

## **DEPARTMENTAL OF POST GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH**

### **LLM semester pattern (four semesters) course**

#### **Rules for Admission**

These rules shall be applicable to MATS LAW SCHOOL only.

#### **Admissions:**

Medium of instruction and examination shall be English alone. The minimum eligibility condition is pass in Ll. B. whether in three years or five years pattern. Preference being given to those having higher marks. The marks scored in CLAT and L-SAT shall be given due weight in preparation of merit for admission. In case of marks being equal the weightage shall be given to girls in admission.

Admission shall be given according to the admission rules of the University wherein these rules shall be read as exception to the general rules of admission of the University for MATS Law School. Delayed admissions after last date fixed by the university may be permitted in special cases by the Vice Chancellor on the recommendation of the Director, MATS Law School, subject to availability of seats.

Admission shall not be a matter of right for any and shall be at the discretion of University which reserves the right to refuse admission to anyone without assigning any reason even if otherwise eligible.

#### **The rules for admission for post-graduate programs in law are as under:**

- i) Admission is at the pleasure of the University. Admission can be refused to any without assigning any reason.
- ii) It shall be open to the Director MATS Law School to permit admission at any level, any semester to students applying for admission on grounds of transfer of parents, guardians or transfer on any other ground or even otherwise if the student wants to migrate from some other university to MATS university, provided that it is so approved by the board of studies of MATS Law School which shall act as equivalence committee subject of course to compliance papers being passed. Such student can be exempted from the subjects he has already read in the earlier university and has passed in those papers. Such students has to clear the subjects which are in syllabus of MATS Law School and those in which he has not passed. The marks obtained in the subjects in the previous examinations shall be adopted at MATS University.
- iii) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary anywhere else in general rules of the University, be it graduate or post graduate, it shall be open to the Director MATS Law School to permit any student to change from annual pattern or semester pattern or vice versa at any stage. This will apply to admissions of those students also who have done semester or annual pattern from any other University recognized by UGC.

#### **Internal assessment**

The board of Studies has come out with a proposal of assessment of continuous performance of the students thought-out the year. This is wonderful idea and Board of Studies deserves to be congratulated for coming out with this proposal which is transparent, fair and reasonable and ensure to do away with favoritism, nepotism and arbitrariness in marking in internal assessment.

**Internal assessment in each paper shall carry 40 marks maximum, which shall be divided in the following way.**

- I) General behavior of the student in class and outside which will include respect for teachers, administration and fellow students - 1 mark with liberty to the teacher to make minus marking up to 1 mark.
- II) Home assignments - 1 mark for each home assignment assigned and completed in each paper subject to a maximum of 5 marks for minimum 5 assignments in trimester/semester/year of each subject in graduate/post-graduate course.
- III) Classroom exercises- 1 mark for each exercise subject to maximum 5 marks for minimum 5 CREs in trimester/semester/year of each subject in graduate/post graduate course.
- IV) Moot court- 2 marks for each moot court subject to a maximum of 10 marks for each moot in trimester/semester/year of each subject in graduate/post-graduate course.
- V) 1 mark for each memorial of important cases, subject to a maximum of 5 marks for each memorial in trimester/semester/year of each subject in graduate/post- graduate course.
- VI) 10 marks including for project, presentation and report of the work done in internship. This shall be taken into account in assessment in next trimester/semester.
- VII) One mark may be given to the student for each presentation in seminar, attending conference, legal aid camp and publication of article in any law journal subject to maximum of 4 marks.

Minimum two short term placement, one at the end of each semester has to be done by each student at his own cost with the approval of the department, and certificate to this effect for four weeks each time has to be produced in the department by each student.

### **Bonus marks for attendance:**

The board of Studies has considered the problem of thin attendance in the classes. It has come out with a good idea of giving bonus marks for attendance in the way proposed below.

- i) 66% attendance of the total classes held in Law School in the trimester/semester/year is compulsory. 5 bonus marks for attendance may be given to any student in the following way.
  - Upto 66% - no bonus marks.
  - 66% plus to 70% - 1 mark
  - 70% plus to 75 % - 2 marks
  - 75% plus to 80% - 3 marks.
  - 80 % plus to 85% - 4 marks.
  - 85% plus - 5 marks
- ii) 66% attendance is compulsory in each semester/trimester/year. Those getting less than 66% are liable to be detained from appearing in End-term examination of the class. However in order to mitigate this hardship, it shall be open to the Director Law School to allow the students with a view to save their year on payment of fine as given below.

Provided that those getting less than 66% but not less than 50% shall be fined Rs. 1000/- and those getting less than 50% but not 25% shall have to pay fine up to 2000/- and those getting less than 25% may be fined Rs 5000/-.

- iii) The calculation of attendance for purposes of these rules shall be made considering the attendance given in all subjects in that semester/trimester/year counted together. Shortage of attendance in any particular subject would be ignored if the total percentage calculated in above manner reaches 66%.
- iv) Attendance in moot courts, seminars and conference with the prior permission of the director shall be counted as attendance for the purpose of above calculation.
- v) The total number of lectures, tutorials and practicals in each subject shall not be less than 45 hrs. in trimester system, 90 hrs. in semester and 180 hrs. in annual pattern. If any teacher has remained on leave for any reason during trimester/semester/year and has not taken minimum number of classes stated above, he/she shall have to take extra classes so as to reach the minimum as specified above.
- vi) Snap tests shall be held after one month teaching. The mid-term examinations shall be held after 2 months of teaching.  
However in exceptional situations like illness, accidents, or ODL for attending Moot courts, conferences or academic assignments with approval of the Director MATS Law School, the snap test can be held if the student applies to the HOD and attaches documentary evidence including permission of the Director even thereafter. But Snap test shall in no case be held after midterm examination and no midterm examination shall be allowed after the commencement of end term examination be whatsoever it may be.

## **Project submission**

The topics of the project in each subject shall be given to each student by the subject teacher concerned on the first day whereon the classes begin. The teacher shall also give the list of the projects to the director prior thereto. The topic assigned shall not be changed by the course teacher except with the concurrence of the Director.

Students of all batches of all streams shall adhere to the uniform pattern stated below for the submission of their projects. Failure in following the pattern would result in non-acceptance of the project.

The researcher should make sure that the project –

- a) Has been typed in Times New Roman, font size 12, double spacing with no borders
- b) Has proper title (bold, 14, Times New Roman), introduction, research objectives and conclusion besides chapters and sub chapters arranged in proper order.
- c) Follows The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, 19th Edition, for the citation of the various sources of the project in footnotes. Endnotes shall not be allowed,.
- d) Mentions all the books, journals, magazines, newspapers, web sources ( eg. Manupatra, Westlaw, Indlaw etc.) and other primary and secondary sources under the title ‘references’.
- e) Besides these has a cover page, acknowledgment, table of content with page numbers.

Additionally, it is advised that the students substantiate and authenticate their arguments/points as far as possible with primary and published source material/documents. Effort must be made to avoid abundant borrowing/quoting from web sources. **Submissions with more than 20% plagiarized content will be rejected outright.**

Quotations/References from a single source should be limited to a minimum frequency of 2-3. For purposes of textual quality and uniformity, each paper should be organized into 2-3 paragraphs. Textual/content coherence should be maintained between each paragraph. Statistical

Tables, Graphs, Charts, Maps, should be inserted at appropriate place in running text; not at the end of the paper. Source must be mentioned at the bottom of the Table, etc. in full language mode: British (not American). Long, repetition of sentences should be avoided. The project should not be less than 12-15 pages.

These courses shall be of 4 semesters duration to be known as 1<sup>st</sup> semester 2<sup>nd</sup> semester, 3<sup>rd</sup> semester, 4<sup>th</sup> semester.

**LL.M. 2018-20 (Semester Pattern)**

**Criminal Law (Group)**

**LL.M. (SEM) – I**

Serial No.	Paper Code	Title	24 Credit Points
1.	LLM/ SEM/ 101	Jurisprudence	6
2.	LLM/ SEM/ 102	Law and Social Transformation	6
3.	LLM/ SEM/ 103	Constitutional Law: New Challenges	6
4.	LLM/ SEM/ 104	Legal Research and Research methodology	6

**LL.M (SEM) – II**

Serial No.	Paper Code	Title	18 Credit Points
1.	LLM/ SEM/ 201	Criminal Justice System	6
2.	LLM/ SEM/ 202	Crime and Social Legislation	6
3.	LLM/ SEM/ 203	Penology, Victimology and Treatment of Offenders	6

**LL.M. (SEM) – III**

Serial No.	Paper Code	Title	18 Credit Points
1.	LLM/ SEM/ 301	Organized Crime, Terrorism and International Crime New Challenges	6
2.	LLM/ SEM/ 302	Cyber Crime	6
3.	LLM/ SEM/ 303	White Collar Crime and International Law	6

## LL.M Semester-IV

Serial No.	Paper Code	Title	Marks	10 Credit Points
1.	LLM/ SEM/ 401	Dissertation and Viva Voice OR (Two specialization paper)	200	10

### LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

#### Course Objectives:

This course is to be designed to offer (a) awareness of India approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law a means of social control and change; and (b) a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary India society.

#### Unit I

- Whether law follows social change or leaves it
- Ways how law effects changes in society
- Human Law and its Social Contexts
- The Organisation of Law

#### Unit II

- Social Movement and Law
- Social Welfare Law and the Government
- Law, Justice and Freedom with special reference to justice in numbers by Pythagoras, natural law and natural rights by Finnish and concept of justification and fit by Dwarkin, theory of minimal state and redistributive justice by Nozick.
- Law making and Society

#### Unit III

- Legal System, Law and Social Change, Interpretative process by Theory of adjudication by Dworkin, justice as fairness by Rawls
- Law and Language
- Law and Religion
- Caste and Law

#### Unit IV

- Communities and Law
- Regionalism and the Law
- Women and Law
- Gender Injustices and its various forms

#### Unit V

- Morality as content of Law in Changing society
- Naxalite Movement: Causes and Cure
- Sarvodaya, socialist thought on law and justice
- Law and morale
- Enforcement of law

**Course Outcome: It draws a clear distinction how law effects society and its various ambit.**

Recommended readings

Textbook

‘Law and social transformation’ by Dr. G P Tripathi published by Central Law Publications, Allahabad

Reference book

Fridman ‘Law in Changing Society’

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: NEW CHALLENGES

**Course Objectives:** The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores.

### Unit I

- Federalism, secularism, minority appeasement, communalism and fundamentalism
- Cooperative Federalism
- Unitary and Federal Constitution
- Creation of new States.
- Autonomy of States
- Division of power
- Part XI of Indian Constitution
- Allocation and sharing of resources – distribution of grants in aid.
- The settlement of interstate disputes
- Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons.
- Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within States.
- Directions of the Union to the State under Article 355 and 365.
- Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Union and State.
- Special status of certain States: Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.

### Unit II

- Concept of state and nation, separation of power, human rights of naxals, terrorists and also of Law enforcement machineries.
- State: Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization, globalization and privatization.
- Amendment of the Constitution
- Emergency Provision with special emphasis on article 356 & 359
- Right to Equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action, critical analysis of Moves of Government of Maharashtra.

- Law and Religion - Freedom of Religion and Freedom from Religion

### Unit III

- Feminism, law and women empowerment, reservations, communism, challenge to constitution,
- Right of privacy
- Media and law
- Convergent Media: Prasar Bharti
- Sting operations
- Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development
- Freedom of speech and expression
- Right to broadcast and telecast.
- Impact of Information Technology Act, 2000
- Right to strikes, sit-in and bandh
- Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.
- Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental rights.
- Public law remedy for constitutional torts and growth of Compensatory jurisprudence.
- Liability of the Government for torts
- Government Contracts with special reference to spectrum allotments
- Right to education (RTE Act)
- Commercialization of Education and its impact.

### Unit IV

- Social values, independence of judiciary, equality and socialism, personal liberty, euthanasia and death sentence.
- Law and Caste;
- Law and Community,
- Law and Language
- Regionalism

- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control: Critical Analysis of Pai Foundation, P A Inamdar to Medical Council Of India case 2013 & its aftermath.
- Judicial activism and judicial restraint.
- PIL: implementation.
- Appointment, transfer and removal of judges.
- Accountability: Executive and judiciary.
- Tribunals: Pre - Chandrakumar and Post - Chandrakumar Scenario.
- Election: Jurisprudence of Representation; Role of Election Commission.
- Electoral Reforms: Contribution of Judiciary.
- Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice'

#### Unit V

- Corruption and ombudsman, constitutional judicial review and legislative supremacy.
- Bribery, Corruption & Black Money and Law
- Democratic process.
- Nexus of politics with criminals and the business.
- Prevention of corruption Act
- Overview of corruptions from Nehru to Manmohan Singh
- Central vigilance commission
- Central Bureau of investigation
- Lokpal and Lokayukt
- Lokpal Act 2013
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Course Outcome: Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes.

## **JURISPRUDENCE**

**Course Objectives:** Jurisprudence is the study of the phenomenon of law. While it is primarily law's self-understanding, it involves interdisciplinary study of law as well. The course analyses and considers the implications of the different understandings and approaches.

### Unit I

- What is Law?, Nature & Definition
- What is Legal Theory and Difference with Jurisprudence
- General Jurisprudence, Specific Jurisprudence
- Priori and Postiori Methods
- Law, science and Technology
- Scientists and Social Scientists
- Natural Law and Law of Nature
- Philosophy of Law
- Cosmic law, basic law of creation
- Religion of Law and Law of Religion
- Transcendental Jurisprudence and Vedic Jurisprudence
- Sociology of law and Legal Sociology
- Natural Law Jurisprudence and Human Rights Jurisprudence- Aquinas, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Pre Socrates thinkers, Augustine

### Unit II

- Human law in social contexts.
- Different approaches to law

- Law and social order
- Law, power and legal system
- Positive Law Jurisprudence, Formal Theories of “a law” and “the law” – Machiavelli, Locke, Hobbes, Bentham, Austin, Hart and Fuller
- Historical Jurisprudence – Savigny, Maine
- Economic Jurisprudence – Marx

### Unit III

- Law, moral and society
- Law, justice and freedom
- Pure Theory of Law – Kelsen
- Sociological theories of legal theory – Comte, Duguit, Ihering, Pound
- Realist Jurisprudence – American Realists(Holmes, Llewellyn, Frank) and Scandinavian Realists (Hagestrom, Lundstedt , Olivecrona and Ross)

### Unit IV

- Law and social change
- Law making and society
- Concept of “Dharm”
- Concept of Religion
- Hindu Jurisprudence – Sources
- Theories of Ownership
- Theories of Possession
- Concept of Duties
- Social Institutions like Marriage, Live-in-relationships, Gay Marriages, Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry and Marital relationships among Adivasis of Chhattisgarh and Khap Dictates and Law
- Domestic Relationship – From undivided -Joint Hindu Family – Joint Family – Single Family – Single Parent Family , Position, Status and Property Rights of Married Women, Un-wed Mothers, Unmarried Girls and widows
- Vedism and transcendentalism
- God- a juristic concept
- Oaths prescribed in third Schedule of the Indian Constitution

### Unit 5

- Social movement and social welfare
- Law and the government
- Tribal Law in Chhattisgarh
- Muslim Jurisprudence- Sources
- Concept of Ownership in Muslim Law
- Concept of Possession in Muslim Law
- Social Institutions like Nikah, Live-in-relationships, Gay Marriages, Monogamy, Polygamy, Polyandry
- Domestic Relationship – Contribution of Islam in Establishing the feeling of World Family through concept of Fraternity - Position, Status and Property Rights of Married Women, Unmarried Girls and widows

**Course Outcome:** The course will introduce you to the great thinkers and ideas about law. It provides a survey of their ideas and approaches and critical analysis of those ideas and approaches

## **Legal Research and Research Methodology**

**Course Objectives:** Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research

### Unit-1

- Research Methods
- Socio Legal Research
- Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
- Relevance of empirical research
- A priori and posteriori
- Science and philosophy
- Human science methods and social science methods
- Induction and deduction

### Unit-2

- Identification of Problem of research
- What is a research problem?
- Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.
- Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements
- Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the "rule of the case" tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.

### Unit-3

- Juristic writings - a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.
- Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.
- Preparation of the Research Design.
- Formulation of the Research problem.
- Devising tools and techniques for collection of data : Methodology

### Unit-4

- Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature.
- Use of historical and comparative research materials.
- Use of observation studies.
- Use of questionnaires/interview.
- Use of case studies

### Unit-5

- Sampling procedures - design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.
- Use of scaling techniques
- Jurimetrics
- Computerized Research - A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding
- Classification and tabulation of data - use of cards for data collection - Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data
- Analysis of data

**Course outcome:** The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**Objective:** The objective of the present course is to enable and equip the students not only to effectively evaluate the contemporary criminal justice system-their policies and practices but also research and critically analyze the lacunae in criminal justice services.

Unit -1- Introduction (Lectures 10)

(a) Crime : Concepts, principles-actus reus, mens rea, strict liability, absolute liability, exclusion of mens rea classification , trends and prevention

(b) Relationship between Crime and society

(c) Schools of Criminology-Neo classical, Biological, Sociological, Psychological theories and concepts related to crime and criminals, Contemporary thoughts of criminology.

Unit-II- Criminal Proceedings in India:(Lectures 10)

(a) Police Investigation: FIR, arrest, bail, confessions of the accused and statements of the witnesses, witness protection, search, seizures.

(b) Prosecutors –role in the criminal proceedings, meaning purpose and need of independent prosecution system.

(c) Attitude of the law towards the police : police dilemma

(d) Criminal justice reform- Malimath Committee Recommendations

Unit III- Criminal Judicial System and Social Defence (Lectures 10)

- (a) Public Interest Litigation
- (b) Bail Justice System
- (c) Prison Justice
- (d) Compensation to victims of crime
- (e) Legal aid and legal services.

UNIT-IV- Human rights under criminal justice system (Lectures 10)

- (a) Communal and caste violence
- (b) Rule of law and due process of law in criminal jurisprudence
- (c) Punitive and preventive detention –procedure and safeguards
- (d) UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR –legal significance in Indian context

**Course Outcome:** To evaluate the contemporary criminal justice system-their policies and practices but also research and critically analyze the lacunae in criminal justice services.

## WHITE COLLAR CRIMES

Objectives: This course focuses on the "Criminality of the "Privileged classes". The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power. Accordingly, the course focuses on the relation between privilege power and deviant behavior. The traditional approaches which highlight "white-collar offences", "socio-economic offences" or "crimes of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful.

### Unit I

#### Conceptual Perspective of White Collar Crimes

1. Concept and Types of White Collar Crimes
2. Indian Approaches to Socio-economics Offences
3. Privileged class deviance
4. Growth of White Collar Crimes
5. Need for Specific Measures

### Unit II

6. Professional Deviance
7. Unethical practices of the Indian Bar
8. Unprofessional and Unethical Journalism
9. Medical Malpractice
10. Organizational or Corporate Crime

### Unit III

11. White Collar Crime and Response of Indian Legal Order
12. Law Commission recommendations
13. White Paper on white collar crime
14. Vigilance Commission
15. Public Account Committee
16. Ombudsman Lokpal Bill

### Unit IV

17. Corruption in Politics and Government
18. Some Major Scandals:
19. Bofors Scandal
20. Stock Market Manipulation Scam 1999-2001
21. 2G Spectrum Allocation Scandal
22. Commonwealth Games Scandal
23. Satyam Computer Scam
24. Fodder Scam
25. JBT Scam
26. Latest Coal Scam

**Course Outcome:** The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders and organizations, professional classes and the higher bourgeoisie are not fully captured here.

## **ORGANISED CRIME, TERRORISM AND INTERNATIONAL CRIME: NEW CHALLENGES**

Course Objectives: This course explores criminal organizations from the inside out. We will examine historical and contemporary organized crime from La Cosa Nostra to Al Qaeda through the study of sensational cases. Our survey will cover transnational organized criminal elements and investigate how these elements operate in India and abroad.

### Unit I - Organized Crime

- 1) Definition and Scope
- 2) Characteristics of organized crime
- 3) Types of organized crime
- 4) Causes of organized crime

### Unit II- Classification of Organized Crimes

#### A) International Perspective

- 1) Transnational organized crime
- 2) Illicit Firearms trafficking
- 3) Drug trafficking
- 4) Money laundering scams and frauds

#### B) Indian Perspective

- 1) Smuggling, Money Laundering and Hawala
- 2) Terrorism
- 3) Counterfeiting of Currency
- 4) Drug trafficking: NDPS Act penal provisions
- 5) Cyber Crimes and penal provisions in IT Act, 2000 (Sec.65, 66 & 67)
- 6) Trafficking of women and children
- 7) Trafficking of Human Organs (penal provisions)

#### Unit III- Profiles of Criminal Gang / Investigation and Prosecution

- 1) Criminal Intent and mens rea in such crimes
- 2) Modus operandi of organized crime
- 3) Role of Police in Investigation of organized crime
- 4) Role of Judiciary, Trial and Sentencing in organized crime

#### Unit IV- Legislative Provisions in India

- 1) Maharashtra Control of Organized Crime Act, 1999
- 2) Relevant Provisions under IPC and Indian Evidence Act
- 3) Prevention, control and correctional strategies

#### Unit V- Laws relating to Transnational Organised Crime

- 1) Organised crime and United Nations
- 2) Naples Declaration and Global Action Plan 24 Dec. 1994 (Salient features)
- 3) United Nations Conventions against Organized Crime 15<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2000 ( Salient features)
- 4) Extradition Treaty: Extradition Act 1962 (Relevant Provisions)

#### Unit VI- International Crimes

- 1) Emerging Crimes of International Nature

- 2) Objectives of International Criminal Law
- 3) Salient features of International Criminal Court.

**Course Outcome:** Finally, we will learn about the law enforcement war waged against organized crime and study effective methods of infiltrating illegal networks

### **CRIME AND SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS**

**Course Objective:** Social legislation derives its inspiration from our constitution and has the following specific objectives: i) removal of discrimination on the grounds of sex, religion, caste, class etc. and promotion of equality to all. ii) safeguard the rights of the weaker section such as women, children, elderly, widows, destitute and the backward classes. iii) eradication of traditional malpractices and social evils such as untouchability, dowry, child marriage, female infanticide etc. iv) provision of social security

#### Unit I Meaning and Purpose of Social Legislation

- a) Concept of Social Justice
- b) Historical Evolution of the concept of Social Justice from British Rule onwards
- c) Social Legislations interpreted by Courts in India
- d) Impact of social legislation on the Criminal Law in India
- e) Need for Reform in Social Legislations in the Indian context.

#### Unit II Protection of rights in Criminal Justice System

- a) Protection of Civil Right Act 1995.
- b) Meaning, Nature and scope of the Act.
- c) Need for reforms in the existing Civil Right Act,
- d) Nature of Offences.

#### Unit III Dowry Prohibitions Act 1961

- a) Meaning and Purpose
- b) Merits and Demerits
- c) Negative Impact of the Act in certain exceptional cases
- d) Need for modification in the existing provisions

- e) Complementary provisions Sec 498A, Sec 304A & B of I P C
- f) Powers of Police Officers
- g) Nature of Offences.

Unit IV A) The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

- a) Definition and objectives of Act
- b) Regulatory Framework
- c) Scope of the Act and its applicability
- B) Pre-conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1995
  - a) Purpose and Object of the act
  - b) Merits and Demerits

Unit V Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988: Its impact on Society

- a) Nature, Meaning and Scope
- b) Social reasons for the increase in the crimes of Corruptions
- c) Prosecution - Sanctions and Regulations under the Act
- d) Investigation Procedure and Powers under the Act.

Unit VI Prevention of Atrocities Act 1989

- a) Meaning, Nature and Scope of the Act
- b) Relevance of the Act in the present day scenario
- c) Merits and Demerits

Course Outcome:

## **PENOLOGY VICTIMOLOGY AND TREATMENTS OF OFFENDERS**

Objective: The objective of this course is to make the students aware about the criminal policies including theories of punishment, approaches to sentencing and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing.

1. Definition of Penology - historical and contemporary approaches to penology.
2. Theories of punishment - Retribution - Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence - Utilitarian: Intimidation Behavioral prevention: Incapacitation - Behavioral prevention: Rehabilitation - Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.
3. Approaches to sentencing - Probation - parole - corrective labor - fines - bail, bond- collective fines - reparation by the offender/by the court.
4. Juvenile Delinquency - factors - response - JJ Act 2000 - JJ Board - Welfare Boards- Constitutional aspects - Neglected and Delinquent, care and protection.
5. Sentencing - types of sentences in IPC and special laws - sentencing for habitual offender, white collar crime - Pre - sentence hearing - summary punishment – Capital punishment [Constitutionality, Judicial attitude and law reform]
6. Victmology and Compensation - state of Jail reform - Classification of prisoners – Rights of prisoners - open prison.

**Course Outcome:** It also provides the knowledge about the treatment of the offenders under imprisonment and alternative to imprisonment

## **CYBER CRIMES**

Objective: The objective of the paper is to acquaint students with interface of Information Communication Technology (ICT) and the traditional concepts of crime.

### Unit I - Nature and Scope of ICT (Lectures 10)

- i. Introduction to Information Technology
- ii. Nature and functioning of Cyberspace
- iii. Various platforms available in ICT:
  - a. Social media
  - b. Cloud computing
  - c. Internet of things
  - d. Intermediaries
  - e. Virtual games, etc.
- iv. Nature and Extent of misuse of ICT
- v. Stakeholders of Cyber world
- vi. Development of Cyber laws

### Unit II- Cyber Crime

- i. Evolution of Cyber crime
- ii. Characterization and Classification of Cyber crimes
  1. Cyber-crime against women
  2. Cyber-crime against child
  3. Cyber-crime against society
  4. Cyber war, Cyber Terrorism
  5. Cyber fraud
- iii. The Challenges of Cyber Crime
- iv. Legislative and judicial response to Cyber Crime

### Unit III - Criminal Justice System and Cyber Crime

- i. Applicability of Criminal Procedure Code
- ii. Challenges in investigation of Cyber Crime
- iii. Evidentiary regime and the internet
- iv. Admissibility, Burden of proof and Authenticity

v. Forensic computing

Unit IV - International Response to Cybercrime

i. International Cyber crimes

ii. Global Problems relating to Cybercrime

iii. International law and Cyber Crime

iv. Regional Cooperation relating to Cyber Crime

**Course Outcome:** It enables students to be assure about the positives and negatives effects of technology. It creates awareness among public about Cyber Crime.