

**MASTER OF LAW**  
**The Course of Study and the Scheme of Examinations**  
**I – Semester LLM**

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	<b>Core</b>	LLMC 101	Legal Theory	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
2		LLMC 102	Comparative Criminal Procedure	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
3	<b>Foundation Course</b>	LLMC 103	Law And Social Transformation In India	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
4		LLMC 104	Indian Constitution The New Challenges	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
	<b>Total</b>					-	24	120	380	400

**II – Semester LLM**

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	<b>Core</b>	LLM C201	Penology: Treatment of Offenders	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
2		LLM C202	Privileged Class Deviance	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
3	<b>Foundation Course</b>	LLM C203	Judicial Process	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
4		LLM C204	Legal Education And Research Methodology	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
	<b>Total</b>					-	24	120	280	400

### **III – Semester LLM**

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	Core	LLMC 301	Juvenile Delinquency	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
2		LLMC 302	Collective Bargaing	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
3		LLMC 303	Practical Training	-	-	6	6	100	-	100
4		LLMC 304	Environment Protection and the Law	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
5		LLMC 305	Cyber Crimes and Law	4	2	-	6	30	70	100
	<b>Total</b>						<b>24</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>500</b>

## **IV – Semester 104**

S. No	Components of Study		Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1	<b>Core</b>	LLM C401	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	-	-	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Dissertation - 150 Viva – 50</b>		<b>200</b>
2		LLM C402	Law of Consumer Protection	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	-	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>
	<b>Total</b>						<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>300</b>
			Grand Total				<b>84</b>			<b>1600</b>



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# **I SEMESTER**

**LL.M. SYLLABUS**  
**Paper – 1.1**  
**Legal Theory**

CO1	Analyze Philosophical Foundations: Distinguish between theological, natural law, and natural rights perspectives in the historical evolution of human rights.
CO2	<b>Contrast Legal Theories:</b> Compare the <b>Utilitarian</b> approach (the greatest good for the greatest number) with <b>Rights-based theories</b> that prioritize individual autonomy.
CO3	<b>Evaluate Collective vs. Individual Rights:</b> Assess the tension and synergy between individual entitlements and the rights of collective groups within a legal framework.
CO4	<b>Synthesize Justificatory Models:</b> Explain how different philosophical schools (Theology, Naturalism, and Utilitarianism) continue to shape contemporary human rights legislation and international standards.

**UNIT - I**

Positivism - Relation between Law and Morality, Analytical Positivism, Imperative Theory of Law, Pure theory of Law, the concept of Law.

**UNIT - II**

Historical and Sociological approach to Law: Theory of Volkgeist, Anthropological approach to law, purpose theory, living law theory, social engineering;

**UNIT - III**

Post sociological approach realism, Justice Cardozo: Judicial process, Justice Holmes, critical legal studies, Feminist Philosophy;

**UNIT - IV**

Justificatory theories in shaping the concept of Human Rights, Theology, Natural law and natural rights, Utilitarianism - Right based theory and collective rights;

**UNIT - V**

Modern theories of Human Rights, Rawls Theory of Justice: Nozick - Ronald Dworkin, Right to Solidarity, Global Justice: meaning and application;

**SUGGESTED READINGS :**

- I. Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence : The Philosophy and Method of Law
- II. Dennis Lloyd - Jurisprudence
- III. Dias – Jurisprudence
- IV. Friedman – Legal Theory
- V. G.W. Paton – Jurisprudence
- VI. Rawls: Theory of Justice
- VII. Robert Nozick – Anarchy, State and Utopia
- VIII. Ronald Dworkin – Taking Rights Seriously

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IX. S.C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament (1978)

X. Salmond – Jurisprudence

XI. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

XII. Upendra Baxi, "Law, Democracy and Human Rights": 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987)

XIII. V.D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence

**Paper-1.2**  
**Comparative Criminal Procedure**

CO1	Appraise Preventive Provisions: <b>Understand and apply the legal provisions in the Cr.P.C. (such as security for keeping peace, maintenance of public order, and preventive detention) intended to stop crimes before they occur.</b>
CO2	<b>Analyze Special Enactments:</b> Identify and interpret specific laws outside the general Cr.P.C. that focus on preventing particular categories of crime (e.g., organized crime or socio-economic offenses).
CO3	<b>Deconstruct PIL in Criminal Law:</b> Explain how <b>Public Interest Litigation</b> has shifted the focus from private disputes to public accountability, specifically in cases of police brutality, custodial deaths, and prison reforms.
CO4	<b>Assess Judicial Directions:</b> Critically examine landmark judicial directions (e.g., <i>D.K. Basu</i> or <i>Hussainara Khatoon</i> ) that have established new procedural safeguards for criminal prosecution through PIL.

**UNIT – 1.**

Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies: Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, Nyaya Panchayats in India, Panchayats in tribal areas, Organization of Prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminal, Prosecutors and the police Withdrawal of prosecution

**UNIT-2. Pre-trial Procedures :**

Institutional correction of the offenders, General 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, Trial Procedure : The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system, Role of the Judge, the prosecutor or and defense attorney in the trial. Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence, Expert evidence, Appeal of the Court in awarding appropriate punishment, Plea bargaining

**UNIT- 3. Correction and Aftercare Services :**

Comparison - After care services in India and France, The role of the court in correctional programmes in India.

**UNIT-4. Preventive Measures in India :**

Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code, Special enactments, Public Interest Litigation: Directions for criminal prosecution

## Reference Books:

### Reference Books:

- K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.): R.V. Kelkar's : Outlines of Criminal Procedure
- Patric Devlin : The Criminal Prosecution in England
- American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China
- Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sahinta 2023

**Paper – 1.3**  
**LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA.**

CO1	Students will understand the role of law in bringing social change in India.
CO2	Students will analyze social issues like caste, gender, poverty and their legal responses.
CO3	Students will evaluate constitutional mechanisms and reforms for social justice.
CO4	Students will assess how judiciary, legislature and policies contribute to social transformation.

**Objectives of the course:**

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with - (a) awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as 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 endeavour is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society

**Syllabus:**

**UNIT 1. Law and social change**

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

**UNIT -2 Community, religion and the law**

Caste as a divisive factor, Non-Discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective discrimination, Protective discrimination: Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes. Reservation; Statutory Commissions., Statutory provisions. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of Religion, Religious minorities and the law.

**UNIT –3 Women, children and law**

Crimes against women, Gender injustice and its various forms, Women Commission. Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions, Child labour, Adoption and related problems, Children and education.

**UNIT- 4 Modernization and law**

Modernisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Democratic decentralisation and local self-government.

## **UNIT-5 Alternative approaches to law**

The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya--- Gandhiji, VinobaBhave; Jayaprakash Narayan---  
Surrender of dacoits; concept of gramanyayalayas.

### **Select Bibliography**

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997 ) Oxford,
2. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982). Vikas, New Delhi.
4. U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988). Tripathi, Bombay.
5. Manushi, A Journal About Women and Society.

6. Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India (1999). Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
7. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi.
8. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice - Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
9. Sunil Deshta and KiranDeshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
10. SavitriGunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
11. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988)
12. J.B. Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970)Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
13. M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay.
14. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford

## **Paper – 1.4** **INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES.**

CO1	Students will understand the foundational principles and structure of the Indian Constitution.
CO2	Students will analyze fundamental rights, duties and directive principles in depth.
CO3	Students will evaluate constitutional amendments, judicial review and landmark judgments..
CO4	Students will assess the functioning of constitutional institutions and contemporary constitutional challenges.

### **Objectives of the Course:**

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. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialisation. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

### **Syllabus:**

#### **UNIT-1. Federalism**

Creation of new states, The inter-state disputes on resources, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within States, Federal Comity : Relationship of trust and

faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.

### **UNIT-2. "State" right to equality**

Definition of state, Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization. Privatisation and its impact on affirmative Action, Relating to equality.

### **UNIT-3. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies**

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights Compensation jurisprudence Right to education, Commercialization of education and its impact, Brain drain by foreign education market, Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control

### **UNIT – 4. Separation of powers stresses and strain**

Judicial activism and judicial restraint, PIL: implementation, Judicial independence, Appointment, transfer and removal of judges, Accountability: executive and judiciary, Tribunals.

### **UNIT- 5. Democratic process**

Nexus of politics with criminals and the business, Election, Election commission: status, Electoral Reforms, Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice' Grass root democracy.

### **Select bibliography**

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the course materials obviously depends upon the latest developments. These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values.

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## **II SEMESTER**

## Paper-2.1

### **Penology: Treatment of Offenders**

CO1	<b>Assess the Prison Ecosystem:</b> Critically examine the current state of Indian jails, focusing on the disciplinary regimes and the socio-legal classification of prisoners.
CO2	<b>Evaluate Prisoners' Rights:</b> Interpret constitutional and statutory rights of inmates, specifically focusing on the protection against custodial deviance (torture/misconduct) and the right to dignity.
CO3	<b>Analyze Alternative Incarceration:</b> Explain the concept, development, and success of <b>Open Prisons</b> as a reformative alternative to traditional closed-cell confinement.
CO4	<b>Examine Judicial Activism:</b> Analyze the role of <b>Judicial Surveillance</b> and landmark Supreme Court judgments in establishing minimum standards for prison conditions and the accountability of custodial staff.

#### **UNIT-1.**

Introductory, Definition of Penology, Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence, Utilitarian : Intimidation, Behavioural prevention : Incapacitation, Behavioural prevention: Rehabilitation - Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment, The Problematic of Capital Punishment : Constitutionality of Capital Punishment, Judicial Attitudes through the statute law and case law towards Capital Punishment in India--An inquiry, Law Reform Proposals

#### **UNIT-2. Approaches to Sentencing :**

Theories of wages, Concepts of minimum wage, fair wage, living wage and need – based minimum wage. Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective fines, Reparation by the offender by the court

#### **UNIT-3 Sentencing :**

Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws, Sentencing in white collar crime, Presentence hearing, Sentencing for habitual offender Summary punishment, Plea-bargaining

#### **UNIT-4. Imprisonment:**

The state of India's jails today, The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners. Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff. Open prisons, Judicial surveillance, basis, development Reforms.

#### **Reference Books:**

- Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report, Ch. 3(1971)
- K.S. Shukla : 'Sociology of Deviant Behaviour' in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
- Tapas Kumar Benerjee : Back-round to Indian Criminal Law (1990). R. Campjary & Co., Kolkata



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**Paper-2.2**  
**Privileged Class Deviance**

CO1	<b>Critique Institutional Oversight:</b> Assess the functions and limitations of bodies such as the <b>Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)</b> , <b>Ombudsman (Lokpal/Lokayukta)</b> , and the <b>Public Accounts Committee</b> in monitoring high-level corruption.
CO2	<b>Analyze Anti-Corruption Frameworks:</b> Interpret the provisions of the <b>Prevention of Corruption Act</b> and evaluate how it addresses the unique challenges posed by socio-economic offenses compared to traditional crimes.
CO3	<b>Evaluate Judicial Precedents:</b> Deconstruct landmark judicial interventions, such as the <i>Antulay Case</i> , to understand the judiciary's role in stripping away the "immunity" often enjoyed by the privileged class.
CO4	<b>Examine Accountability Mechanisms:</b> Analyze the procedural significance of <b>Commissions of Enquiry</b> and legislative committees in unearthing systemic deviance within the bureaucracy and political executive.

**UNIT-1. Introduction**

Conceptions of white collar crimes, Indian approaches to socio-economic offences, Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development. Typical forms of such deviance, Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats), Professional deviance: journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers. Trade union deviance (including teacher, lawyers/urban property owners); Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance), Police deviance, Deviance on electoral process (rigging, both capturing impersonation, corrupt practices), Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful

**UNIT-2 Official Deviance :**

Conception of official deviance permissible limit of discretionary powers. The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission-in 1959 and 1971. The Chagla Commission Report on L1C-Mundhra Affair) The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon, "Fire Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs, The Maruti Commission Report, The Ibakkar Natarajarr Commission Report on Fairfax

**UNIT-3 Police: Deviance :**

Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India; Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police, "Encounter" killings, Police atrocities, The plea of superior orders, Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and paramilitary forces, Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions, Professional Deviance : Unethical practices at the Indian Bar, The Lentin Commission Report, The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical journalism Medical malpractice

**UNIT-4**

Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes: Vigilance Commission, Public Accounts Committee, Ombudsman, Commissions of Enquiry, Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, "CheAntualy Case

### **Reference Books:**

- Suendranath Dwevedi and G.S. Bhargava : Political Corruption in India (1967)
- A.R. Desai (ed.) : Violation of democratic Rights in India (1986) A.G. Noorani: Minister's Misconduct (1974)
- Indra Rothermund :'Patterns of Trade Union Leadership in Dhanbad Coal fields', 23 JILI522 (1981)

**Paper – 2.3**  
**JUDICIAL PROCESS**

CO1	Understand the nature, purpose and evolution of the judicial process within the legal system.
CO2	Identify the role, functions and limitations of judges, courts and judicial institutions in delivering justice
CO3	Analyze the methods of judicial reasoning, interpretation of statutes and the development of judicial precedents.
CO4	Evaluate the impact of judicial activism, judicial restraint and contemporary issues on the functioning of the judiciary.

**Objectives of the course:**

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit - 1. Nature of judicial process**

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

**Unit - 2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications.**

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

### **Unit - 3. Judicial Process in India**

Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review. The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court - the tools and techniques of creativity. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values - new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges. Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism - scope and limits.

### **Unit - 4. The Concepts of Justice**

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**

Equivalence Theories - Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class.

Dependency theories - For its realisation justice depends on law, justice is not the same as law.

The independence of justice theories - means to end relationship of law and justice-  
The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice. Access to Justice – Locus standi : PIL, Legal Services authority

### **Select Bibliography**

1. Julius Store, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1. 8-16 (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. J.Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworths
5. W.Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London
6. Bodenheimer, Jurispurdence - the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal,Delhi
7. U.Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern,Lucknow.
8. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio -Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques(1977), Tripathi, Bombay.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
10. Edward H.Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago

**Paper – 2.4**  
**LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

CO1	Understand the objectives, significance and evolving trends of legal education, especially in the context of labour and administrative law.
CO2	Identify various legal research methods, tools and techniques essential for conducting systematic research in labour and administrative law.
CO3	Analyze case laws, statutes, institutional reports and empirical data to develop well-structured legal arguments and research findings.
CO4	Design and present independent legal research projects, applying appropriate methodologies, citation formats and ethical research standards.

**Objectives of the course:**

A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programmes like organisation of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M course, being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself with the different systems of legal education. The lecture method both at LL.B level and LL.M level has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods. The student has to be exposed to these methods so as to develop his skills.

**Syllabus:**

**Unit - 1. Objectives of Legal Education and methods of teaching**

Lecture Method, Problem Method, Discussion method and Seminar Method, Merits and Demerits, student participation in law school programmes- Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers, Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reforms.

**Unit - 2. Research Methods**

Socio Legal Research, Doctrinal and non-doctrinal, Relevance of empirical research, Induction and deduction

**Unit - 3. 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 statement, 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 overruled; discovering, judicial conflict in the area

pertaining to the, research problem and the reasons thereof, 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.

#### **Unit - 4. Preparation of the Research Design**

Formulation of the Research problem, Devising tools and techniques for collection of data, Methodology, 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/Schedule, Use of case studies 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 and manupatra

### **Unit – 5. Analysis and report writing**

Classification and tabulation of data, Explanation of tabulated data, Analysis of data and Report Writing.

### **Bibliography**

1. Hugh Brayal, Nigel Dunnean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School, (1998) Blackstone Press Limited, London
2. S.K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
3. N.R. Madhava Menon, (ed) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978)
5. Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962)
6. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw-Hill Book Company, London
7. H.M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965)
8. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965)
9. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959)
10. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, (1996), West Publishing Co.
11. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.
12. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.



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# III Semester

**Paper-3.1**  
**Juvenile Delinquency**

CO1	<b>Conceptualization of Elite Deviance</b> Critically analyze the nature of "Privileged Class Deviance" across political, professional, and social hierarchies. Distinguish these socio-economic offences from traditional crimes to understand their impact on Indian development.
CO2	<b>Evaluation of Institutional &amp; Official Misconduct</b> Assess the patterns of "Official Deviance" within the bureaucracy and police, focusing on the misuse of discretionary powers. Evaluate the legal restraints on "third-degree" methods and the findings of landmark investigative commissions.
CO3	<b>Assessment of Professional Ethics and Malpractice</b> Examine unethical practices and malpractices within the legal, medical, and journalistic professions. Identify the role of regulatory bodies and commission reports in addressing the erosion of professional integrity.
CO4	<b>Analysis of Legal Remedies and Accountability</b> Evaluate the efficacy of the Indian legal order, including the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Ombudsman, in countering deviance. Analyze the procedural significance of Commissions of Enquiry and judicial precedents like the <i>Antulay Case</i> .

**UNIT-1. The Basic Concepts :**

The conception of child in Indian Constitution and Bhartiya Nyaya Sahinta Delinquent juvenile, Neglected juvenile, The overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crimes by and against children), Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency : Differential association, Anomic, Economic pressure, Peer group influence, Gang subculture, Class differentials

**UNIT-2 Legislative Approaches :**

Legislative approaches during the late colonial era. Children's Act, Legislative position in various States, The Juvenile Justice Act, Constitutional Aspects, Distinction between Neglected and delinquent juveniles Competent authorities, Processual safeguards for juveniles , : Powers given to government, Community ' participation at envisaged under the Act'

**UNIT-3. Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency :**

The child population percentage to total sex ratio, urban-rural-urban, Neglected below poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitutes vagrants, Labourers, In organized industries like zari, carpet, bidi, glass, In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishments rag-pickers family trade, Delinquent number, sex-ratio to audit crime, types of offences committed recidivism, rate of increase background, Drug addicts, Victims, 'Of violence sexual abuse,, battered, killed by parents, Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as a response of protective approach, Judicial Contribution : Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice, Salient judicial decision, Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system.

## **UNIT-4. Implementation :**

person, Coordination among related agencies, Accountability annual reports land accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution,. Preventive Strategies : State welfare programmes nutrition, ICWS grants-in-aid, Compulsory education Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, individual,

## **Reference Books:**

- The United Nations Declaration on the Right of Children (UNICEF periodic materials)
- United Nations : Beeijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)

Institutions, bodies, personnel. Recruiting and funding agencies, Recruitment qualifications and salaries or fund. Other responsibilities of each agency/

**Paper-3.2**  
**COLLECTIVE BARGAINING**

CO1	Understand the concept, evolution, and significance of collective bargaining in industrial relations.
CO2	Identify the legal framework, institutional mechanisms, and essential prerequisites for effective collective bargaining.
CO3	Analyze the process, strategies, stages, and techniques involved in negotiation between employers and trade unions.
CO4	Evaluate the role of collective bargaining in resolving industrial disputes and improving employer-employee relations, with reference to relevant case laws and contemporary challenges.

**UNIT-1. Collective bargaining – concepts**

Concept of collective bargaining – a comparative appraisal, Methodological aspects, Types of bargaining – Plant level, industry level and national level, Advantages of collective bargaining over compulsory adjudication.

**UNIT-2. Legal control and collective bargaining**

Strike as a weapon in the process of collective bargaining (pendown, goslow, work to rule, stayin, picketing, Gherao, Lockout, Legality and Justifiability of strikes and Lockouts, Disciplinary action for participating in illegal strikes. Wages for the period of strike.

**UNIT-3. Factors affecting collective bargaining**

Multi Unionism, and bargaining – Bargaining councils – Sole bargaining agent. Other factors, Conditions for successful functioning.

**UNIT-4. Status of collective agreements**

Binding nature of collective agreements, Collective Agreement and conciliation settlement

**UNIT-5. Workers' participation in management**

Concept and theories of participation of workers, Works Committees, Joint Management Councils, Worker – Director, Workers' share holders.

**Reference Books:**

1. Gillian S. morris and Timothy J. Archer, Collective Labour Law (2000), Oxford
2. Nick Humphrey, Trade Union Law (1997), Blackstone, London
3. John Bowers and Simon Hentyball, Text book on Labour Law (1998), Blackstone, London.
4. Stephen Dery and Richard Mitchell, Employment Relations - Individualization and Union Exclusion (1999), Blackston, London
5. Roger Blanpain, Chris Engels(Eds.), Comparative Labour Law and Industrial Relations in Industrialised market Economies (1999) Kluver
6. Indian Law Institute -Labour Law and Labour Relations, (1997)
7. ILO, Collective Bargaining.

8. ILO, Collective Bargaining in Industrialised Market Economies
9. Mary Sur, Collective Bargaining (1965)]
10. R.W. Rideout, Principles of Labour Law, Chs. 8,9 and 10 (1983)
11. Otto KahnFreund, Labour and the Law, (1977)
12. A.V. Rajagopalan, "Approaches to Collective Bargaining – Intricacies" 1982 Vol. II Labour Law Notes P.J. 42.
13. B.R. Patil, Sectionalised Bargaining in Textile Industry in Coimbatore" 20 Indian J Journal of Industrial Relations 44. (1985)
14. Elias T. Ramos, "Growth of Collective Bargaining in the Philippines, 195374", Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 559 (1987)
15. T.O. Ekeehukwu,"Collective bargaining and Process of Settling Industrial
16. Disputes in Nigeria" 18 Indian journal of ndustrial Relations 607 (1983)
17. Y.R.K. Reddy, "Determination of Collective Bargaining Agency Search for a Procedure" 14 Indian journal of Industrial Relations 73 (1978)
18. SahabDayat "Revival of Collective Bargaining in India : Some Recent Evidence" Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 329 (1982)

## **Paper – 3.3**

### **PRACTICAL TRAINING**

The practical training shall be held in the Third semester on Research Methodology, Law Teaching and Clinical work. There shall be 25 marks each for doctrinal research and for non-doctrinal research and 25 marks each for law teaching and clinical work. How the components of practical shall be evaluated is left to individual faculties of law. They can formulate their own models of assessment. However, for making the practical training objective and meaningful, the following guidelines shall be adhered to.

#### **1. Research Methodology**

##### **(i) Doctrinal research (25 marks)**

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be evaluated by a group of faculty members.

##### **(ii) Non-doctrinal research (25 marks)**

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

#### **2. Clinical work (25 marks)**

The law school can evolve the modalities. One method is that the legal aid clinic of the law school can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. The faculty shall assess the initiative and potential of the student and the actual work turned out by him.

#### **3. Law Teaching (25 marks)**

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. Where LL.B. programme co-exists with LL.M programme, the students may be asked to teach the LL.B students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In legal education practical, the LL.M students are evaluated internally.

**Paper – 3.4**  
**ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION AND THE LAW**

CO1	Understand the concept, scope, and significance of environmental protection and sustainable development in the legal framework.
CO2	Identify major national and international environmental laws, policies, conventions, and regulatory authorities.
CO3	Analyze the judicial approach toward environmental protection, including principles such as the precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, and public trust doctrine.
CO4	Evaluate contemporary environmental challenges and propose legally sound measures for effective environmental governance and compliance.

**Objectives:-**

The Concept of the Environmental Law is for the maintenance and improvement of environment

**Syllabus:-**

**Unit- 1** : General Laws on Environmental Concern Code of Criminal Procedure: Public nuisance, Provisions in the India Penal code, Local bodies Law: an overview.

**Unit-2 : Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**

‘Necessary and proper clause’: concentration of power on the Central Government, Delegated legislation: power to make rules, regulation and to issue Directions, Delegation of powers.

**Unit-3 : Coastal Zone Management**

Sea erosion, CRZ Notification, Prohibitions and exemptions, Permissible activities, Classification of zones, Regulations of sea resorts, Eco-tourism, Coastal zone management plans, Aquaculture.

**Unit-4 : Biological Diversity Act, 2002**

**Unit -5 : Emerging Legal Controls**

Environmental audit, Environmental Impact Assessment, Public participation in environment decision making, Environment information, environmental education Incentives for pollution control.

**Select Bibliography**

1. Leelakrishnan, (P et., Al. 9eds,) Law and Environment (1990), Eastern, Lucknow
2. Leelakrishnan, P, The Environment Law in India (1999), Butterworths, India.
3. Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the

Committee for recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery.

4. For Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).
5. Indian law Institute, Environment Protection act: An Agenda for Implementation (1987)
6. Indian Journal of public administration, special number on Environment & Administrative, July-September, 1988, Vol. XXXV, No.3
7. Findley, P.W. and Farder, D.A. Environmental law
8. David Hughes, Environmental law (1999), Butterworths, London
9. Armin Rozencranz, et.al.(eds.), Environmental policy and law in India (2000), Oxford.
10. Biological Diversity Act, 2002.



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**Paper – 3.5**  
**CYBER CRIMES AND LAW**

CO1	Understand the concept, types, and scope of cyber crimes and their impact on individuals, organizations, and society.
CO2	Identify the legal framework governing cyber security and cyber offences, including relevant provisions of the IT Act and allied laws.
CO3	Analyze the procedural aspects of investigation, evidence collection, and prosecution of cyber offences.
CO4	Evaluate contemporary challenges in combating cyber crimes and propose effective legal and technological measures for prevention and enforcement.

**Unit - 1. Introduction to Cyber Laws, Cyber Crimes.**

- 1.1. Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes
- 1.2. Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes
- 1.3. International & Indian Laws on Cyber Crimes.
- 1.4. Computer and Internet basics

Computer Hardware & Networks:

The BIOS and Boot Process - Computer Memory - Hard Disks, Floppy Disks, CD ROMs and DVDs - Networks and Communications - Understanding the Internet: How the Domain Name System works - Email Concepts -World Wide Web concepts - Website Creation Concepts Forms, Interactivity, and Database-Driven Web Sites – Web Commerce

**Unit - 2.CYBER CRIMES**

- 2.1. Cyber crime: Definition –
- 2.2. Malicious Code - Computer Viruses, Computer Worms, Computer Trojans,
- 2.3. Web Hacking Foot printing, Port Scanning, E-Shoplifting Web Defacement, Denial of Service Attacks, Manipulating Cookies
- 2.4. Email Hacking: Email Hacking using Packet Sniffers, EmailHacking & Phishing, Email Frauds & Phishing, Email Bombing
- 2.5. Email Hijacking - Social Engineering .
- 2.6. Cyber Stalking,
- 2.7. Cyber Terrorism,
- 2.8. Pornography,
- 2.9. Cyber Bullying, Piracy

**Unit - 3.Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India:**

- 3.1. Cyber Policing Current statutes in India:
- 3.2. Penalties & Offences under the Information Technology Act, 2000,
- 3.3. Offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860,
- 3.4. Issues relating to investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes in India  
Digital evidence
- 1.5 IT act 2000 and other legal provisions

## **Unit - 4.Cyber Crime Investigation**

- 1.1. Introduction to Cyber Crime Investigation:
- 1.2. Basic Investigation Techniques
  - First Information Report Initialising a Search and Seizure Operation
  - Tracking & Tracing Emails,
  - Final Form/ Report
  - Computer evidence assessment checklist
  - Computer evidence analysis checklist
  - Computer evidence analysis report
  - Cyber forensics analysis report Recovery of Digital Evidence,
- 1.3. Setting up a Cyber Crime Investigation Cell Cyber Forensics:

## **Unit - 5.Cyber Law Prevention measures and Data Safety.**

- 1.1. Cyber Law Prevention measures
- 1.2. Data Safety
- 1.3. Future Challenges

### **Suggested Reading:-**

1. An Introduction to Cyber vCrime and Cyber Law;Dr.R.K.Chaubay  
Cyber crime in India :Dr.M.Dasgupta  
Cyber laws and crimes :Barkha&U.Ramamohan  
Information Technology Act 2000
2. Albert J. Marcellaa and Robert S. Greenfiled (Ed) (2002) Cyber Forensics, A Field Manual for collecting, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes, Auerbach publications.
3. Deflem, Mathieu, and J. Eagle Shutt. 2006 “Law Enforcement and Computer Security Threats and Measures.” Pp. 200-209 in The Handbook of Information Security, Volume 2: Information
4. Warfare; Social, Legal, and International Issues; and Security Foundations, edited by Hossein Bidgoli. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley& Sons.
5. Giddens, A (1990) The Consequences of Modernity, Polity Press:Oxford.
6. Hafner, K. &Markoff, J. (1995). Cyberpunks: Outlaws and hackers on the computer frontier. Toronto: Simon and Schuster.
7. Hauben, Michael and Ronda Hauben (1997). Netizens: On the History and Impact of Usenet and the Internet. Wiley-IEEE Computer Society Press: New Jersey
8. McQuade, Samuel C (2005). Understanding and managing cybercrime. New Jersey: Allyn& Bacon.
9. Pease, K. (2001). Crime futures and foresight: Challenging criminal behaviour in the information age. In D. Wall (ed.) Crime and the internet. London: Routledge.
10. Seymour Goodman and Abraham Soafer (ed.) (2002) The Transnational dimensions of cyber crime, Hoover Institution Press Washington.
11. Smith R, Grabosky P and Urbas G (2004). Cyber criminals on trial. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press pp 5-10
12. United Nations (1997). United Nations Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-Related Crime, International Review of Criminal Policy Nos. 43 and 44, United Nations: New York <http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/EighthCongress.html>

13. Wall, D. (2001). Cyber crimes and the internet. In D. Wall (ed.) Crime and the internet. London: Routledge.



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# IV Semester

## 4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER

**Paper – 4.1**  
**DISSERTATION AND VIVA-VOCE**  
***{Topic from optional group}***

The Student has to submit a Dissertation on a topic choosing from optional group containing 150 to 200 pages by following research methodology.

For written part – 150 Marks  
For Viva – 50 Marks

**Paper – 4.2**  
**LAW OF CONSUMER PROTECTION.**

CO1	Understand the principles, objectives, and legal framework of consumer protection law.
CO2	Analyze the rights of consumers and the duties of service providers.
CO3	Examine the role of consumer dispute redressal forums and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
CO4	Apply legal knowledge to resolve practical consumer disputes effectively.

**Unit - 1** Historical and Sociological Background of Consumer Law

Concept of Consumer:

- a. Consumer in India.
- b. Consumer of goods and services.
- c. Professional services - Medical, legal, educational and welfare services.

**Unit - 2** Definitions: complainant, consumer dispute, defect, deficiency in service, service, unfair trade practices, restrictive trade practices.

Rights of Consumer under the Act, nature and characteristics.

**Unit - 3** Consumer Protection Councils, role, objects, and composition. Structure, composition, power and functions of District Forum, State Commission and National Commission.

**Unit - 4** Law of compensation, approach of Consumer Forum while awarding compensation.

**Unit - 5** Procedure to be followed by consumer redressal agencies, provisions regarding execution of the decision and Appeals. Landmark Judgments of Supreme Court and NCDRC.

**Select bibliography**

1. Venkat Rao, Law of Consumer Protection, 1998. Asia Law House
2. G.B. Reddys, Law of Consumer Protection, 1997, Gogia Law Agency
3. V.K. Agrawal, Consumer Protection Law & Practice 1997, B.L.H. Publishers.
4. D.N. Saraf, Law of Consumer Protection in India, (2nd Edn/1995).
5. Consumer Protection Judgments (CPJ) and Consumer Protection Reports (CPR)
6. Dr. Gurjit Singh, The Law of Consumer Protection in India, 1996 Deep and Deep Publications.
7. R.S. Chaudhari, Doctor & Consumer Protection Act, 1994, Maharashtra Law Agency.
8. R.M. Vats, Law Relating to Insurance, 1997, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.
9. R.M. Vats, Law Relating to Telephone, 1996, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.