

# **SEMESTER - I**

SALB5101	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		3	1	0	4	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To identify and enumerate theories of social change and define the role played by Law in the transformation and development of the society.
- To analyze the Reform of the law on secular lines.
- Critically assess protective discrimination and Reservation.

**UNIT 1 LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE****10 Hrs.**

Meaning and Concept of Law - Law as Purposive device, for Change or Transformation - Social change - value orientation in social change - Theoretic Models on Social change and their application - Inter play between law and social change - Relationship between law and morality - culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy.

**UNIT 2 HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF LAW IN BRINGING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE****14 Hrs.**

Law and social change in ancient India - Social dimension of law and social concern for Justice - Role of family, associations and charitable institution in ancient India - The Interpretation of Shruti, Smriti and other commentaries to harmonize social change - Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest - Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in modern India - Colonial Law and Economic Exploitation - Application of the Indian by the British - Social reforms and Women Children and others - Codification of Laws - Freedom of Movement and Social reforms ideas - Sociological perspective and social change.

**UNIT 3 CONSTITUTION'S ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION****9 Hrs.**

Impact of sociological school in India - Constitutional evolution and the constitutional Assembly's role - Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change - The Constitutional amendment and social transformation - Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change - The role of Governmental organs for social transformation - Working of the constitution for social transformation - constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation application for international law in the process of constitutional interpretation - Constitutionalism and social transformation.

**UNIT 4 RELIGION, LANGUAGE COMMUNITY, REGIONALISM AND THE LAW****16 Hrs.**

Religion as divisive factor - Secularism - Reform of the law on secular lines - Freedom of religion and non-discrimination basis of religion - Religion minorities and the law Language as a divisive factor - formation of linguistic minorities, Non -discrimination on the grounds of language, Language policy and the constitutional - official language, state language, court language - Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices protective discrimination - Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation: Statutory Commission, Statutory provision - Regionalism as a divisive factor, concept of India as one unit Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers, Equality in matter of employment - the slogan "sons of the soil and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to resident of a state.

**UNIT5 MODERANIZATION AND LAW****11 Hrs.**

Modernization as a value-Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Modernization of social institutions through law, Reform of family law, Agrarian reform-Industrialization of agriculture, Industrial reform-Free enterprise v. state regulation-Industrialization and environmental protection, Reform of court process-Criminal law-plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victim, Civil laws-(ADR) Confrontation v. Consensus, mediation and conciliation, LokAdalats, Prison reforms, Democratic decentralisation and local self-government

**Max.60 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- C01** - To provide a comprehensive knowledge of Law as an instrument of social change with special reference to Indian Constitution.
- C02** - To acquaint the students with religion as a divisive factor in society and how to bring reforms in religion by enacting laws on secular lines.
- C03** - Make the students to understand the factors that led to linguistic states and constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.
- C04** - To create awareness among the students the evils of caste in India society and constitutional guarantees provided to SSC, ST and BCs.
- C05** - To develop an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system
- C06** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford.
2. Robert Lingat, The Classical of India, 1998.
3. U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System 1982.
4. Duncan Derret, The state, Religion and Law in India, 1999.
5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5111	SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To introduce the basic Concepts and principles in criminal law.
- To understand the meaning of crime and the essential principles of criminal liability.
- To study about various offences under the Indian Penal Code.

**UNIT 1 CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND ELEMENTS OF CRIMES 18 Hrs.**

Jurisprudence in Criminal Laws - Principles of Criminal Law -.Concept of Crimes, Elements, Transferred Malice, Liability, Stages of Crimes - Influence of various schools in framing the Indian penal code 1860 – Historical background - Elements or Conditions of Criminal Liability - Actus reus or the Harm Principle -Elements of Crime: External and Internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence, Relevance of Motive, Strict Liability- Mens rea or the Guilty mind or Blame worthiness principle - Concurrence or the Concurrence Principle.

**UNIT 2 COMPLICIT CRIMINALITY AND INCOMPLETE OR INCHOATE CRIMES 9 Hrs.**

Abetment – Conspiracy - Group or Joint Liability U/Ss 34 or 149 IPC - Attempts under the Indian Penal Code.

**UNIT 3 GENERAL EXCEPTIONS 15 Hrs.**

General Exception, Joint and Constructive Crime - Statutory offenses against the state and concerning armed forces - Offences against Body- Culpable Homicide and Murder.

**UNIT 4 OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN 16 Hrs.**

Crimes against Women- Provisions of IPC and Contemporary enactments; The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 - Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1995 - The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 - Dowry Prohibitions Act 1961- Dowry Prohibitions Act 1961.

**UNIT 5 OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS 17 Hrs.**

Crime Against Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes: Scheduled Caste and Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 - Crimes against Socially-Economically disadvantaged people- Crime Against Minorities - Crimes against Sexual Minorities and Laws- Transgenders, Gay, Lesbian etc -Crimes against Persons with special needs i.e. Disables, Mentally ill and laws related thereto.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - This Course is designed to impart to the students the conceptual foundations of crime, punishments and certain exceptions.
- CO2** - Helps the students in understanding the offences relating to human body, the most important aspect of criminal law with the relevance of heinous crimes of present situation.
- CO3** - This course focuses on another aspect of property related crimes which helps the students in choosing their area of specialization.
- CO4** - Enhances the students to have a wider perspective of offences against state and high commands.
- CO5** - Helps the students to have better perspective about the punishments and their applicability
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Huda, Shamshul : Principles of Law of Crime in British India (1902) (Reprint, 1993- Eastern Book Co., Lucknow)
2. Halsbury's : Laws of England : 3rd Edn., Vols. X & XI; 4th Edn., Vol. XI
3. Hall, Jerome: General Principles of Criminal Law (1960), 2nd Edn.
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law, 19th Edn.
5. Mayne, J.D: Criminal Law of India, 4th Edn.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5112	CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To discuss the origin and development of Punishment philosophy.
- To make students comprehend the genesis, impact, causes, and treatment of crime and criminals.
- To analyze the various comparative Schools of criminology, penology and victimology.

**UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION****17 Hrs.**

The scope and importance of the study of Criminology - Relation between Criminology, Criminal Policy and Criminal Law - Concept of crime -Legal and criminological concept of crime; Schools of Criminology - Causation of crime - Different theories -Classical School of Criminology - Positive School of Criminology Anthropological theory of criminal behaviour - Heredity and mental retardation as causes of crime.

**UNIT 2 CAUSATION OF CRIME****12 Hrs.**

Introduction, Heredity and crime, McNaghten's rule of criminal responsibility, Bio-physical factors and criminology, American school of criminal behavior, Freud's theory of criminal behavior, Psychological concept of crime, Conflict theory, Group theory.

**UNIT 3 DEVELOPING TRENDS IN CRIMINOLOGY****17 Hrs.**

Juvenile delinquency - Causes and the prevention of juvenile delinquency - Legal protection of children - Law of juvenile justice - The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act - treatment of juvenile offenders - Juvenile courts - juvenile boards - Borstal schools -Reformatory schools-Victimology-theories of victimology-- Victims of crimes -compensation to victims – emerging trends in victimology-rehabilitation of victims.

**UNIT 4 PENOLOGY****19 Hrs.**

Concept of punishment - Theories of punishment- Modes of punishment-Fine - Imprisonment - Death sentence - Constitutionality of Capital punishment – The problem of execution of death sentence – Commutation and Remission of Punishment-Imprisonment as a mode of punishment - the prison system – Classification of prisoners - Prison education - Prison labour - Prison offences – Prison reforms - Open air prisons - Correctional treatment – Rehabilitative techniques - Post release assistance – Recidivism-Resocialisation process – Human Rights of prisoners - Constitutional imperatives - Probation, parole and furlough.

**UNIT5 VICTIMOLOGY****10 Hrs.**

Problems of Crime Victims and types of victims – Victims, Right within Criminal Justice System - Caring for the victim - Compensation to victim - Rehabilitation of victim or victims' family – Victim redressal mechanism.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Understand the relationship between crimes and societies after going through various school of criminology.
- CO2** - Evaluate recent legislative changes that increase the opportunity for victims of crime to be active players in the criminal justice system.
- CO3** - Describe and apply various theories to explain criminal behaviour and how this behaviour affects the policy in India.
- CO4** - Critically evaluate crime mapping scheme and preventive mechanism.
- CO5** - Analyse various Jurists and criminalistics give the various views.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Sutherland: principles of criminology(latest Edition)
2. Garofolo: Criminology Parts I,II and III (Latest Edition).
3. Taft: Criminology (Latest Edition)Part-I-Ch 1,3 for study
4. Criminology and Penology : Prof N.V.Paranjape
5. S.Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment- in Criminal Law (1970) H.L.A.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5113	LAW ON CYBER CRIMES	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To derive a strong foundation and the concept of cyber crimes.
- To analyze the legal framework relating to cyber crimes.
- To learn the role of Information Technology Act 2000 in preventing the cyber crimes.

**UNIT 1 CYBER CRIMES – OVERVIEW****12 Hrs.**

Internal & External attacks – Cyber Crimes against individuals – Email spoofing and online frauds – Phishing and its forms – cyber defamation, cyber stalking, cyber bullying and harassment – Cyber crimes against women & children.

**UNIT 2 CYBER CRIMES AGAINST ORGANISATIONS****18 Hrs.**

Unauthorized access of computers; Password sniffing, Denial of service attack; Backdoors and malware and its types – Email bombing, Industrial espionage and intruder attacks.

**UNIT 3 GLOBAL PERSPECTIVES****18 Hrs.**

Phases of Cyber-attacks – passive and active – Reconnaissance – Scanning, gaining access; maintaining access; latest movement and covering tracks – Types of attack vectors – Overview of network-based attacks.

**UNIT 4 CYBERCRIMES AND CLOUD COMPUTING****13 Hrs.**

Cyber Crimes & Cloud Computing; Different types of tools used in cyber crimes – Password cracking; Random passwords; virus and its types – Cyber Criminal syndicates.

**UNIT 5 INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2008****14 Hrs.**

Law relating to cyber crimes, penal provisions for phishing, spam, virus, malware, stalking – International cooperation in investigating cyber crimes.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

**CO1** - Student are able to have in-depth understanding of Information Technology Law.

**CO2** - Student are able to understand various Cyber Crimes.

**CO3** - Student are able to understand e-commerce.

**CO4** - Student are made to be acquainted with social and intellectual property issues in Cyberspace.

**CO5** - Student are equipped with the regulations of the Information Technology law and various mechanisms working under the IT Act.

**CO6** - This Course will equip the Student with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Anirudh Rastogi, Cyber Law: Law of Information Technology and Internet, Lexis NexisWadha, Nagpur, 1st ed., 2014.
2. Vakul Sharma, Information Technology Law and Practice, Universal Law Publishers, 3rd ed., 2011.
3. Harish Chander, Cyber Laws and IT Protection, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2012.
4. Nandan Kamath, Law Relating to Computers, Internet and Ecommerce, Universal Law Publishing Co., Ltd., 2006.
5. PavanDuggal, Mobile Crime and Mobile Law, Saakshar Law Publications, 2013.



**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5105	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		2	1	0	3	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To understand the principles of legislation.
- To briefly explain the kinds of legislation.
- To conceptualize the drafting of amendments of existing legislation.

**UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION****12 Hrs.**

Principles of Legislation – Individualism-Utilitarianism – Socialism- Kinds of Legislation – Supreme Legislation – Subordinate Legislation- Delegated Legislation – Retrospective Legislation.

**UNIT 2 LEGISLATIVE PROCESS****7 Hrs.**

Preparatory process – Drafting Process Parliamentary Process-Forms of legislative instrument.

**UNIT 3 PRELIMINARY DRAFTING TECHNIQUES****12 Hrs.**

Responsibility of Draftsman Difficulties of Draftsman-Simplicity of Style-Statement of purpose Length of Sentence-paragraphing of Sentence-Logical arrangement definitions clause- Reference to other legislation-other modern techniques.

**UNIT 4 USE OF WORDS AND PUNCTUATION****9 Hrs.**

Meaning of Words – Vagueness of Words – Ambiguity of words – Coode's Analysis (Case Conditions Legal Subject-Legal action) – Punctuations – The Comma – the Semi-colon the Colon and Dash- The full stop.

**UNIT 5 AMENDMENTS****5 Hrs.**

Drafting for Amendment of Existing Legislation – Textual and Non-Textual Amendments.

**Max.45 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

**CO1** - Understanding the principles of Legislation and kinds of legislation.

**CO2** - Access the legislative process.

**CO3** - Explains the drafting techniques and the Use of words.

**CO4** - Summarize the drafting for amendment of existing legislation.

**CO5** - Possess wholesome knowledge about the legislative process.

**CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. B.R. Atre, Legislative Drafting: Principles And Techniques March 2017
2. Lucia saffardhi and Nicola lupo, Comparative law in legislative drafting July 2014
3. B.R. Atre, Legislative Drafting June 2023
4. Tonye Clinton Jaja, A dictionary of legislative drafting and law making terms July 2014
5. Edward Donelan, Regulatory Governance: Policy making, Legislative drafting and law reform. June 2022

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5106	RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		2	1	0	3	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To identify the History, scope, and significance of the Right to Information.
- To encourage administration transparency.
- To evaluate the role of E-governance.

**UNIT 1 RIGHT TO INFORMATION****12 Hrs.**

Concept – History – Meaning – Scope and Significance – Jurisprudential and Philosophical foundations – Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights perspective – Kharak Singh Case, Gobind Case, Raj Narain Case, S.P.Gupta v. Union of India – Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

**UNIT 2 DOCTRINE OF PUBLIC INTEREST AND RTI****8 Hrs.**

Public Accountability – Good Governance and RTI – Role of NGOs to make RTI.

**UNIT 3 E- GOVERNANCE****7 Hrs.**

Enhancing the efficacy of RTI through E-Governance – Recent Developments.

**UNIT 4 RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT, 2005****12 Hrs.**

Policy parameters – Objectives, Obstacles and Challenges – Rights of Citizen for obtaining the information in Democratic Country – Duty of Public Authorities – Procedure to obtain the Information and further Appeal.

**UNIT 5 RTI AND ITS INTERFACE****6 Hrs.**

Public Records Act- Whistle blower Protection Act- Judiciary and RTI.

**Max.45 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Understand the practical applicability of the Right to Information Act, 2005
- CO2** - It enables to file an effective RTI Application.
- CO3** - Discuss the request disposal procedure as defined under the Act
- CO4** - Identify the information that is exempted from disclosure under the RTI regime
- CO5** - Have clear understanding about important Right to Information Act, 2005 sections.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Dr. Sairam Bhat; Reposing the Constitutional Trust through the Right to Information, NLSIU Journal, 2013.
2. M. M. Ansari, Impact of Right to Information on Development: A Perspective on India's Recent Experiences, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, 2008.
3. Dr. Sairam Bhat; 'Best Practices under RTI Act 2005: Lessons from Central Silk Board, Administrative Training Institute, Mysore, 2011
4. Pankaj K P Shreyaska; Investigating Compliance of the RTI Act; Economic & Political Weekly; March 2, 2013 vol KLV III no 9
5. Prabodh Saxena; Public Authority and RTI, Economic and Political Weekly, April 2009, Vol XLIV no. 16.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

## **SEMESTER – II**

SALB5201	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – THE NEW CHALLENGES			L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
				3	1	0	4	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To identify the principles of Federalism under the Constitution of India.
- To describe and explain the powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- To interpret the same on the lines of the Constitution of India.

**UNIT 1 FEDERALISM****15 Hrs.**

Creation of new states, Allocation and share of resources - Distribution of -grants-in aid, - The inter-state disputes on resources - Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons - Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states - Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes - Deployment of security forces etc.

**UNIT 2 SEPARATION OF POWER****10 Hrs.**

Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances - Constitutional framework-Judicial interpretation and practice, judicial activism and judicial restraining - .PIL Implementation-Judicial autonomy and independence, accountability- Judicial Self Restraint.

**UNIT 3 THE EXECUTIVE, LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY****15 Hrs.**

Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President, Governor Appointment of Governor- Council of minister- Collective Responsibility.-Parliament Legislative Privilege - Nature and Extent - Scope and Limitation on privileges-Appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges - Constitutional provisions - Judicial Accountability- Independence of Judiciary - Contemporary Developments - Subordinate Judiciary.

**UNIT 4 DEMOCRATIC PROCESS****10 Hrs.**

Nexus of politics with criminals and the business - Election: Status of election commission, electoral reforms - Coalition government: "stability, durability, and corrupt practice" - Grass root democracy.

**UNIT 5 GOOD GOVERNANCE****10 Hrs.**

Principle of good governance- Administrative responsibility and accountability-Liability of the state in Torts-Constitutional Torts and Compensatory Jurisprudence.

**Max.60 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Understanding the federal nature of the Constitution.
- CO2** - Critically analyze the separation of Powers under the Constitution of India.
- CO3** - Enumerate the Powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.
- CO4** - Evaluate the principles of Good Governance.
- CO5** - Evaluate Quasi federal feature of Indian Constitution.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press
2. V.N.Shukla, 'Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company.
3. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co
4. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
5. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.

(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**



SALB5202	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL EDUCATION		L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
			3	1	0	4	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To understand various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research designs and sampling.
- To provide adequate knowledge on measurement & scaling techniques as well as the quantitative data analysis.
- To understand concepts like legal aid, legal literacy and legal survey.

**UNIT 1 MEANING OF RESEARCH****12 Hrs.**

Legal Research, Scientific Method - Kinds of Research: Socio-legal research, Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research, Quantitative and Qualitative research & Relevance of empirical research.

**UNIT 2 FORMULATION OF RESEARCH PROBLEM****10 Hrs.**

Tools and techniques of data collection - Use of questionnaire and interview - Use of case study – Jurimetrics.

**UNIT 3 SAMPLING PROCEDURE****10 Hrs.**

Design of sample, types of sample to be adopted - Classification and tabulation of data - Analysis of data - Art of thesis writing.

**UNIT 4 LEGAL EDUCATION****18 Hrs.**

Objectives of Legal Education - Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits - The Problem Method - Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching - The Seminar Method of teaching - Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment- E Student participation in law school programs - Organization of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers.

**UNIT 5 CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION****10 Hrs.**

Legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform - Technology and Legal education - formal and informal legal education -Case study method - Head note writing - case Comments.

**Max.60 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Get to know the doctrinal and non-doctrinal social legal research.
- CO2** - Enlighten about the relevance of empirical research.
- CO3** - Know the identification of the hypothesis and problem of research.
- CO4** - Understand how to apply the methods and techniques to the study.
- CO5** - Knows the formulation of research problem.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. High Brayal, Nigel Dunean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law School, (1998).
2. Blackstone Press Limited, London, S. K. Agrawal (ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
3. N. R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lacknow.

4. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978), Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and research, (1962).
5. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw - Hill Book Company, London.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5211	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To examine the constraints and workability of the principle of Sovereignty in international crime.
- To understand the basic aspects of International Criminal Law, its development and essentials.
- To assess the impact of general principle of the International Criminal Law.

**UNIT1 INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW****17 Hrs.**

International Criminal Law: Definition, Sense and Sensibility - Individual Responsibility - Historical Development - Treaty of Versailles - Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals - Genocide Convention - Geneva Conventions - ICTY, ICTR and ICC.

**UNIT2 INTERNATIONAL CRIMES ITS FORMS AND NATURE****18 Hrs.**

International crime its nature and types: crime of aggression, Genocide, War crimes, crime against humanity, Terrorism as International crime - Mechanism in dealing cases related to International Crime- International Criminal Court and Rome statute- Obligation of State Parties and Non Party States to International Criminal Court - Emerging issues under International Criminal Jurisprudence- Various International criminal tribunals - Sentencing and Prosecution under International crime.

**UNIT3 TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES****12 Hrs.**

Definition and Scope, Characteristics of Transnational crime -Types of Transnational crime and its Causes - Causes of Transnational crime Criminal Intent and mens-rea in such crimes.

**UNIT 4 CLASSIFICATION OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES****10 Hrs.**

Drug Trafficking as Transnational Crime - Trafficking of Weapons - Counterfeit of Goods- Trafficking of Persons and Smuggling of Migrants - Money Laundering – Terrorism - Environmental Crimes.

**UNIT 5 LAWS RELATING TO TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME AND PREVENTIVE ACTION****18 Hrs.**

Organised crime and United Nations - The UN Convention on transnational and organised crime - Naples Declaration and Global Action Plan 24 Dec. 1994 - United Nations Conventions Against Organized Crime, 2000 - Extradition law, Extradition Act 1962 (Relevant Provisions) and Extradition Treaty - International investigative agencies : INTERPOL Various Corner Notices under it; EUROPOL.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Know various types of International Crimes
- CO2** - Understand the ingredients of International Crimes
- CO3** - Understand the differences between international crimes and identify them in practical cases
- CO4** - Identify the different means of prosecution of international crimes
- CO5** - Ability to demonstrate knowledge of the characteristics of the different criminal tribunals
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Tallgren, The Sensibility and Sense of International Criminal Law
2. Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, (2008), Oxford University Press
3. Sinha, Manoj; Historical Development of International Criminal Law, ISIL
4. Sinha, Manoj; International Criminal Law and Human Rights, Maanak Publication Delhi, 2010
5. Antonio Cassese, International Criminal Law, (2008), Oxford University Press

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5212	DRUG ADDICTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- Study the role and significance of International treaties and conventions in policy management.
- Study the working mechanism of contemporary institutions in narcotics law and policies.
- Understand the legislation in the context of human rights approach.

**UNIT1 INTRODUCTION****12 Hrs.**

Basic conceptions - Drugs ' narcotics' "psychotropic substances"- Dependence," addiction" - Crimes without victims - Trafficking" in "drugs" - "Primary drug abuse" - Self-reporting – Victim studies - Problems of comparative studies.

**UNIT2 ANAGRAPHICS AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS 14 Hrs.**

Gender- Age – Religiousness - Single individuals/cohabitation - Socio-economic level of family - Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban) - Educational levels – Occupation - Type of drug use - Reasons given as cause of first use - Method of Intake - Average Quantity and Cost - Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic).

**UNIT3 THE INTERNATIONAL REGIME 16 Hrs.**

Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972 -Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972 -International collaboration in combating drug addiction - The SARC, and South-South Cooperation - Profile of international market for psychotropic substances.

**UNIT 4 THE INDIAN REGULATORY SYSTEM 18 Hrs.**

Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India - Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage- The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act) – India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions - Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse - The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 - Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, after care and rehabilitation.

**UNIT 5 THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION 15 Hrs.**

Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction - The role of educational systems - The role of medical profession -The role of mass media - Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems - Law reform initiatives

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Able to discuss the history of drug abuse and subsequent policies in the India.
- CO2** - Identify major drugs of abuse with their legal status, psycho – pharmacological effects, & sociological implications of drug use and drug policy.
- CO3** - Describe the political, programmatic, and policy elements known as the "war on drugs" and current related debates.
- CO4** - Find and summarize relevant information about current events bearing on policy debates over drugs.
- CO5** - Synthesize information from multiple sources and points of view into a coherent policy perspective.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. H.S. Becker, Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966).
2. J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974).
3. R. Cocken, Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971).
4. G. Edwards Busch, (ed.) Drug Problems in Britain: A Review of Ten Years (1981).
5. P.R. Rajgopat Violence and Response: A Critique of the Indian Criminal System (1988).

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5213	HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To understand the concept, role and nature of Criminal Justice System.
- To identify the causes of poor functioning of Criminal Justice system with respect to Human Rights.
- To assess to role of constitutional justice and interference of rule of law in governance.

**UNIT1 THE CONCEPT, HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS 12 Hrs.**

History of human rights civilization - Magna Carta - British Bill of Rights - American Declaration of Independence - Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen - International Bill of Rights-Theories of rights; Natural Rights Theory - Legal/Positivist Theory - Liberal Theory - Marxist Theory - Cultural Theory - Sociological theory.

**UNIT2 INTERNATIONAL BILLS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM 15 Hrs.**

Universal Declaration on Human Rights: History of the Declaration - Structure of the Declaration - Legal Significance-Rights under Criminal Justice System and International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR; Nature and Characteristics - Optional Protocols- Rights under Criminal Justice System and Regional Instruments; European Convention on Human Rights - American Convention on Human Rights - African Charter on Human and People's Rights - Asia and Human Rights.

**UNIT3 IN INDIA 22 Hrs.**

History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution - Constitutional Philosophy – Preamble - Human Rights Problems requiring the need of criminal justice - namely police atrocities - Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration- Compensatory jurisprudence - Art. 20 Protection against Ex-Post Facto Laws, Protection against Double Jeopardy and Protection against Self Incrimination - Art. 21 Impact of expansive interpretation on criminal jurisprudence, Meaning of terms: Life and Personal liberty Fair Procedure Due Process of Law - Right of Accused Arrest, Hand Cuffing Bail, Speedy Trial Torture Custodial - Death Penalty in Light of Art. 21 - Art. 22 Protection to Accused in case of punitive detention Protection against Preventive Detention.

**UNIT 4 ROLE OF VARIOUS AGENCIES IN PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER CJS AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL 13 Hrs.**

Human Rights and the United Nations Charter - Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN - Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights - Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

**UNIT 5 ROLE OF VARIOUS AGENCIES IN PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER CJS AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL 13 Hrs.**

The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and amendments - National Human Rights Commission - State Human Rights Commissions - Human Rights Courts - Other Commissions - Emerging regime of new human rights under CJS in India.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Understand the relation between Criminal Justice and Human Rights
- CO2** - Develop a broader perspective of aims, and functional constraints of Criminal Justice System.
- CO3** - Know why it is necessary to make accountability of Criminal Justice System towards Human Rights Violations.
- CO4** - Appreciate the Supreme Court's role as the guardian of Human Rights in India.

**CO5** - Understand the burden and standard of proof; and

**CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Sinha, Manoj; Basic Document in Human Rights and Refugee Law, Lexis Nexis.
2. Bhardwaj, H.R., Crime, Criminal Justice and Human Rights, Konark Publishers.
3. Vibhute, K.I., Criminal Justice A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India, 1st Edition 2004, Eastern Book Company.
4. Ghosh, S.K., (1993), Torture and Rape in Police Custody, New Delhi: Asish Publishing House.
5. Bava, Noorjahan, (ed), (2000), Human rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi..

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.

(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**



## **SEMESTER – III**

SALB5301	JUDICIAL PROCESS	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		3	1	0	4	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To identify the nature of judicial process and its techniques.
- To give an outline about the role of judges as policy makers.
- To interpret the concept of Justice and Dharma.

**UNIT 1 NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS****12 Hrs.**

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering- Judicial process and creativity in common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law change and stability, The tools and techniques ' of judicial creativity, Precedent-Kinds of Precedent-Obiter-Dicta- -Subsistentio-Per incuriamCommunis error Facitus- Finding Ratio of a case.

**UNIT 2 JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA****12 Hrs.**

Concept of Judicial Review- Review in Constitutional adjudication Tools and techniques in policy making and creativity in constitutional adjudication- Judicial activism- Judicial self-restraint - Scope and limits Problems of accountability -The independence of judiciary- Prospective over ruling.

**UNIT 3 INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURING OF COURTS****10 Hrs.**

Judicial Person: Power Planning-Comparative Study Corporative Patterns of Workload; Alternatives to Adjudication: Alternative Disputes Redressal Forum-Patterns of Court Management-Current Crises of the Indian Adjudicatory System.

**UNIT 4 THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE****12 Hrs.**

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

**UNIT 5 RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE****14 Hrs.**

Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but 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 by theories of justice- Idea of Justice.

**Max.60 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Analyze the Judicial creativity in the process of social ordering.
- CO2** - Recognize the role of judges as policy makers.
- CO3** - Understand the role of judges in Democracy.
- CO4** - Assess the relationship between law and justice.
- CO5** - Compare and analyse the different methods of judicial and case management systems.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Julius. Stone, The Province and Function of Law, 2000 Universal, New Delhi
2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, 1995 Universal, New Delhi
3. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process, 1998, Oxford.
4. John Rawls: A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press, Cambridge.
5. S. P. Sathe: Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.

(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5311	COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (INDIA, ENGLAND, U.S., FRANCE)	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To explore the relationship between law, justice, crime and punishment and how each is manifest within contemporary legal systems.
- To compare methodology and to highlight similarities and differences between and within legal traditions.
- To assess the different criminal law processes and their outcomes and how these can inform criminal law reform in a global context.

**UNIT1 ORGANISATION OF COURTS AND PROSECUTING AGENCIES****15 Hrs.**

Various levels of courts-special court systems-courts for children-powers and functions of courts-Judges – methods of recruitment and training-value inculcations in judges-the common law system in comparison with continental system- compare positions in India with England, U.S. and France.

**UNIT 2 PRE – TRIAL PROCEDURES****20 Hrs.**

Arrest and questioning of the accused - The rights of the accused - The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police - Right to counsel - Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation.

Investigation- agencies-police organisation and powers-arrest constitutional and human rights dimensions-case laws-Search and seizure-bail and custody decision- Rights of the accused-legal framework contribution of the judiciary- the common law system in comparison with continental system- compare positions in India with England, U.S. and France.

**UNIT3 TRIAL PROCEDURES****18 Hrs.**

The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system - Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial- Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence; Expert evidence - Appeal of the court in awarding appropriate punishment- Plea bargaining.

Police interrogation-judicial norms-Miranda rule-Judges rules-position in Indian Law-Control of investigation-role of courts in investigation comparison with continental system-role of prosecutors in investigation prosecutorial discretion and control thereof- Decision to charge-role of police-prosecutor and the courts- Role of victims in crime investigationemerging trends-legal framework-Contribution of judiciary- the common law system in comparison with continental system- compare positions in India with England, U.S. and France.

**UNIT 4 CORRECTION OF AFTERCARE SERVICES****12 Hrs.**

Institutional correction of the offenders - General comparison – After-care services in India and France - The role of the court in correctional programmes in India. Trial- Prosecutors and their role--recruitment and training of prosecutorswithdrawal of prosecution-control by judges-scope and limitation- Defence lawyer and importance of his position in criminal trial- rights of the accused and its safeguard in trial process- the common law system in comparison with continental system- compare positions in India with England, U.S. and France.

**UNIT 5 PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN INDIA****10 Hrs.**

Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code - Special enactments - Public Interest Litigation - Directions for criminal prosecution. Trial- Prosecutors and their role--recruitment and training of prosecutors withdrawal of prosecution-control by judges-scope and limitation- Defence lawyer and importance of his position in criminal trial- rights of the accused and its safeguard in trial process- the common law system in comparison with continental system- compare positions in India with England, U.S. and France.

**Max.75 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Identify the structural features of main legal traditions of the world (India, USA, UK, France)
- CO2** - Employ methods for classifying and comparing legal systems.
- CO3** - Compare and contrast the character of the criminal laws and criminal responsibility in different traditions and explain the reasons for any difference.
- CO4** - Interpret essential features of the selected substantive laws and procedural law through the social, historical and political values that underpin the different conceptions of crime and punishment.
- CO5** - Identify the criminal justice systems in the main legal traditions of the world (India, USA, UK, France).
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Indian Social Problem by G.R.Madan. Allied Publishers Pvt Ltd.Mumbai.
2. Crime and Customs in Savage Society by Bronislaw Malinowski. Transaction Publishers. New Jersey.
3. Culture and Customs of the Sioux Indians by Gregory O.Gagnon. ABC-CLIO,LLC .California
4. Crime and Customs among Lamabanis in Chitradurga District by Krishnamurthy.M.
5. Social Problems in India by Ram Ahuja, Rawat Publications.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5312	EVIDENTIARY ISSUES RELATING TO USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND FORENSIC IN CRIMINAL TRIALS	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		4	1	0	5	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To understand of criminology in forensic law.
- To know significance of criminal profiling to mitigate crime.
- To explain basic elements of criminal justice system.

**UNIT1 UNDERSTANDING EVIDENCE****15 Hrs.**

Facts : Section 3 definition : distinction - relevant facts/facts in issue - Types of Evidence - "Proving" "Not providing" and "Disproving" Witness - Presumption (Section 4) P r e s u m p t i o n s ( S e c . 4 , 4 1 , 7 9 - 9 0 , 105,107,108,112,113-A, 114 and 114-A) - Expert Evidence - Special Rules of Evidence Under Code of Criminal Procedure - Rules relating to Burden of Proof (Sec.101-105) - The Doctrine of Res Gestae - General Principles concerning Admissions and Confessions - Evidence by accomplice (Sec.133 with 114(b)).

**UNIT2 CRUCIAL ROLE OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS****15 Hrs.**

Need for investigating agencies to appreciate the special value of use of modern technology in collection and presentation of evidence -The role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal Cases; Kinds of Forensic Evidence- The basic question in investigation-Qui Bono -The scene of crime - Discovery of traces of physical evidence - Classification and reference to classified record - Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material - Chain of custody - The principles of exchange - The principles of heredity, Taxonomy, etc - Probative Value of Forensic Evidence - Processes Involved in Collecting Forensic Evidence - Medical Jurisprudence and Evidence.

**UNIT3 THE ESTABLISHMENT OF IDENTITY****15 Hrs.**

The Establishment of Identity of Individuals - Footprints, hair, skin, blood grouping; physical peculiarities - The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by shape and size: Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints: type and tread marks; die and tool marks; capture of fracture marks. The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis: Paints; coloured objects: metal; alloys;chain and the earthen wares: cements: Plaster; bricks: dusts; soil minerals; plastics.

**UNIT4 QUESTIONED DOCUMENTS AND THE IDENTIFICATION OF HANDWRITING****15 Hrs.**

Paper, its types and identification - Inks: pencils and writing tools -Handwriting habit and flow; Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity - Samples; various type of forgery and their detection - Additions; erasures alterations; seals; rubber stamps; typewriting; printing; blocks. The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems:

Type of fire-arms and their use time and range of firing - Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet - Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire.

**UNIT 5 INJURIES TO PERSON****15 Hrs.**

Evidentiary value of details of injuries - Traces left by the weapon used: its range and direction - Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems - The flow of blood from injuries - The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects - Accidental deaths and suicides.

Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated a Forensic sciences laboratory viz, Evidence with scientific report. Fallibility of eye witnesses. The probative value of such evidence - Findings of scientific methods of investigation; their probative value - Assessment of value from actual cases. Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibit. Restoration of numbers - Examination of the walking, picture of footprints; clothing; copper wire; pieces of wood etc - Medico-legal analysis of reports and their significance

Modern scientific Techniques Narco-Analysis and its Legal implications - Tests, Polygraph test, Brain Mapping Test, hypnotism - Lie Detector Test & others.

### **COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Understand the intricacies of Criminal Investigation procedure and the role of Forensic Science in it.
- CO2** - Develop the skill of utilising the Forensic Science techniques in Criminal Investigation as an expert.
- CO3** - Appreciate the evidentiary value of physical evidence and Forensic Science expert evidence.
- CO4** - acquire the knowledge of basic elements of criminal justice system.
- CO5** - Knows the importance of criminology in forensic Law.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills

### **TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Sarkar and manohar , Sarkar and Evidence (1999) Wadha& Co. Nagpur.
2. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date).
3. Rattan Lal, Dhiraj Law Law of Evidence (1994) Wadhwa, Nagpur
4. Pole in Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal Delhi.
5. Albert S. Osborn, The Problem of Proof (First Indian Report).

### **END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

**Max. Marks:100**

**Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

SALB5304	RESEARCH PROJECT AND TEACHING PRACTICE			L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
				1	0	2	3	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- Imparting an adequate knowledge of the subject- matter.
- Enabling the students to acquire an understanding of child psychology.
- Equipping the prospective students with necessary pedagogic skills.

**UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION****9 Hrs.**

Title and Abstract- Background Information/Brief Summary of Existing Literature- The Hypothesis and Other Objectives- Methodology- Research to Reach to the Wider Community- Supervisory Provision as well as Specialist and Transferable Skills Training-Ethical Considerations- Summary and Conclusions.

**UNIT 2 WRITING THE PROPOSAL****9 Hrs.**

Importance of Presentation of Written Proposals - Importance of Titles- Clear Objective- Justify Objectives- Structure- Usage of Headings- Small Paragraphs- Short Sentences- Images- Charts- Diagrams- Abstract- Introduction- Main Body of the Text-Methodology- About the Presenter- Dissemination- Summaries and Conclusion.

**UNIT 3 ABSTRACT****9 Hrs.**

Introduce the Area of Research- Review Key Publications- Identifying gap- Hypothesis- Aims and Objectives- Brief Description of the Methodology- Benefits of the Research.

**UNIT 4 METHODOLOGY****9 Hrs.**

Proposed Research Methodology- Techniques- Sample- Size- Target Population- Alternative Methodology- Reasons to Disregard- How Opt with Research Environment of Prospective Place of Research.

**UNIT 5 CLINICAL LEGAL EDUCATION****9 Hrs.**

legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform - Technology and Legal education - formal and informal legal education -Case study method - Head note writing - case Comments.

**Max.45 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Reflect on learning from connecting theory and their teaching practice.
- CO2** - Utilize appropriate instruments or techniques for informally and formally assessing student learning and learning needs.
- CO3** - Recognize cognitive and affective needs of students and establish learning environments and use activities appropriate to meeting those needs.
- CO4** - Collaborate with peers, Cooperating Teacher, other School Staff, and College/University Supervisor, establishing professional relationships.
- CO5** - Invite, accept, and utilize formative feedback from the Cooperating Teaching peers, and the College/University Supervisor in a non-defensive manner.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.



**TEXT / REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Watt, Robert and Johns, Francis. Concise book on Legal Research, 6<sup>th</sup>Edn., Sydney, Federation Press, 2001.
2. Ahuja, Ram. Research methods. Jaipur, Rawat, 2001.
3. Goode and Hatt, et al. Methods in Social Research, New York, McGraw Hill publication Ltd, 1952.
4. Young, Pauline. & Schmid, Calvin F. Scientific social survey and research analysis of social studies. New Delhi, Prentice, 1968.
5. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw - Hill Book Company, London.

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**

## **SEMESTER – IV**

S932BPROJ	DISSERTATION AND VIVA- VOCE	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		-	-	-	12	200

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- To provide a capacity to learn continually through research.
- To provide innovative methods and techniques to solve research problem.
- To interpret the research material of dissertation in a critical manner and to proceed with an analysis and critical review.

**COURSE OUTCOMES:** On completion of the course, the students will be able to

- CO1** - Perform, plan, and prepare as well as lead and manage research projects in the area of Law, in academic as well as in government or industrial settings.
- CO2** - Support and participate in academic, government, and industrial research at an internationally competitive level.
- CO3** - Comprehend complex academic issues and the related ethical considerations pertaining to the design and conduct of research.
- CO4** - Understand and challenge the existing knowledge and practise in the chosen specialisation area of Law.
- CO5** - Organise and participate in research and development through established national and international research frameworks.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

SALB5401	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW	L	T	P	Credits	Total Marks
		2	1	0	3	100

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

- This course will provide a remarkable experience on facets of Artificial Intelligence law and will sensitize the students over the legal complexities surrounding the Artificial Intelligence Law.
- Further it will provide a broad understanding on ethical, legal, policy, and compliance regulatory measures. However, this course will try to examine practical challenges in the.
- Artificial Intelligence Law and will analyze the paradigm shift over its growth. Course outcomes.

**UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW 9 Hrs.**

Introduction to Artificial Intelligence - Introduction to machine learning, Algorithms - Introduction to algorithmic discrimination- History of Artificial Intelligence- Proposing and evaluating AI applications-. Case study: Google Duplex- Legal Linguistics: A pathway to Modern Legal Conceptualization of AI-beyond Legal Principles: the Philosophical approach.

**UNIT 2 SEARCH AND PLANNING OF AI 9 Hrs.**

AI Utility structures-Artificial Intelligence Vs Consumer Protection-National Security and artificial intelligence-Heuristic search strategies- Rationale, planning and scheduling of Artificial Intelligence.

**UNIT 3 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE 9 Hrs.**

Gaps between AI and Legal Norms- Need for the Model Law on Artificial Intelligence-Artificial Intelligence Law and its development in India. Artificial Intelligence Law and its development in United States of America-Artificial Intelligence Law and its development in other jurisdictions – AI implications for international law – Specific Issues under International law.

**UNIT 4 ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE LAW VS OTHER LAWS 9 Hrs.**

Natural Person and AI -Legal trends in the AI industry-Artificial Intelligence Vs IP transactions-Artificial Intelligence Vs Anti-Trust aspects- AI system vs financial service regulations-AI's relevance to National Security.

**UNIT 5 RESPONSIBLE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: ETHICS AND LAW 9 Hrs.**

Protection of Human Rights-Right to privacy and Data Protection – Responsibility and Accountability – Human oversight and determination – Sustainability – Awareness and literacy – Legal Vacuum to Regulate AI- Ethical Issues in Judge AI and Judicial Technology use- Future Justice- Recent Developments.

**Max.45 Hrs.****COURSE OUTCOMES**

On the completion of the course the student will be able to

- CO1** - This course will give enhance knowledge on Artificial Intelligence Law and its related aspects like block chain, Big Data, online platforms etc.
- CO2** - The students will be well versed with the Indian and global perspective on this law.
- CO3** - The students will understand the facets of various compliance regulatory measures in the Artificial Intelligence Law.
- CO4** - The students will be ready to do research in the field of law & policy relating to Artificial Intelligence.
- CO5** - This course will sensitize pragmatic analysis of the legal perspectives of Artificial Intelligence and will encourage to do legal research in the field of Artificial Intelligence Law & Policy.
- CO6** - This course will equip the students with the required Professional Skills.

**TEXT/REFERENCE BOOKS**

1. Jaemin Lee , School of Law, Seoul National University -Artificial Intelligence and International Law-Springer 2022-ISBN: 978-981-19-1495-9-ISBN-978-981-19-1496-6(e-Book)
2. Tania Sourdin 2021”Judges, Technology and Artificial Intelligence-The Artificial Judge”-Elgar Law, Technology and Society-Edward Elgar Publishing Cheltenham, UK Northampton,MA,USA
3. Advanced Introduction to Law and Artificial Intelligence Woodrow Barfield UgoPagallo, June 2021-EE Eggar
4. AI for Lawyers: How Artificial Intelligence is adding value, Amplifying expertise, and transforming careers by Noah Waisberg, Alexander Hudek, Wiley(Publications)2021.
5. Artificial Intelligence and the Law:A Comprehensive Guide for the Legal Profession, Academia and Society by DessislavDobrev (2021) ISBN: 978-998-898-930

**END-SEMESTER EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER PATTERN****Max. Marks:100****Exam Duration: 3 Hrs.**

5 Questions to be answered out of 8 questions and each question carries 20 marks.  
(Internal choice) Question number 8 is compulsory.

**100 Marks**