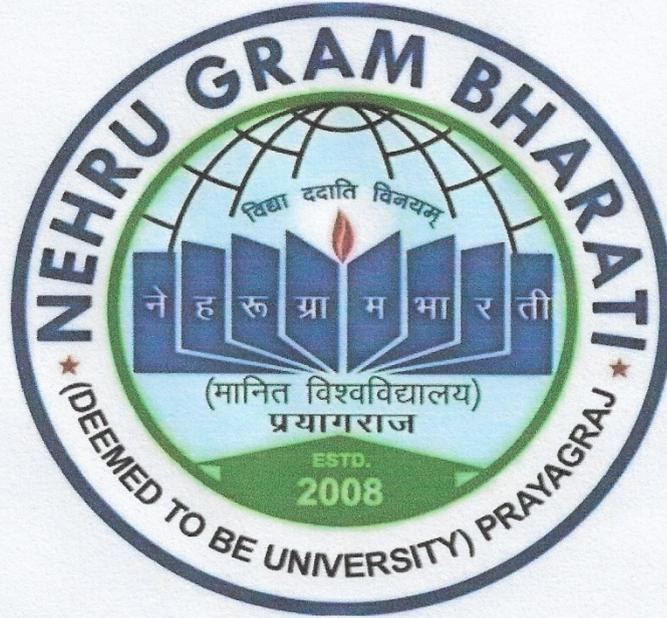


ORDINANCE, REGULATION & SYLLABUS
for
LL.M. (Cyber Law)
[2 YEAR COURSE]



[Signature]
20/06/24
Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505

[Signature]
R.M. Singh
20/06/2024

[Signature]
Dudla
20/06/24

[Signature]
20-06-24
Head
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj, U.P.

NEHRU GRAM BHARATI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)
KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL
PRAYAGRAJ-221505
UTTAR PRADESH

Session: 2024-25 Onwards



NEHRU GRAM BHARATI (DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

(Deemed to be University U/s-3 of UGC Act 1956)

Kotwa-Jamunipur-Dubawal, Prayagraj-221505, Uttar Pradesh (INDIA)

Administrative Office :
Hanumanganj Campus,
G.T. Road, Hanumanganj, Prayagraj-221505,
Uttar Pradesh
Email : info.ngbu@gmail.com

Board of Studies Minutes

Ref. No. Law/36

Name of the Department : Law

Date: 20.06.2024

Place of Meeting : Hanumanganj Campus.

Constituted/Updated aforesaid committee members as below:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Authority	Signature
1.	Dr. Swapnil Tripathi	Dean, Faculty of Law	Chairman	
2.	Dr. Dilip Kumar	Associate Professor	Member	
3.	Dr. Siya Ram Shukla	Associate Professor	Member	
4.	Dr. Rajeev Nain Singh	Assistant Professor	Member	
5.	Mrs. Akansha Singh	Assistant Professor	Member	
6.	Dr. Indal Kumar	Asst. Prof., Dept. of Management	Member	
7.	Prof. Vinod Kumar Pandey	Dean, Dept. of Commerce	Member	
8.	Dr. M.P. Tiwari	Retd., Associate Professor, University of Allahabad	Member	
9.	Kailash Nath Ojha	Justice, Allahabad High Court	Special Invite	

Quorum: Quorum has completed.

A. Confirmation of the Minutes of Previous Meeting held on dated 15.04.2024 along with ATR.

B. Agenda: 01. Approval of the Syllabus of Two Year Post Graduate Degree Program of LL.M. in Cyber Law applicable from the session 2024-25 and onwards.

Agenda: 02. Approval of the List of Examiners.

C. Resolution:

Agenda: 01. Passed with consent of all members of Board of Studies. (Syllabus Annexed as Annexure no. 01)

Agenda: 02. Passed with consent of all members of Board of Studies. (List of the Examiners Annexed as Annexure no. 02)

Any other agenda with the permission of the Chair: No any other subject matter taken up for consideration in agenda today.

Vote of thanks: The Chairman of the Board of Studies, Dr. Swapnil Tripathi has given vote of thanks to all members present in the meeting.

20-06-24
Head
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati
(Deemed to be University)
Prayagraj, U.P.

Signature of Chairman
(Dr. Swapnil Tripathi)
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505

1. About University (Vision & Mission)

Vision: We aim to nurture and promote youth especially from rural area by providing high quality education and training in keeping with the promise of Late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Our dream is to build a role model Institution with state of art infrastructure providing right ambience for creativity and stimulation in thinking to generate new ideas for research and application of skill for developing technology for welfare of mankind.

Mission: Our mission is to empower the nation through preparation of competent and trained human resource. University has plans to enhance capability of young talents for fulfillment of their aspirations through innovation, skill development and proper training. We endeavor to enhance employability through training and spirit of competitiveness. We emphasize inculcating initiative for entrepreneurship generating self employment and national wealth.

2. About the Department (Vision & Mission)

The Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) has been able to implement the CBCS system with relative ease, while the students are finally coming to terms with the changes, introduced by the UGC. Let's get in to details of this system. The Faculty of Law was established in 2008 by Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) and LL.M course started from 2010. Dr. K.P Mishra was first Vice Chancellor of the University. The Faculty of Law was initially located in Hanumanganj G.T Road, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India.

3. Program Introduction:

- i. The LLM in Cyber Law equips legal professionals with the expertise to address legal challenges posed by digital technologies and the internet.
- ii. This advanced degree covers topics such as data protection, privacy laws, cybercrime, and intellectual property in the digital realm.
- iii. It often integrates elements from technology, policy, and law, offering a holistic view of the legal challenges and solutions in the digital domain.
- iv. Students gain a deep understanding of national and international legal frameworks, developing skills to navigate the complexities of cyber threats and digital governance.
- v. Ideal for legal practitioners, policymakers, and technology professionals, this program prepares graduates for roles in law firms, government agencies, and tech companies, positioning them at the forefront of cyber law expertise.
- vi. The program usually emphasizes research, encouraging students to explore cutting-edge issues in cyber law and contribute to academic and practical advancements in the field.

Ordinance and Regulations:

The ordinance prescribes LL.M. Syllabus of Faculty of Law Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) is designed in a way so that every aspect of law can be included in the three-year course of study. Various subjects like Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges, Jurisprudence, Research Methodology, Fundamental of Cybercrime and security, Investigation and cyber crime, International prospective on cyber crime, Cyber law and forensic issues, cyber law and information technology Act, 2000, Dissertation, Communicative Skill and Personality Development (Skill Enhancement Course) to name a few forms a part of the course's curriculum and mostly covered by all top universities providing admission in to LL.M. program.

The University Grants Commission has come up with the Choice Based Credit System program in which the students have a choice to choose from the prescribed courses, which are referred as core, elective or minor or of skill courses and they can learn at their own pace and the entire assessment is graded-based on a credit system. The basic idea is to look into the needs of the students so as to keep up-to-date with development of higher education in India and abroad. CBCS aims to redefine the curriculum keeping pace with the liberalization and globalization in education. CBCS allows students an easy mode of mobility to various educational institutions spread across the world along with the facility of transfer of credits earned by students.

1. Minimum eligibility: those candidates (students) who have passed examination of the law graduate exam from any recognize university or affiliated colleges with norm of the Bar Council of India, with aggregate marks 45 percent; they will be registered in LL.M. course of N.G.B. University.

2. Duration of the Course: Two year course with four semesters.

3. Intake Capacity: In the LL.M. Course 60 seats for each New Year.

4. Reservation Policy: Reservation policy follows as per rule of the Government.

5. Evaluation: The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who having been duly admitted to the LL.M. Degree course of study, has prosecuted a regular course of study for the said examination. A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in written papers as mentioned. University examination (UE):Internal Assesment (IA) i.e 60:40

1) Dissertation:

All registered students of LL.M. course shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination. The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.

a) The Examiner shall either- award at least 50% marks, or returns to Dissertation for revision, or reject the Dissertation.

b) The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re- submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.

- c) A Dissertation can be revised only once, if the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- d) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.
- e) A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two examiners at least one shall necessarily be an external examiner.
- f) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinate as here under, each examiner shall award marks out of 50.
- g) The students shall submit the title with synopsis for dissertation for approval in the 3rd semester in month of October. The proposal shall be approved and notified within a reasonable time after completion of exams.
- h) The student shall be entitled to submit the dissertation on 30th April and up to 30th June with the permission of Dean Faculty of Law, as a regular student.
- i) The dissertation must have the PLAGIARISM CHECK CERTIFICATE duly signed by the Head of the Department.

2) Viva Voce Examination:

The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners. The Board shall consist of two members; at least one of them shall be an external member. The Viva- Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks. The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 50 marks to pass the Viva-Voce Examination.

5. Programme Structure including Credit Specification:

SEMESTER I					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
101	Jurisprudence	4	40	60	100
102	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	4	40	60	100
103	Viva-Voce	4			100
104	Fundamental of Cyber-crime and Security	3	30	45	75
105(Inter)	Communication Skill and Personality Development (Skill Enhancement Course)	2	20	30	50
106(Intra)	Right to Information (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER II					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
201	Research Methodology I	4	40	60	100
202	Investigation and Cyber crime	4	40	60	100
203	Viva-Voce	4			100
204	International Perspectives on Cyber Crime	3	30	45	75
205(Inter)	Yoga and Life Skill	2	20	30	50
206(Intra)	Election Law (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER III					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
301	Research Methodology II	4	40	60	100
302	Cyber Law and Forensic Issues	4	40	60	100
303	Viva-Voce	4			100
304	Cyber Law & Information Technology Act, 2000	3	30	45	75
305 (Inter)	Value Education and Human Rights (Skill Enhancement Course)	2	20	30	50
306(Intra)	Law and Developments (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER IV					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
401	Emerging Issues in Cyber Law	4	40	60	100
402	Intellectual Property Rights in Cyber Space	4	40	60	100
403	Viva-Voce	4			100
404	Dissertation	3			75
405 (Inter)	Computer Application	2	20	30	50
406 (Intra)	Consumer Law (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

IA=Internal Assessment, UE=University Examination

7. Program Outcomes:

1. High Demand for Experts:

- Surge in cybercrimes requires skilled professionals.
- Governments, corporations, and legal firms need cyber law experts to navigate complex digital laws.

2. Diverse Career Opportunities:

- Work in IT companies, financial institutions, government agencies, international organizations, and law enforcement.
- Roles include cyber security consultants, data privacy officers, compliance officers, and legal advisors.

3. Interdisciplinary Knowledge:

- Combines IT, data privacy, intellectual property, and international law.
- Provides a comprehensive understanding for handling diverse legal issues.

4. Importance of Data Privacy:

- Growing need for experts in data privacy due to regulations like GDPR.
- Ensure organizational compliance to avoid fines and legal consequences.

5. Technological Advancements:

- Stay updated on new technologies like block chain, Artificial Intelligence, etc.
- Apply legal principles to emerging tech challenges.

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 101
COURSE TITLE: JURISPRUDENCE
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objectives:

1. To give an overview to the students about law and legal systems prevalent in the world and India in particular, so that they can understand the jurisprudence of all subjects taught to them over a span of three years.
2. To learn the jurisprudential basis of various concepts which are continuously being dealt with in law in all manifestations.
3. To sensitize the students to adopt a pragmatic approach in studying all the subjects in the six semesters by teaching them how to read cases and ways to club theory with practice. It is a subject which forms the foundation of the law degree.
4. To make the students trace the evolution of law and legal systems in different countries.
5. To familiarize the students with linkage of law with other social sciences such as psychology, history sociology, economics history etc.
6. To familiarize the students with the growth of legal profession in India and the laws governing the profession.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Students will be acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society.
2. Knowledge of Law and Legal precepts will help the students to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously
3. Students will be inculcated with standards of ideal for human conducts.
4. In terms of law for the maintenance of Public conscience.
5. Students will be able to identify such pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Nature and Meaning of Jurisprudence. Relevance of Jurisprudence. Concept of 'Legal Theory' and 'Jurisprudence'. Concept and Philosophy of Law: The Definition of Law. The Evolution of Law: Primitive Law, Middle Law, Classical Law, Post-Classical Law.

UNIT II:

Natural Law and its Re-emergence Philosophical Idealism of Ancient Era: Meaning and Origin- Greeks and Romans Philosophy Medieval Era: Renaissance and Reformation, Grotius and International Law, Philosophy of Social Contract. Natural Law in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century, Modern Value Philosophies and Revival of Natural Law Theories.

UNIT III:

Analytical Positivism: Bentham's English Positivism: Utilitarian Approach of Law, Pleasure

and Pain Principle in Legislation, Bentham on Codification and Law Reforms. Austin's Theory of Law the Pure Theory of Law Modern Trends in Analytical Jurisprudence: Hart's Concept of Law Indian Perspective of Analytical School

UNIT IV:

Historical School of Thought: The Romantic Reaction: Herder and Hegel, Savigny and Historical School in Germany Law and Anthropology Historical School in England, United States and India.

UNIT V:

Sociological Jurisprudence and Sociology of Law: Comte and Sociology, Laissez Faire and Herbert Spencer, Ihering, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Eugen Ehrlich, Roscoe Pound. Sociological Jurisprudence since Pound and Towards Sociology of Law Indian Constitution and Sociological Jurisprudence American and Scandinavian Jurisprudence Concept of Morality and its Relationship with Law: Hart & Fuller's Controversy.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence.
2. R.W.N. Dass: Jurisprudence 5th edition, Aditya Books Private Ltd. New Delhi, 1994.
3. G.W. Paton: A Text Book of Jurisprudence.
4. Karl N Liewellyn: Jurisprudence Realism in Theory and Practice.
5. W. Friedman: Legal Theory 5th ed. London Stevens & Sons 1967.
6. Dhyani: Fundamentals of Jurisprudence and Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
7. N.V. Paranjape. - Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory
9. Nomita Aggarwal- Jurisprudence & Legal Theory.
10. M.K. Das: An Introduction to Jurisprudence (Legal Theory).

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 102
COURSE TITLE: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-THE NEW CHALLENGES
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objectives:

The primary objectives of this course are to:-

1. To familiarize the students with the Criminal Justice administration and the various functionaries involve therein.
2. To familiarize the students with the major stages in a criminal case .
3. To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts)
4. To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial)

Learning Outcomes:

The students should be able:

1. To appreciate the importance of criminal procedure.(N&R)
2. Its indispensable attributes in a civilized society.(L&R)
3. To be familiar with the powers, functions, and duties of police(L&G)
4. As one of the primary functionary of the criminal justice.(N&R)
5. To be familiar with the stages of investigation and trial in criminal cases.(N)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- 1: To understand the crime and its components, methods of controlling them.
- 2: To understand the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of range of offences.

COURSE CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

History and Development of Criminal Law in India and England. Crime and Criminal Law.

General Principle of Criminal Law: Meaning, Nature, Essentials and Stages of Offence & place of Criminal Law in Criminal Science.

Basic element of Crime: External and internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence, Relevance of Motive and Strict Liability.

UNIT II:

Stages in Commission of Crime: Constructive Joint Criminality, Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy. Offences against Women.

UNIT III:

Defences- Mistake, Necessity, Intoxication. Unsoundness of mind, Consent. Compulsion by threat and Superior order. Private Defense.

UNIT IV:

Offences against Human Body: Culpable Homicide and Murder, Kidnapping and Abduction.

Offences against Property: Theft and Robbery.

UNIT V:

Offences against Marriage: Bigamy and Adultery Offences against Morals: Obscenity Offences against State: Sedition Defamation

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Outlines of Criminal Law: Kenny
2. History of Criminal Law in England: J.F. Stephen
3. General Principles of Crime: Jerome Hall
4. Principles and Practices of Criminal: Law Harrie
5. Law of Crimes: Ratan Lal & Dheeraj Lal
6. Principles of Criminal Law: R. C. Nigam
7. History of English Criminal Law: Redzinowicz
8. Criminal Law: G. Williams
9. Law of Crimes: Russel
10. Principle of Criminal Law: Sutherland
11. Criminology and Penology: N.V. Paranjape.

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 104
COURSE TITLE: FUNDAMENTAL OF CYBER CRIMES AND SECURITY
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)

Course Objectives:

1. Introduction to Cyber Crime: Explore the various types of cyber crimes, including hacking, malware attacks, identity theft, and fraud, understanding their impact on individuals and organizations.
2. Cyber Security Foundations: Establish a solid grounding in fundamental cyber security principles, covering topics such as encryption, network security, authentication mechanisms, and secure coding practices.
3. Legal and Ethical Framework: Examine the legal and ethical considerations surrounding cyber crimes, including international laws, regulations, digital rights, and privacy concerns.
4. Risk Management and Incident Response: Learn techniques for assessing cyber security risks, implementing risk management strategies, and developing effective incident response plans to mitigate cyber threats. Emerging Trends and Case Studies:
5. Stay abreast of current trends in cyber threats and attacks, analyzing real-world case studies to understand vulnerabilities, attack vectors, and best practices in cyber security.

Learning Outcomes:

1. Understanding Cyber Crimes: Students will gain a thorough understanding of different types of cyber crimes and their impacts on individuals and organizations.
2. Foundational Cyber Security Knowledge: They will acquire essential knowledge in cyber security principles such as encryption, secure coding, and network security.
3. Legal and Ethical Awareness: Students will demonstrate awareness of the legal and ethical considerations surrounding cyber activities, including digital rights and privacy.
4. Risk Management Skills: They will develop skills in assessing cyber security risks and implementing effective risk management strategies and incident response plans.
5. Analytical and Practical Application: Students will apply their knowledge to analyze emerging cyber threats and case studies, enabling them to recommend and implement appropriate security measures

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction to Cybercrimes:

Definition and classification of cybercrimes in Indian law, Legal frameworks: Information Technology Act, 2000 (amended in 2008), and relevant sections of the Indian Penal Code, Challenges in investigating and prosecuting cybercrimes in India.

Unit 2: Cyber security Principles:

Principles of cyber security: confidentiality, integrity, availability (CIA triad), Threat landscape in India: types of cyber threats and vulnerabilities, Risk management strategies: prevention, detection, and response to cyber incidents.

Unit 3: Legal and Regulatory Frameworks:

Overview of cyber security laws in India: Data Protection laws, GDPR compliance, Role of regulatory authorities: CERT-In (Indian Computer Emergency Response Team), RBI (Reserve Bank of India)

guidelines, International cooperation and treaties for combating cybercrimes.

Unit 4: Digital Forensics:

Digital evidence: collection, preservation, and admissibility in Indian courts, Forensic tools and techniques: chain of custody, data recovery, and analysis, Role of cyber forensics in cyber crime investigations in India.

Unit 5: Emerging Trends and Challenges:

Emerging technologies and their implications for cyber security in India, Ethical and privacy issues in cyber security practices: data sovereignty, surveillance concerns, Future directions: cyber security workforce development, national cyber security strategies

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. "Cyber security Essentials" by Charles J. Brooks
2. "Cybercrime: Investigating High-Technology Computer Crime" by Robert Moore
3. "Cyber security: The Beginner's Guide" by Dr. Erdal Ozkaya
4. "Cyber security and Cyberwar: What Everyone Needs to Know" by P.W. Singer and Allan Friedman
5. "Cyber security for Beginners" by Raef Meeuwisse
6. Cyber Security: Law and Practice" by Vivek Sood
7. Cyber Security: Understanding Cyber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives"by Pavan Duggal
8. Cyber Laws and IT Protection" by Karnika Seth
9. Cyber Law: Indian Perspective" by Rohas Nagpal
10. Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence: Materials and Cases" by Dr. N. S. Gopalakrishnan

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 105 (INTER)
COURSE TITLE: COMMUNICATION SKILL AND PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50
(IA-20, UE-30)

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE:

Effective Communication skills and a Groomed Personality are the stepping stones to success. Be it in your personal life or at your workplace, these skills make you stand out. Our team has relentlessly worked to identify certain principal objectives related to the different aspects of personality development and communication skill.

COURSE CONTENT:

1. Personality Augmentation
2. Classes on Soft Skills Development
3. Overview on Communication Skills and
4. Personality Development
5. Workplace decorum and body language and Presentation Skills
6. Manners and Etiquettes & Time-Management

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 106 (INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: RIGHT TO INFORMATION
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)
(Not For Law Students)

Course Objectives:

1. Introduce fundamental principles and current practices of consumer protection law.
2. Explore the evolution of consumer protection in the context of globalization and technological advancements.
3. Analyze international norms influencing India's legal framework for consumer rights.
4. Equip students to address contemporary challenges in consumer protection.
5. Increased scope for research and advocacy in creating effective consumer-friendly regulatory frameworks.
6. Opportunities for legal professionals and scholars to contribute to the development of consumer protection laws.

Learning Outcome:

1. Students will have a comprehensive understanding about the existing law on consumer protection in India. (N)
2. Students will be conversant with major international instruments on consumer protection (R)
3. Students will be aware of the basic procedures for handling consumer dispute. (N)
4. Students will be able to appreciate the emerging questions and policy issue in consumer law and future research. (L)
5. RTI allowing to transparency and autonomy and access to accountability in Public Authority. (N&R)

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005: History, Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005, Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11), Right to Information in Global Perspective: (World right to Know), United Nations and the Right to

Information, The Commonwealth and the Right to Information, The Right to Information in USA and UK, Rome Convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950.

UNIT II:

Right to Information as Constitutional rights: Protection of Article 19(1) (a), Right to privacy, Contempt of Court, Public Interest vis-à-vis Information, The Central Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Information Commissioner.

UNIT III:

The State Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Information Commissioner. Power and Function: Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005.

UNIT IV:

Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy: The Indian perspective an 'offence' under the Indian Information Technology Act 2000, Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005: Origin, History, Public Authority, Right to Information, Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority.

UNIT V:

Right to Information and E-Governance: Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation, Jurisdiction in Cyberspace: Problem and perspective. Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill. The Official Secrets Act, 1923. Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997. The Freedom of Information Act 2002. Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution, 2002 (relevant provisions). 179th Report of Law Commissions of India on Public Interest Disclosure and protection of Informer, 2001(relevant provisions). The Public Interest Discloser (Protection of Informer Bill) 2002.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. The Right to Information Act Book, By Shruti Desai
2. The Right to Information Act, 2005 by Dheera Khanawal & Krishna K. Khanawal
3. The Right to Information: Law-Policy-Practice by Rodney D Ryder
4. Handbook on the Right to Information Act by P.K. Das
5. Treaties on the Right to Information Act 2005 by Dr. Dhiraj

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 201
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40 UE-60)

Course Objectives:

1. To provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course.
2. To develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems. They should be able to design and execute small scale research problems.
3. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.
4. To provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research

Course Outcomes:

1. Recognize primary and secondary sources of legal research material. (L&N)
2. Use and apply secondary sources, case law and legislation using both paper based and online resources to a research problem.(N)
3. Develop corrects research strategies to critically evaluate the relevance, quality, authority and currency of the research materials.(G)
4. Demonstrate good legal writing skills, including an understanding of the use.(R)
5. To the preparation of legal research material in legal writing and the correct methods of legal referencing.(N)

Contents:

UNIT I:

Introduction, Significance of Research, Meaning and concept of research, Scientific Methods & Legal Research. The science of research and scientific methodology (Theory, facts, definition and concepts, variables etc. i.e, characteristics of scientific methodology) Socio-legal research and legal research models. Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. What is research problem? Formulation of research problem.

UNIT II:

Research Design and its components. Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources. Major Steps of preparation of research design. Research tools - Observation, Interview, Questionnaire (Utility, limitation, methods of using tools).

UNIT III: Research Techniques and use of case studies and surveys. Sampling techniques:

Design of sample, its uses and advantages in research, Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random, Non-random sampling, haphazard, availability and purpose. Scaling Techniques-Types, utility, modus operandi, Elementary Statistics: Design & stages in statistical investigation and interpretation and preparing diagrams & graphs.

UNIT IV:

Data Processing and Data Collection. Data processing, analysis and interpretation of at a Socio-

metrics and Jurimetrics-Inductions and deduction. Computerized research- A study of legal research programs such as Lexis and west law coding. Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research.

UNIT V:

Report writing- Research report & techniques of writing research work.Citation rules and modes of legal writing.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Wilkinson-Bhandarkar-Research Methodology.
2. Young,PaulineV.- Scientific Social Survey and Research.
3. Berelson B: Content Analysis in Communication Research.
4. Jain S.N.: Legal Research and Methodology.
5. Earl Babi- Research Methodology.
6. Good & Halt: Research Methodology.

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 202
COURSE TITLE: INVESTIGATION
and CYBER CRIME
CREDIT:4, MARKS:100
(IA-40 UE-60)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand Cyber Crime: Gain a comprehensive understanding of various types of cyber crimes, their impacts, and prevalence in digital environments.
2. Develop Investigative Skills: Acquire practical skills in cyber crime investigation, including digital forensics, evidence collection, and analysis techniques.
3. Navigate Legal Frameworks: Familiarize with national and international legal frameworks governing cyber crime investigations, including jurisdictional challenges and ethical considerations.
4. Enhance Prevention Strategies: Learn strategies to prevent cyber crimes through effective cyber security measures and incident response planning.
5. Trends in cyber crime: Explore emerging trends in cyber crime such as AI-driven attacks and IoT vulnerabilities, and understand their implications for law enforcement and prevention efforts.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Students will demonstrate a thorough understanding of different types of cyber crimes, their methodologies, and their impact on individuals and organizations.
2. Develop proficiency in cyber crime investigation techniques, including digital forensics, evidence handling, and analysis of electronic evidence.
3. Understand the legal and ethical considerations involved in cyber crime investigations, including jurisdictional issues, privacy concerns, and adherence to legal frameworks.
4. Gain skills in developing and implementing cyber security measures to prevent cyber crimes, as well as responding to incidents effectively to mitigate damage and ensure compliance with legal requirements.
5. Demonstrate the ability to adapt to and address emerging trends in cyber crime, such as new attack vectors and technological developments, through continuous learning and application of best practices.

Course Contents:

Unit I:

Overview of cyber crime: definition, types, and prevalence, Importance of cyber crime investigation: legal, social, and economic impacts. Investigative methodologies and techniques in cyber crime cases. Role of digital forensics in gathering and analyzing electronic evidence.

Case studies of prominent cyber crime investigations.

Unit II:

Legal foundations of cyber crime investigation: national and international laws, Challenges in jurisdiction and cross-border investigations, Ethics and legal considerations in digital evidence collection and handling, Privacy rights versus investigative needs: balancing interests in cyber crime cases, Comparative analysis of legal frameworks across different jurisdictions.

Unit III:

Detailed examination of common cyber crimes: hacking, phishing, ransom ware, etc. , Techniques for investigating specific types of cyber crimes, Case studies and real-world examples illustrating investigative techniques, Use of tools and software in cyber crime investigation: digital forensic tools, network analysis software, etc., Challenges and best practices in evidence preservation and chain of custody in digital environments.

Unit IV:

Strategies for preventing cyber crimes: cyber security measures and policies, Incident response planning and execution: roles and responsibilities, Legal and regulatory requirements for reporting cyber incidents, Case studies of effective incident response and mitigation strategies, Collaboration between law enforcement, private sector, and international agencies in cyber crime prevention.

Unit V:

Emerging trends in cyber crime: AI-driven attacks, IoT vulnerabilities, etc., Legal and investigative challenges posed by emerging technologies, Future directions in cyber crime investigation and law enforcement strategies, International cooperation and partnerships in combating global cyber threats, Ethical considerations and evolving standards in cyber crime investigation.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. "Cybercrime: Investigating High-Technology Computer Crime" by Robert Moore
2. "Cyber security: The Beginner's Guide" by Dr. Erdal Ozkaya "Cyber Laws and IT Protection" by Karnika Seth
3. "Cyber Crime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications" edited by R. K. Srivastava
4. "Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet" by Dr. Pavan Duggal
5. "Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers, and the Internet" by Dr. K. Jaishankar
6. "Information Technology Law: Perspectives on Cyber Law in India" by Shubhankar Dam

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 204
COURSE TITLE: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON CYBER LAW
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA- 30, UE- 45)

Course Objective:

1. Understand the Foundations: Gain a foundational understanding of cyber law principles, including jurisdiction, sovereignty, and international treaties.
2. Explore Legal Frameworks: Examine the evolution of cyber law frameworks globally, including comparisons of laws and treaties across different jurisdictions.
3. Analyze Cyber Crimes: Analyze various types of cyber crimes and international cooperation mechanisms in combating them.
4. Study Privacy and Data Protection: Study global privacy laws and regulations, including their implications for data protection in cyberspace.
5. Anticipate Future Trends: Explore emerging issues such as AI, block chain, and cyber warfare, and discuss their legal implications on global cyber governance.

Course Outcome:

1. Foundational Knowledge: Understand core principles and international frameworks of cyber law, including jurisdictional challenges and treaty obligations.
2. Analytical Skills: Analyze and compare cyber law regulations across different countries and regions, assessing their effectiveness and implications.
3. Awareness of Cyber Crimes: Identify and evaluate various types of cyber crimes and international strategies for prevention and prosecution.
4. Proficiency in Data Protection: Demonstrate proficiency in global privacy laws and regulations, applying them to ensure effective data protection in digital environments.
5. Understanding Emerging Issues: Gain awareness of emerging technologies and trends in cyberlaw, and their impact on global governance and security.

Contents:

Unit I:

Introduction to Cyber Law- Definition, scope, and significance of cyber law, Evolution and international frameworks of cyber law, Comparison of cyber law across different countries, Challenges in international cyber law: jurisdiction and enforcement.

Unit II:

Principles governing cyberspace: sovereignty and jurisdiction, International conventions and treaties (e.g., Budapest Convention), Case studies of landmark international cyber law cases, Harmonization efforts and regional regulations (e.g., GDPR).

Unit III:

Types of cyber crimes: hacking, malware, identity theft, International cooperation in combating cyber crimes, Role of law enforcement and private sector, Challenges in cross-border investigations and extradition.

Unit IV:

Evolution of privacy laws: global perspectives, Comparative analysis of data protection

regulations (e.g., GDPR, CCPA), Balancing privacy with law enforcement and national security, International standards for data breach management.

Unit V:

Regulatory frameworks for emerging technologies (e.g., block chain, AI), Legal implications of cyber warfare and humanitarian law, Governance of the internet: ICANN and global forums, Future challenges and policy responses in international cyber law.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Cyber Laws and IT Protection" by Karnika Seth
2. Cyber Crime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications" edited by R. K. Srivastava
3. Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet" by Dr. Pavan Duggal
4. Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers, and the Internet" by Dr. K. Jaishankar
5. Information Technology Law: Perspectives on Cyber Law in India" by Shubhankar Dam
6. International Cyber security and Privacy Law in Practice" by Ruth Boardman, Eduardo Ustaran, and Arty Rajendra
7. Cyber Law: International and Transnational Perspectives" edited by Philippe Gillieron and Guillermo Jimenez
8. Global Internet Law in a Nutshell" by Michael Rustad and Michael D. Scott
9. Cyber Law in Japan" by Tadashi Iino

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 205 (Inter)
COURSE TITLE: YOGA AND LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50
(IA-20, UE-30)

Course Objective:

Yoga is a form of comprehensive education that can be utilized to development for every human bodies like as an student teachers or any persons or citizen:

1. Physical stamina
2. Flexibility,
3. Emotional stability,
4. Intellectual
5. Creative talents.

Course outcome:

1. A close study of the processes reveals.(R)
2. The yoga tradition cannot be confined to only the physical or the postural.(N)
3. It enters in to a deeper engagement and exploration.(G)
4. The psychological and emotional domain.(L)
5. Comprehensive education that can be utilized to development for every human bodies.(R)

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Origin of Yoga & its brief development. Meaning of Yoga & its importance. Yoga as a Science of Art (Yoga Philosophy). Meaning of meditation and its types and principles.

UNIT II:

Classification of Yoga/Types of Yoga. Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga, Laya Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Gyan Yoga, Karma Yoga, Asthang Yoga.

UNIT III:

Principles of Yogic Practices. Meaning of Asana, its types and principles. Meaning of Pranayama, its types and principles. Meaning of Kriya & its types and principles.

UNIT IV:

yogic therapies and modern concept of yoga. Naturopathy hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, mesotherapy, Acupressure and Acupuncture.

UNIT V:

Meaning and importance of prayer. Psychology of mantras, different mudras during prayers.

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 206 (INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: ELECTION LAW
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA- 30, UE- 45)

Course Objectives:

1. The primary objective of this Course is to acquaint the students with the laws governing elections to both Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislatures, and to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India.
2. They will also be familiarized with the qualifications and disqualifications for candidates desirous of contesting these elections and the legal remedies for various electoral malpractices that candidates often resort to, in order to win elections.
3. The role of the Election Commission of India, an independent constitutional authority, in ensuring a level playing field for all candidates will also be discussed.

Course Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this Course the students will be able to:

1. Identify the laws relating to elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and to the offices of the President and Vice President of India.
2. Explain the qualifications and disqualifications for Members of Parliament and State Legislatures in India.
3. Recognize the corrupt practices that candidates often resort to in elections to the Legislatures in India.
4. Know the ambit of the right of voters to know the antecedents of candidates at elections to Legislatures in India.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Meaning of Election and Disputes Regarding Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures, The Representation of the People Act, 1951, Contents of an election petition-material facts and particulars- section 83, Parties to an election petition- sections 82 read with sections 84, 86, Recriminatory petition- sections 33A, 33B, 97, 125A, Withdrawal (sections 109-111, R.P. Act, 1951), (abatement sections 112, 116, and dismissal) (section 86, of election petitions; appeal sections 116A, 116B, 116C).

UNIT II:

Composition of Parliament and Election of President and Vice-President, Composition and dissolution of Parliament and State Legislatures: The Constitution of India-Articles 79-83, 85, 168-172, 174, 330-334, Delimitation of constituencies: The Constitution of India-Articles 329(a), 81, 82, 170, 330, 332, sections 3-13; The Delimitation Act, 2002, Election of President and Vice-President of India: The Constitution of India, Articles 52, 54-59, 62-68, 71, The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

UNIT III:

Composition, Powers and Functions of the Election Commission, The Constitution of India-Article 324, The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners

Teaching Methodology, Powers and functions of the Election Commission: The Constitution of India-The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

UNIT IV:

Qualifications and Disqualifications of Candidates: The Constitution of India- Articles 84, Articles 101 to 104, Article 173, Articles 190 to 193, R.P. Act, 1951-sections 3-6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11, 100(1)(a), Disqualification for holding an office of profit: The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, Disqualification on conviction for certain offences: Law Commission of India, The Constitution of India-Tenth Schedule, Articles 101(3), 102(2), 190(3), 191(2), The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003, The Constitution of India-Articles 75(1A), 75(1B), 164(1A), 164(1B), 361B.

UNIT V:

Nominations: Requirements of valid nomination of candidates for election-procedure for filing nomination paper, number of proposers, security deposit, scrutiny of nomination papers, grounds of rejection of nomination papers, withdrawal of nomination papers etc, Corrupt Practices: Distinction between corrupt practices and electoral offences : Chapter IXA-sections 171A-171I, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and sections 125-136, R.P. Act, 1951, Corrupt Practices: section 123 r/sections 8A, 79, 98, 99, 100(1)(b), 100(1)(d)(ii), 100(2), 101 Bribery: section 123(1), R.P. Act, 1951, Undue influence: section 123(2), R.P. Act, 1951, Appeal on the grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language etc.; Promotion of feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language: sections 123(3), 123(3A).

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. The Constitution of India, 1950 by J.N. Pandey
2. The Representation of the People Act, 1950.
3. The Representation of the People Act, 1951.
4. The Delimitation Act, 2002.
5. The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991.
6. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita. 2023 (Selected Relevant Provisions).
7. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

BOOKS:

1. V. S. Rama Devi and S.K. Menhdiratta, How India Votes-Election Laws, Practice and procedure (3rd edition 2013).
2. Kiran Gupta and P.C. Jain, Chawla's, Elections-Law & Practice (9th ed 2009)

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 301
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II (PRACTICAL)
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objective:

1. The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research.
2. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems. They should be able to design and execute small scale research problems.
3. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.

Course Outcomes:

1. Every researcher applies to clean methods like doctrinal, non-doctrinal and data analysis in his /her research work. They put a conclusion in his research work. Total Finding only base on hypothesis and valuation.(N&R)
2. Each and every thesis title only basis of analysis. Researcher has responsible for his/ her hard work plagiarism is important and useful in his future life for making and specific research & researcher.(L)
3. Researcher should be able to design and execute small scale research problems. Important case study and analysis is only basis of court judgment. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.(R)
4. The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. (N&G)
5. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems.(R&N)

Contents:

UNIT I: Doctrinal research

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The assignment shall be evaluated internally by designated faculty members who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly.

UNIT II: Non-Doctrinal research

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed internally.

UNIT III: Clinical work

The method is that the Legal Aid Clinic of the Department of Law can involve itself with other

legal aid programs in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labor disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. Focus, priority and weight age shall be for the research being done by the students in the above areas.

UNIT IV: Law Teaching

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. The students may be asked to teach the LL.M Semester I year students. In law teaching practical, the LL.M students are to be evaluated internally. The average marks shall be reckoned. Internal evaluation shall be by a group of senior faculty who are regularly engaged in handling LL.M. classes.

UNIT V: Research project work

1. Formulation of one research problem.
2. Preparation of research project work.
3. Involvement of research methodology.

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 302
COURSE TITLE: CYBER LAW AND FORENSICS ISSUES
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop a foundational understanding of cyber law principles, including international regulations, legal frameworks, and their application in digital environments.
2. Identify and classify various types of cyber crimes such as hacking, malware attacks, identity theft, and online fraud.
3. Analyze legal challenges in cyber investigations, including jurisdictional complexities, privacy considerations, and ethical dilemmas related to digital evidence.
4. Acquire practical skills in digital forensics, including evidence collection, preservation, analysis, and presentation techniques used in cyber crime investigations.
5. Explore emerging trends and technologies impacting cyber law and digital forensics, such as AI in cyber-attacks, block chain applications, and challenges posed by IoT devices.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of cyber law principles, including legal frameworks, regulations, and their application in digital environments.
2. Ability to identify and analyze various types of cyber crimes, understanding their methodologies, impacts, and legal implications.
3. Develop proficiency in digital forensics techniques, including evidence collection, preservation, analysis, and presentation skills.
4. Understand and apply legal and ethical principles in cyber crime investigations, including jurisdictional challenges, privacy concerns, and ethical handling of digital evidence.
5. Gain awareness of emerging trends in cyber security and law enforcement, including technological advancements, new threats, and evolving regulatory landscapes.

CONTENTS:

Unit 1: Introduction to Cyber Forensics

1. Definition and importance of cyber forensics.
2. Role of digital evidence in legal proceedings.
3. Challenges in cyber forensics investigations.

Unit 2: Digital Evidence Collection

1. Legal aspects of digital evidence: admissibility and authenticity.
2. Techniques and tools for digital evidence collection.
3. Chain of custody and preservation of digital evidence.

Unit 3: Cyber Forensic Investigation Process

1. Steps in cyber forensic investigation: identification, preservation, analysis, and Presentation of evidence.
2. Case studies of cyber forensic investigations in India.

Unit 4: Cyber Forensics Tools and Techniques

1. Overview of forensic tools: En Case, FTK, Sleuth Kit.
2. Techniques for data recovery and analysis.
3. Role of forensic experts and their qualifications.

Unit 5: Cyber Forensics and Legal Proceedings

1. Role of cyber forensics in litigation and dispute resolution.
2. Expert testimony and the admissibility of cyber forensic evidence in courts.
3. Challenges and future trends in cyber forensics.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Books:

1. "Cybercrime and Digital Forensics: An Introduction" by Thomas J. Holt and Adam M. Bossler
2. "Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet" by Dr. Pavan Duggal
3. "Cyber Crime: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications" edited by R. K. Srivastava
4. "Digital Evidence and Computer Crime: Forensic Science, Computers, and the Internet" by Dr. K. Jaishankar
5. "Cyber Security and Cyber Laws" by Karnika Seth
6. "Computer Forensics and Cyber Crime: An Introduction" by Marjie T. Britz
7. "Digital Investigation" - Journal focusing on digital forensics and cyber crime investigation
8. "Journal of Cyber security" - Covers research articles on cyber security and legal aspects of cyber crime

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 304
COURSE TITLE-CYBER LAW & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Provide a comprehensive understanding of the Cyber Law landscape in India, focusing on the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and its amendments.
2. Analyze the key provisions of the IT Act, including electronic signatures, digital documents, cyber crimes, and data protection.
3. Discuss compliance requirements under the IT Act for businesses and individuals, including legal obligations and liabilities.
4. Examine different types of cyber crimes defined under the IT Act and explore enforcement mechanisms and legal remedies available.
5. Apply theoretical knowledge through case studies and practical scenarios to understand the application of Cyber Law in real-world situations

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Gain a comprehensive understanding of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) and its amendments, including legal definitions, scope, and objectives.
2. Apply knowledge of the IT Act to analyze and interpret legal issues related to electronic transactions, digital signatures, cyber crimes, and data protection.
3. Develop skills to identify and navigate legal and regulatory compliance requirements under the IT Act, ensuring adherence to electronic transaction laws and data protection regulations.
4. Evaluate different types of cyber crimes defined under the IT Act, including unauthorized access, data theft, and online fraud, and assess legal remedies and enforcement mechanisms.
5. Analyze case studies and scenarios to apply Cyber Law principles in practical contexts, demonstrating proficiency in applying legal concepts to real-world situations.

Course Contents:

Unit 1: Indian and International prospective of cyber law

Definition and Scope of cyber law. Evolution and importance of cyber law in India & International perspectives.

Unit 2: Information Technology Act, 2000

Overview and objectives of the IT Act, 2000. Electronic Governance - Provides for the legal recognition of electronic records and digital signatures. Legal Recognition of Electronic Records - Establishes that electronic records have the same legal status as paper documents. Legal Recognition of Digital Signatures - States that digital signatures have the same legal status as handwritten signatures.

Unit 3: Use of Electronic Records and Validity of Contracts:

Use of the technologies for electronic contracts and other legal purposes, affirms that contracts formed electronically are valid and enforceable. Appointment and Functions of the Controller of Certifying Authorities, describes the role of the Controller and the regulation of

certifying authorities.

Unit 4: Damages and Penalty:

Penalties for unauthorized access to computer and damage to computer systems. Computer related Offences which covers various computer related crimes such as hacking and data theft.

Unit 5: Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy:

Addresses penalties for breaches of confidentiality and privacy of electronic information.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Books:

1. "Cyber Crimes and Law in India" by Dr. Karnika Seth
2. "Information Technology Law: Text, Cases, and Materials" by Andrew Murray
3. "Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet" by Dr. Pavan Duggal
4. "Journal of Cyber Law & Policy" - Covers research articles and legal analysis on cyber law issues
5. "Asian Journal of Cyber Law" - Focuses on legal developments and case studies in cyber law within Asia-Pacific region

SEMESTER III
COURSECODE: 305(INTER)
COURSE TITLE: VALUE EDUCATION & HUMAN RIGHTS (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50
(IA-10, UE-40)

Course Objective:

The goal of the HRE program is to develop professional practitioners with expertise in the following key areas:

1. Analyze the gap between universal rights and grassroots realities in local, global, and transnational contexts, with attention to issues of power, privilege, and marginalization. Explore the conditions and dimensions of empowering and transformative learning processes.
2. Describe and critique the differing approaches, perspectives, and models toward human rights education and how they impact the ways in which HRE is carried out in diverse settings.

Course Outcomes:

1. Drawing on critical pedagogies, produce advocacy tools and curricular resources.
2. To be used in formal or non-formal educational contexts to address human rights violations.
3. Design, conduct, analyze and present findings from interviews, using diverse methods, such as oral history, in order to raise awareness about human rights issues.
4. Identify diverse methodological tools and skills needed to conduct ethical
5. Research in a range of contexts such as classroom teaching, community organizing, and curriculum development, among others.
6. Synthesize contextual understandings, reflective analysis, theoretical frameworks, and methodological training to inform.
7. The production of a thesis or research-based field project.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Concept and nature of Value Education. Need and importance of Value Education in contemporary social context. Concept of human value with special reference to Indian tradition and culture. Different types and components of value education.

UNIT II:

Moral education vis-à-vis religious education. Moral judgment and moral action. Concept of moral development of child. Approach so formal development: Social theory approach and cognitive development approach.

UNIT III:

Human Rights-Universal Declaration of Human Rights Human Rights violations - National Integration - Peace and non-violence Dr. APJ Kalam "ten points for enlightened citizenship Social Values and Welfare of the citizen".

UNIT IV:

Environment and Ecological balance, Constitutional or national values - Democracy, socialism, secularism, equality, justice, liberty, freedom and fraternity and different social values.

UNIT V:

Human rights: human sufferings. Human rights movements and human rights markets. Emergence of an alternative paradigm: trade related market friendly human rights.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Allport, G.W., Vernon, P.E., and Lindzey, G. (1970) Study of values, Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
2. Central Board of Secondary Education (1997), Value Education: A Hand book for Teachers, Delhi: Central Board of Secondary Education.
3. Delors, J. (1996), Learning: The Treasure within-Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, Paris. Karan Singh (1996)
4. Kohlberg, L. (1969), Stage and sequence, in D.A. Goslin (ed) Handbook of Socialization Theory and Research, Chicago: Rand McNally.
5. Morris, Charles W. (1956). Varieties

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 306 (INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: LAW AND DEVELOPMENT
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)
(Not For Law Students)

Course Objective:

1. Students of Economics, Sociology, Social Work, Political Science, Anthropology, Officials working in Public Sector Units, Private Organization developmental activities. Involved in Law and Development is an interdisciplinary course which looks at the relationship of law, economics and social development.
2. The course will examine how law can be used as a tool for achieving socio-economic development of the weaker sections of the society.

Course Outcomes:

1. At the end of the course, it is expected that the students shall-be aware of the different perspectives of development and have fair knowledge about the theories of development.
2. To understand how law can be used as a tool to ensure that the fruits of development reach the poor and marginalized.
3. Be enabled to criticize developmental policy or projects proposals; be able to advise and assist PSUs. Private companies to see to it that the benefit of development reaches the socio-economically weaker sections.
4. Be able to advocate for and advise the development affected people and file petitions before the court for the sake of socio-economic justice for them.

Course Content:

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION:

1. Concept of Development From Constitutional Perspective
2. Preamble of the Constitution of India Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India
3. Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India
4. Schedule V and VI of the Constitution of India
5. Concept of sustainable development: International perspective

UNIT II: THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT: Economic theories of development

1. Cultural theories of development.
2. Redressal mechanisms.

UNIT III: LAW AND DEVELOPMENT RELATION:

1. Legislations relating to development
2. Conflict of rights and interest of peoples
3. Redressal mechanisms

UNIT IV: DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT:

1. Land acquisition for development and Displacement
2. Humanizing displacement through effective Rehabilitation & Resettlement
3. Other impacts of development

UNIT V: ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:

1. Environmental Impact Assessment
2. Social Impact Assessment.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Books:

1. Samaraditya Pal. "Law and development Theory and Practice".
2. N. Jayaram. "The State Development and Identity in Multi- Ethnic Societies Ethnicity, Equity and the Nation".
3. Nitin Madhav. "Law Poverty and development The impact of law on the structure of the Indian Economy".
4. S.K. Verma and Kusum. "Judiciary governance and development the Indian Experience".
5. Amartya Sen" Development as Freedom".
6. Parul Chandra, "Law and Development emerging issues in the indian legal system".
7. Shashank Singh, "Law and development in india Challenges and prospects".
8. N. R. Madhava Menon & D. B. Shukla, "Law, Justice and development contemporary issues in india"
9. Marc Galanter, "Law and Society in Mordern India"

SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE: 401
COURSE TITLE: EMERGING ISSUES IN CYBER SPACE
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objective:

The objective of study emerging issues in cyberspace is to understand and address the new and evolving challenges posed by rapid technological advancements and shifts in digital behavior. This includes:

1. Security Risks - Identifying and mitigating threat such as cyber attacks, data breaches, and malware.
2. Privacy Concerns - Ensuring user data protection and addressing privacy violations.
3. Regulatory and Legal Issues - Developing and implementing policies to govern digital activities and safeguard rights.
4. Ethical Implications: examining the impact of emerging technologies on society and individual freedoms.
5. Technology Innovation - assessing how new technologies like AI and block chain affect cyberspace dynamics.
6. Digital Divide - Addressing inequalities in access to and benefits from digital technologies.

Course Outcome:

1. Enhanced Regulations new laws and amendments to existing laws are being introduced to address issues like data privacy, cyber security and digital rights.
2. International Cooperation There is increased collaboration between countries to manage cross-border cybercrime and establish global standards or cyber security.
3. Technological Adaptation Legal frameworks are adapting to technological advancements such as artificial intelligence, block chain and organizations on cyber security best practices.
4. Enforcement Challenges Law enforcement agencies are facing challenges in keeping up with the rapid pace of technological change and the anonymity of cybercriminals.

Unit 1: Introduction to Cyberspace

Understanding Cyberspace: Definition and Scope, Evolution and History of Cyberspace, KeyComponents: Internet, Intranet, Extranet, Internet Governance: Regulatory Bodies and Frameworks, Policies and Protocols, Challenges in Governance

Unit 2: Cyber security and Threat Landscape

Advanced Cyber Threats: Emerging Threats: AI-based Attacks, Quantum Computing, CaseStudies of Major Cyber Attacks, Threat Detection and Mitigation Techniques; Cyber securityPolicies and Regulations: National and International Laws, Role of Government and Private Sector.

Unit 3: Data Privacy and Protection Fundamentals of Data Privacy:

Concepts and Importance, Data Lifecycle and PrivacyRisks, Privacy vs. Security, Global Data Protection Regulations, GDPR, CCPA, and Other Major Laws, Compliance Strategies for Organizations .

Unit 4: Intellectual Property in Cyberspace Introduction to Cyber Intellectual Property:

Types of Intellectual Property in Digital World, Copyright, Trademark, and Patents Online. Cyber Piracy and Enforcement, Understanding Cyber Piracy, Legal Measures and Enforcement

Mechanisms, International Cooperation and Treaties.

Unit 5: Future Trends and Ethical Considerations Emerging Technologies and Their Impact: Artificial Intelligence, Block chain, IoT, Benefits and Risks, Case Studies on Emerging Tech, The Future of Cyber space, Predictions and Trends, Role of Education and Awareness, Building a Secure and Inclusive Digital Future.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Books:

1. "The Age of Em" by Robin Hanson
2. "The Internet of Us: Knowing More and Understanding Less in the Age of Big Data" by Michael Patrick Lynch
3. "Cyber security and Cyber war: What Everyone Needs to Know" by P.W. Singer and Allan Friedman
4. "Hacking: The Art of Exploitation" by Jon Erickson
5. "The Network Society: From Knowledge to Policy" by Manuel Castells (Includes contributions from Indian scholars)
6. "Internet and Society: Social Theory in the Information Age" by Sanjay Kaushik

SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE: 402
COURSE TITLE: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To examine the definition and legal basis of IPRs in its broadest sense including patents, copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, and designs;
2. To study the evolution of IPRs as an international legal norm and its implications at the global level with specific focus on the concerns of developing countries, including India.
3. To study the emerging new interpretations and consequent implementation issues relating to IPRs within multilateral and regional treaty framework and to examine and identify the conceptual and jurisprudential aspects with specific focus on cases and case studies at the national and international level.
4. To understand the implications of emerging global IPR regime on frontier research areas such as traditional knowledge, biodiversity, biotechnology, digital/ computer technology, internet and domain name.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

The main aim of this course is -

1. To examine the definition and legal basis of IPRs in its broadest sense including patents, copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, and designs;
2. To study the evolution of IPRs as an international legal norm and its implications at the global level with specific focus on the concerns of developing countries, including India.
3. To study the emerging new interpretations and consequent implementation issues relating to IPRs within multilateral and regional treaty framework and to examine and identify
4. The conceptual and jurisprudential aspects with specific focus on cases and case studies at the national and international level.
5. To understand the implications of emerging global IPR regime on frontier research areas such as traditional knowledge, biodiversity, biotechnology, digital/computer technology, internet and domain names.

Unit 1: Introduction to Intellectual Property (IP) Definition and Types of Intellectual Property:

Patents: Detailed examination of patentable subject matter, Trademarks: In-depth study of trademark law. Copyrights: Exploration of different categories of works protected under copyright. Trade Secrets: Case studies and examples of trade. Importance of IP Protection in the Digital Age.

Unit 2: IP Issues in Cyberspace Challenges of IP Infringement Online:

Analysis of online piracy: streaming, downloading, and distribution of copyrighted content without authorization. Counterfeiting and its impact on brands and consumer trust. Domain Name Disputes: Dispute resolution mechanisms: Overview of Uniform Domain-Name Dispute-Resolution Policy (UDRP) and its application in resolving domain disputes. Case studies of prominent domain name disputes and their outcomes. Role of WIPO in International IP Protection.

Unit 3: Copyright and Digital Media Copyright Laws in India:

Media Copyright Laws in India: Detailed analysis of the Copyright Act, 1957, amendments,

and recent developments, Rights of authors, performers, and broadcasters in the digital context, Challenges in enforcing copyright law against online infringement and piracy. DRM circumvention and legal responses under Indian law. Fair Use and Exceptions to Copyright: Understanding fair use provisions under Indian copyright law.

Unit 4: Trademarks and Domain Names Trademark Registration and Protection in India:

Procedures for trademark registration, including examination, opposition, and renewal. Rights conferred by registration and enforcement mechanisms. Recent trends in trademark law: non-traditional marks, well-known marks. Cyber squatting: Definition and impact of cyber squatting on brand identity and consumer confusion. Impact of Social Media and E-commerce on Trademark Infringement: Challenges posed by social media platforms in trademark enforcement.

Unit 5: Emerging Issues in IP Law Artificial Intelligence and IP Rights:

Ownership and protection of AI-generated works under copyright and patent law. Ethical and legal implications of AI in creating and infringing IP rights. Open Source Software and Licensing: Impact of open source movements on proprietary software and IP practices. Ethical Considerations in IP Law: Access to knowledge vs. protection of creators' rights in the digital age. Ethical implications of IP enforcement strategies: censorship, freedom of expression.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. V. K. Ahuja, Intellectual Property Rights in India (Lexis Nexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2015).
2. Alka Chawla, Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives (Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, 2007).
3. Alka Chawla, Law of Copyright: Comparative Perspectives India (LexisNexis, Butterworths, New Delhi, 2013).
4. David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property, 9th Edition (Pearson Education, Delhi, 2012).
5. Elizabeth Verkey, Law of Patent (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005).
6. Holyoak & Torremans, Intellectual Property Law (Oxford University Press, NY, 2016).
7. Kailasam & Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks & Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009).
8. Latha R Nair and Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2005).

SEMESTER- IV
COURSE CODE: 404
COURSE TITLE: DISSERTATION
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
Dissertation (Submission of Research Paper):75 Marks

Dissertation of each student should be on topics from the area of specialization chosen, and approved by the Departmental Committee. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field chosen by the candidate and must incorporate copious reference to judicial decisions, articles and books relevant to the topic in the form of foot notes and bibliographical references. Typed and bound dissertations shall be of uniform pattern. Font size 12, New Times Roman, single space, margin 1", A4 paper, minimum 80 and maximum 100 pages. 4 copies of the Dissertation shall be submitted to the University prior to submitting the form of Semester IV Examination of LL.M Course.

Course Outcomes:

1. Identify key research questions within the field of Demography on which you will carry out independent research.
2. Manage your time effectively whilst working on your independent research.
3. Demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing.
4. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing.
5. Apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in the taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out your research

Preparation of Dissertation:

1. Title of the study
2. Problem of the study
3. Objectives of the study
4. Hypothesis
5. Review of Literature
6. Operational concepts and variables of the study:
7. Research Design- Nature / Type of the study, Method of data collection, Sources of data collection
8. Limitations of the study
9. Possible contribution of the study
10. Chapterisation

LL.M students are required to follow the following structure:

1. Cover Page, Certificate, Acknowledgement,
2. List of Case Laws,
3. List of Tables,
4. Abbreviations,
5. Contents.
6. Chapter I: Introduction (Theoretical Background and Research Methodology)
7. Chapter II to Chapter V
8. Chapter VI: Conclusions (Major Findings and Suggestion)
9. Bibliography (Books, Journals, Newspapers, Websites, Research Reports, Magazines etc. Annexure (Interview Schedules, Questionnaires, Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps.

SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE: 405 (INTER)
COURSE TITLE: APPLICATION OF COMPUTER IN LAW
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50
(IA-20, UE-30)
(Not For Law Students)

The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer Science and Information Technology.

NOTE:

1. Nine questions shall be in all, two questions from each unit I-IV and one compulsory question from unit-V.
2. The compulsory question in unit-V shall consist of four parts, one from each Unit I-IV.
3. The Candidate shall be required to attempt five questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit I-IV and question no.9 in Unit-V shall be compulsory.
4. Each question in Unit I-IV shall carry 15 marks and question no.9 in Unit-V shall carry 20 Marks.

UNIT I:

Elements of Computer Processing System, Hardware CPU, Storage Device & Media VDU,I/O Device, Disk concepts-formatting, booting, Partitioning, DAT, Directory, Data Communication Equipment. Software, System Software, Application Software, DBMS, RDBMS and ERP package.

UNIT II:

Operating System: Concept as a Resource Manager and Coordinator of Processor, Device and Memory, Concept of Priorities, Protection and Parallelism, Command Interpreter, Typical Command of DOS & Unix GUI Windows.

UNIT III:

Computer and Communication: Single User, Multi-user, Workstation, Client Server System, computer Network, Network Protocols, LAN, MAN.

UNIT IV:

Internet: Structure of Internet, Connectivity, Methods, Internet Service- E- mail, WWW, Mailing List, Usenet, DTP, Telnet, Chatting, Conferencing, Telephony.

UNIT V:

Practical Microsoft Office 2000

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. RajaramanV.: Fundamentals of Computers(3rded.) Prenticehall of India,NewDelhi,1999.
2. Sander D.H.: Computers today Mc. Graw Hill,1988.
3. Trainer: Computers(4th ed.)Mc.GrawHill,1994.
4. P.K. Sinha: FundamentalinComputing.
5. Sushil Goel: Computer Fundamental.
6. S. Jaiswal: Basic in Computers.

7. S. Dasgupta: Computer Fundamental.
8. Suresh K. Basandra: Computers Today.
9. Peter-Notron's: Computers Today.
- 10.A.K. Sharma: Fundamentals in Compters.

SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE: 406(INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW
CREDIT:3 ,MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

Familiarize the students with basic concept of the torts, its origin, development and general principles of the Law of Torts.

1. Making students aware about the specific torts, defences and remedies available.
2. Giving an overview of the tortious liabilities under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
3. Preparing the students to apply their knowledge and critical legal thinking to explore and develop their own perspectives and interpretations and support them with logical arguments.
4. Preparing the students to conduct effective legal research and write research papers related to torts.

LEARNING OUT COMES:

On successful completion of this Course the students will be able to:

1. Read, interpret and apply the Law of Torts in Indian and international context.
2. Apply their knowledge to solve factual situations under tort law and support them with logical arguments.
3. Practice in this area in the law courts/consumer forum.
4. Write research papers/notes, case comments and work in research houses.

UNIT I: Consumer movements:

Historical perspectives, Common law protection, Consumerism in India: food adulteration drugs and cosmetics essential commodities, Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterate substances false weight and measures, The concept of Consumer: General perspectives, Statutory and Government Services to be included or not? Definition and Scope: the Consumer Protection Act, 1986(Who is not a consumer?).

UNIT II: Unfair Trade Practices:

1. Misleading and false advertising
2. Unsafe and hazardous products.
3. Disparaging competitors
4. Business ethics and business self-regulation.
5. Falsification of trade marks. Consumable goods:
6. Meaning of defects in goods.
7. Standards of purity, quality, quantity and potency.
8. Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods.
9. Common law: decision of courts.
10. Price control.
11. Administrative fixation.
12. Supply and distribution of goods.

UNIT III: Supply of essential commodities:

1. Quality control

2. Sale of goods and hire purchase Law
3. Prescribing standards of quality-BIS and Agmark, Essential commodities Laws. Consumer safety.
4. Starting distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products.
5. Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances.

UNIT IV: Services:

1. Deficiency-meaning
2. Professional services
3. Medicals Services
4. How to determine negligence
5. Violation of Statute
6. Denial of medical service: violation of human rights
7. Layering services: duty - towards-court and duty to client dilemma break of confidentiality - negligence and misconduct.
8. Public Utilities: Supply of electricity, Telecommunication and postal services
9. Housing Banking: Commercial Services: Hiring, Financing, Agency services

UNIT V:

Enforcement of Consumer Rights, and Evolution of Consumer Rights and Redressal, of Consumer Grievances: Different Consumer forum under C.P.A.: Jurisdiction, powers, and functions. Execution of order. Judicial review, PIL, Class action, Remedies

SUGGESTED READINGS:

BOOKS:

1. D.N.Saraf: Law of Consumer Protection in India.
2. R.M. Vats: Consumer and the Law.
3. S.K.Singh: Consumer Protection in India.
4. M.N. Shukla: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.