Law* (1986)
2. Jain & Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law* (1986)
3. HM Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*
4. DD Basu, *The Constitutional Of India*.

Course details: MJE-6

**Course name: Constitutional Law and Legal Order-VI
(Human Rights Law)**

Course code: LLMMJE304

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objective:

1. To maintain human rights standards in every corner of society
2. To create responses towards the development of human rights jurisprudence in India
3. To generate the sensitivity towards the vulnerable section of society.

Learning outcome:

1. It is expected that the students will play a vital role to prevent and curb human rights violations at regional level.
2. Enhancement of the morality, and research interest in the area of Human Rights

Contents

Unit I

-Human Rights: Evolution and Contemporary Thoughts

Unit II

Human Rights : Constitutional Responses towards the development of Human rights Jurisprudence in India.

Unit III

-International Legal Instruments and Human Right

Unit IV

-Human Rights of Disadvantageous Sections of the Society:Children,Women,Transgenders, Refugees and Prisoners of War.

Unit V

-Human Rights and Criminal Justice System of India:Role of Indian Judiciary

Suggested Readings

1. S.N. Chaudhary, Human Rights and Poverty in India: Theoretical Issues, Delhi: Concepts, 2005.
2. Gurusamy, S., Human Rights and Gender Justice, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
3. V.V. Devasia, Women, Social Justice and Human Rights, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
4. Paras Diwan, & Peeyushi Diwan, Human Rights and the Law: Universal and Indian, New Delhi : Deep & Deep,1998.
5. Venket Iyer, (ed.), Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Essays in Honour of Nani Palkhivala, New Delhi: Butterworths, 2000.
6. B.P. Singh, Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2008.

Course details: MJE-5

**Course name: Environmental Law and Legal Order-V
(Environment and International Legal Order)**

Course Code: LLMMJE305

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives

1. To outline the historic aspect of international legal order relating to environment protection
2. To outline the international legal order and challenges of environmental pollutions
3. To consider sustainable development and its impact on international environmental law
4. To consider the adequacy of the international legal system to address global environmental concerns especially disputes relating to Air and Space Law relating to pollution and to enable students to assess critically its effectiveness.

Learning Outcomes

Students are expected to learn

1. To explain the History of international legal order relating to environmental issues, its challenges, and the content of international environmental law in the areas of sustainable development and Air and Space law regarding Pollution
2. Assess whether international legal order relating to environment is fit for purpose of prevention and control of pollution
3. To execute research on a focused area of international environmental law

Contents

Unit I

- Historical Aspect of International Legal Order

Unit II

- New International Legal Order and challenges of Environmental Pollution

Unit III

- Sustainable Development: Nature and Scope

Unit IV

- International Organization and Rules of Law Vis a Vis Administration of Environment

Unit V

- Environmental Pollution and Disputes relating to Air and Space Law

Suggested Readings

1.A New International Legal Order:Edited by Chiajui Xiamen.Xiamen Academy of International Law

2. H.N. Tiwari, *Environmental Law*, (Allahabad Law Agency, 1997)

Course details: MJE-6

**Course name: Environmental Law and Legal Order-VI
(Biological Diversity and Legal Order)**

Course Code: LLMMJE306

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

1. To outline the basics of the Biological Diversity and the need to protect the wild life and micro organism
2. To outline the Indian legal order and challenges relating to Biological Diversity especially the Intellectual Property
3. To consider Legal Framework for Development of and Protection of Sanctuaries; Parks, Zoos, Biosphere Resources and Genetic Resources for agriculture.
4. To consider the adequacy of the Indian legal system to address the Biological Diversity issues and to enable students to assess critically its effectiveness.

Learning Outcomes

Students are expected to learn

1. To explain the Biological Diversity and Indian legal order, its challenges
2. Assess whether Indian legal order is fit for purpose of protection of wild life, Micro Organism and the issues relating Instinctual Property
3. To execute research on a focused area of Biological Diversity Laws

Contents

Unit I

- Biological Diversity: Meaning, Need for Protection Significance of Wild Life, Medicinal Plant ,Plant and Micro Organism

Unit II

- Legal regulations on Biological Diversity: Utilisation of Flora and fauna, Experiments on Animals and its legal and ethical issues,Boi ethics

Unit III

- Critical Analysis of Biological Diversity Act 2002

Unit IV

- Biological Diversity Laws in India and the issues of Intellectual Property

Unit V

- Legal Framework for Development of and Protection of Sanctuaries; Parks, Zoos, Biosphere Resources and Genetic Resources for agriculture.

Suggested Readings

- 1.Arjun Prasad Nagore- Biological Diversity and International Environmental Law (1996) A.P.H Publishing Corporation , New Delhi
- 2.M.S.Swaminathan,Genetic Conservation_Microbes to Man,Presidential Address at XV International Congress of Genetics ,New Delhi,December 1983
- 3.P.N.Bhat,Conservation of Animal Genetic Resource of India,"Animal Genetic Resources,Conservation and Management" FAO,Rome(1981)
- 4.P.Leelakrishnan,"Enviromental Law in India"-LexisNexisButterworths2000

Semester III

Course details: MIE-2

Course name: Human Rights and Judicial Activism

Course Code: LLMMIE301

Credit: 5

Marks: 100 [20 (CA) + 80 (ESE)]

Objectives:

1. To acquired a new dimension with the adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.
2. To review the role played by Judiciary in this regard.
3. To understand the huge responsibility of Judiciary.

Learning outcome:

1. It is expected that students will provide justice to all.
2. Human rights will get respected in society

Contents

Unit-I

- Judicial Activism: concept and development

Unit-II

- Constitutional Mandate and The Judiciary: A Human Rights protection Approach

Unit-III

- Judicial Activism and Human Rights Jurisprudence in India: Study of Some Cases
- Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Women, Child, Refugees and War Prisoners.

Unit- IV

-Role of Judicial Activism: Fundamentality of non-Justifiable Directive Principles.

-Working of the Judiciary and perspective on human rights: An assessment of Constitutional implementation.

Suggested Readings

1. B. Goswami, Human Rights and reforming the law: a compendium of articles of Human Rights and Legal Reforms, Jaipur: Raj Pub., 2008.
2. Paras Diwan, & Peeyushi Diwan, Human Rights and the Law: Universal and Indian, New Delhi : Deep & Deep, 1998.
3. Venket Iyer, (ed.), Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law: Essays in Honour of Nani Palkhivala, New Delhi: Butterworths, 2000.
4. B.P. Singh, Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, New Delhi: Deep & Deep, 2008.
5. Aftab Alam, Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges, Delhi: Raj Publications, 2004.
6. Harsh Bhanwar, Human Rights Law in India: Protection and Implementation of the Human Rights, New Delhi: Regal Pub., 2008.
7. Awasthi , S.K. & R.P. Kataria, Law Relating to Protection of Human Right, New Delhi :Orient Publishing, 2002.
8. K.P. Saksena, (ed.), Human Rights and the Constitution: Vision and the Reality, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing, 2003
9. D.C. Nanjunda, Child Labour and Human Rights: A Prospective, Delhi: Kalpaz Pub., 2008.
10. S.N. Chaudhary, Human Rights and Poverty in India: Theoretical Issues, Delhi: Concepts, 2005.
11. Gurusamy, S., Human Rights and Gender Justice, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
12. V.V. Devasia, Women, Social Justice and Human Rights, New Delhi: APH, 2009.

LL.M. -Semester-IV

Course details: CC-10

Dissertation

Course Code: LLMC401

Credit: 10

Marks: 200 [150 Theoretical (ESE) + 50 (Viva)]

Objective:

- 1, To pursue a good research work
2. To conduct the experiment with their knowledge in the society
3. To understand the critical issues involved in Legal Research.

Learning out come:

1. It is expected that the students will manage the differences between law in theory and Law in practice.
2. Exposer of new vistas in Laws,
- 3 It will produce the excellent future researchers

Contents

Dissertation carrying 200 marks shall be evaluated internally and externally with 150 marks for the written work and with 50 marks for presentation and viva-voce.