

**MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
LL.M. EXECUTIVE
(TWO YEAR POSTGRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAMME)
(Effective from Academic Year 2025-26)**

**SYLLABUS, COURSE OF STUDY AND
EXAMINATION**



**PREPARED BY:
BOARD OF STUDIES (LAW)**

Faculty of Legal Studies

**Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Rohilkhand University
Bareilly, U.P. (India)**

LL.M. DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY AND EXAMINATION

WHEREAS, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum and rules formulated by the University Grants Commission (Guideline of Model Curriculum and Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms DO No. F-1-2/2009(XI Plan Dated 30 March 2009) and implementation of CBCS system MJP Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts LL.M. Executive Two Years (Four Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules and regulations to be applicable from the academic year 2025-26 onwards.

1. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS

The M.JP Rohilkhand University may confer the Degree of Master of Laws on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the LL.M. Degree Course, have received regular instruction in the prescribed courses of study, passed relevant examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character, have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the appropriate authorities.

2. REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

A. Minimum Qualification for Admission:

- A candidate will be eligible for admission to LL.M. Executive 02 Year (04 Semester Course) if he/she is a working professional/ Government official/Judicial Officers/Advocates/ Professionals working with MNCs and Corporate Sectors who has passed the 3 Year LL.B. Degree Examination of this University or such Examination of any other University or 5 Year B.A.LL.B. from institution after graduation under 10+2+5 pattern as is recognised by this University as equivalent for the purposes of LL.M. Degree Course and has secured not less than 50% marks in aggregate in the LL.B. Examinations. However, for SC/ST and other category candidates, an exemption in the requirements of securing minimum percentage of marks shall be 45% as in other disciplines under University Rules.
- Admission to LL.M. Course may be granted in order of merit in the Entrance Test to be conducted by the University for this purpose or on the basis of marks secured by the candidates in the qualifying examination for each academic session. Admission shall be

made according to merit as determined by the University and availability of seats in LL.M. Course.

3. RESERVATION:

Reservation shall be as per University Rules.

4. PROHIBITION TO REGISTER FOR TWO REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY:

No students shall be allowed to register simultaneously for LL.M. Course with any other graduate or post graduate degree run by MJP Rohilkhand University or any other University or any Institute for academic or professional learning.

5. INTRODUCTION TO CBCS SYSTEM AND CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM

- i. The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising Generic Core, Elective Groups (FIVE fixed specialization) and Choice Based Disciplinary Courses (CBDC), Choice Based Interdisciplinary Courses (CBIC) and Half Credit/Minor Courses /MOOCS/ Value Added Courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system. Grading system provides uniformity in the evaluation and computation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations which enables the student to move across institutions of learning. The uniformity in evaluation system also enable the potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates.
- ii. A Credit Transfer System (CTS) allows students to transfer academic credits (of any 2 subjects) earned at one institution to another, potentially reducing the time and cost of completing a degree. Each course is assigned a number of credits, students can apply to transfer their credits to a new institution, the receiving institution evaluates the transferred credits to determine which ones meet their degree requirements.

6. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES (POS):

The LL.M. Executive Programme is aimed at:

- (i) Familiarizing students with laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level and provide a comparative study of the contemporary and traditional laws and judicial interpretations.
- (ii) Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice, while promoting specialized branch of study and research in diverse fields of law
- (iii) Imparting interdisciplinary approaches to law and legal development by involving philosophy, economics and scientific approach towards law study and research.
- (iv) Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.
- (v) Sensitizing students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalized and weaker sections of society.
- (vi) Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- (vii) Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.
- (viii) Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law.
- (ix) Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

7. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS):

At the end of the LL.M. course, the students will be able to:

- (i) Analytically learn the legal and judicial system in India
- (ii) Apply legal knowledge so acquired to solve the socio-legal problems of the society with emphasis on vulnerable sections of the society
- (iii) Identify contemporary research areas relevant to the society and undertake such research for the benefit of the society

(iv) Acquisition of Advocacy Skills, legal writing, management of time and court etiquette to argue in a logical manner

(v) Uphold ethical and professional values in the practice of legal profession

8. LL.M. PROGRAMME DETAILS PROGRAMME STRUCTURE:

Master of Laws (LL.M.) will be a full-time One-year programme to be covered in four (I, II) Semesters, each of six months duration.

Part	Year	Semester	Semester
Part-I	First Year	Semester-I	Semester-II
Part-II	Second Year	Semester-III	Semester-IV

9. PROGRAMME STRUCTURE:

The LL.M. Programme is a Two-year course divided into Four Semesters. A student has to complete 96 credits for the completion of the course and award of the degree. The scheme is as follows:

		Semester	Semester		
Part – I	First Year	Semester I (24 credit)	Semester II (24 credit)		
Part-II	Second Year	Semester III (24 credit)	Semester IV (24 credit)		
Semesters	Generic Core Papers 4 Credits Each Dissertation and viva-voce 8 Credits	Elective Group Papers or MOOCS 4 Credits Each	Value Added or Interdisciplinary or Skill Based Papers 4 Credits Each	Internship or Project Work 4 Credits Each	Total Credits
I	4	-	1	1	24
II	4	-	1	1	24
III	4	-	1	1	24
IV	4	-	1	1 Dissertation 1 Viva Voce	24

Total- 96 Credits

Semesters	Core	Elective/MOOCs /Interdisciplinary	Value Added/ Skill Based	Internship / Project Work	Total Credits
I	4 Core Papers 4*4 (16)	-	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	24
II	4 Core Papers 4*4 (16)	-	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	24
III	4 Core Papers 4*4 (16)	-	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	24
IV	3 Core Papers 3*4 (12)	-	1 Credit 1*4 (4)	1 Dissertation 1*4 (4) 1 Viva Voce 1*4 (4)	24

10. ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION PASS PERCENTAGE & PROMOTIONAL CRITERIA:

- Assessment of students' performance shall consist of 70 marks (End Semester Written Examination) and 30 marks (Internal Assessment).
- The duration of the End Semester Written Examination in Core Courses and Elective Courses shall be three hours for 70 marks.
- For internal assessment of 30 marks, one internal Test+ Assignment+ Presentation+ Viva+ seminar shall be in the class in each course in each term.
- Internal assessment of each paper shall be evaluated by a panel of three teachers of the department. For each paper panel is to be formed by HOD/Principal accordingly.
- Dissertation will carry 100 marks.
- Viva-voce exam will carry 100 marks Viva-voce shall be held soon after the fourth semester.
- In each paper 30 marks shall be reserved for award on the bases of continuous internal assessment of the student in the class room. The HOD will notify information regarding each internal assessment at least one week prior of the presentation with consultation to the teacher concern. All awards of marks will be verified by the HOD and will be send to exam controller accordingly.
- The criteria for Internal assessment for each paper will be as follows –
Internal Test- 10 marks
Assignment with presentation – 10 marks
Class room seminar and viva – 10 marks

11. ATTENDANCE

No enrolled professional of LL.M. Executive 02 Year (04 Semester) Course shall be allowed to take the end semester examination if the student concerned has not attended minimum of 75% of the total classes in hybrid mode, inclusive of the morning and evening classes, Project Work, training exercise and weekend classes and classes on holidays, together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the principal of concerned college/Head of Department may allow the student to take the

examination after approval from the Vice-Chancellor of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University. Provided he/she should have attended at least 66% of the total classes held.

12. ENROLLMENT

Admitted candidates shall be required to get him/her enrolled with the University if he/she is not already enrolled as a student of this University. They will be required to submit their migration certificate along with the enrolment form and prescribed fee.

13. END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

There shall be an end semester examination at the end of the I, and II semesters. The semester examination will be held every year normally in December and May or on the dates declared in the academic calendar of the University. A student proceeding to appear in the end semester examination will submit through the Head of the Department his/her application on the prescribed form along with the required examination fee, etc. to the Registrar of the University. Every student will have to appear in six respective theory papers and one internship, examinations in the I, and II semesters. In the II semester, every student will be allotted one dissertation work in lieu of Viva-voce Exam.

14. ALLOTMENT OF THE DISSERTATION

- Allotment of the dissertation will be done by a committee comprising of the Head of the Department, one Professor and one Associate Professor of the Department by rotation according to seniority. The Proposal for dissertation shall be submitted by candidate through head of department.
- Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination. Prior of submission of dissertation the students shall make a pre submission seminar in department of law, MJPRU. Seminar shall be opened to all faculty members, research scholar and other LL.M. students of the faculty.
- The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.

- The maximum number of students enrolled for dissertation under one teacher will be as follows-
Assistant Professor – 05
Associate Professor – 08
Professor – 10
- Full time teacher of the department is authorized for dissertation guidance. If there is non availability of full time teachers in the department/college concern, the HOD/ principal will allot dissertation among the teachers who are teaching in LL.M. and have full qualification to be appointed as guide. Rest of all student will be supervised by HOD/ principal and Dean accordingly.

15. VIVA-VOCE EXAMINATION:

- The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- The Board shall consist of three members;
- One member shall be a Professor/Associate Professor as external member of any other university or college.
- The head of the department (H.O.D.) shall be a member of the board and, ☐ One Professor/Associate professor of the department as internal examiner.
- The internal examiner shall be appointed for every year by rotation.
- The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks. The external examiner shall evaluate the candidate out of 70 maximum marks and two examiners shall evaluate out of 15 maximum marks each.
- Candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Viva-voce to pass the Examination.

16. GRADE POINTS:

O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+ (Good)	7

B (Above Average)	6		
C (Average)	5		
		P (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0		
AB (Absent)	0		

17. CGPA Calculations:

Grading Pattern and illustration of Grading Pattern

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice-based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Illustration:

Course	Credit	Grade	Grade Point	Credit Grade	SGPA
Semester I					
Core I	04	B+	7	28	
Core II	04	B+	7	28	
Core III	04	B+	7	28	
Core IV	04	A	8	32	
Project Exercise	04	B	6	24	
Internship	04	B+	7	28	
Total	24				196/24=8.1
Semester II					
Core I	04	B+	7	28	
Core II	04	B+	7	28	
Core III	04	B+	7	28	
Core IV	04	B+	7	28	
Project Exercise	04	A	8	32	
Internship	04	B	6	24	
Total	24				164/24=6.8
Semester III					
Core I	04	B+	7	28	
Core II	04	B+	7	28	
Core III	04	A	8	32	
Core IV	04	B	6	24	
Project Exercise	04	B+	7	28	
Internship	04	B+	7	28	
Total	24				158/24=6.58
Semester IV					
Core I	04	B+	7	56	
Core II	04	A	8	32	
Core III	04	B	6	24	
Dissertation	04	B+	7	28	
Viva Voce	04				
Internship	04				
Total	24				140/24=5.8

Thus:

Semester	Credits	SGPA
Semester I	24	7.00
Semester II	24	6.70
Semester III	24	6.58

Semester IV	24	7.00
Total	96	
CGPA=(24x7+24x6.58+24x6.58+24x7)/96= 6.84		

18. CONDITION FOR A PASS AND PROMOTION TO NEXT SEMESTER YEAR

For each course, each student has to appear in internal assessment and semester examination otherwise, the student will be awarded an "Ab" grade. The total marks obtained in the end semester examination, and internal assessment the continuous evaluation will be considered to decide the grade in that course. In addition, a student also has to get valid credits for value added Skill development modules' courses and grades as per university rules. The grading will be made on a 10-point scale as follows:

Letter Grade	Grade Point	Description	Range of marks (%)
O	10	Outstanding	95% or above
A+	9	Excellent	85-94%
A	8	Very Good	75-84%
B+	7	Good	65-74%
B	6	Above Average	55-64%
C	5	Average	45-54%
P	4	Pass	36-44%
F	0	Fail	Below 36%
Ab	0	Absent	Absent

For passing the examination in each semester, a candidate must have secured a minimum of 36% marks ("P" Grade: 4 Grade Points) in the course. If the marks obtained by the student in a course are less than the minimum cut-off percentage of marks, then an "F" grade will be awarded. If a student obtains an "F" or "Ab" Grade in any course, he/she will be treated to have failed in the course.

The decision of the teacher regarding the evaluation and the grade shall be final. However, a student submits in writing for a review of his Marks/Grade to the Head/Director who will place the case before the board of comprehensive viva voce. The decision of the board will be final. The result of the review will be declared by the concerned Head/Director Review is effective only when the grade improves. The review will be allowed only if-

- The prescribed fee is paid.
- The candidate applies within 7 days of the declaration of the grade in that course.
- In matters not covered under this ordinance, general rules of the University shall be applicable.
- In case of any dispute/ambiguity, the decision of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final and binding.

19. RULES OF PROMOTION

A student can not to be promoted to next academic year if he/she fails in up to the maximum four courses (papers) including both semesters. The paper/papers in which a student fail shall be considered as back paper. In no case a student having back in more than four papers can be promoted to next year and will be treated to have year back. In case of year back, he/she have to take readmission by paying approved tuition fee in same year after the recommendation of HOD/Dean. After readmission students have following options;

1. He/ She can choose to pass all the papers of the academic year.
2. He/ She can opt to pass the papers in which he/she has failed.
3. Students will have to submit their choices/options at the time of readmission.
4. No repeat attempt is allowed to pass for internal assessment only.
5. He/ She has to repeat complete course i.e. theory and internal assessment both.

20. GENERAL RULES:

These will be the same as applicable for the other LL.M. courses of the University.

21. DEFINITION:

- I. Course (paper) - A segment of the Master of Laws (LL.M.) programme i.e. a paper
- II. Core Course-A course (a paper) which cannot be substituted by any other course (paper)
- III. Elective Course- An optional course to be selected by a student out of such courses by student out of such courses offered by the department.
- IV. Value added courses - An optional course to be selected offered by other university teaching department.

22. CONVERSION OF MARKS INTO GRADES:

- Grade Points: Grade point table as per University examination rule.
- SGPA (Semester Grade Point Average): Calculation as per University Examination rule.
- YGPA (Year Grade Point Average): Calculation as per University Examination rule.
- CGPA (Cumulative Grade Point Average): Calculation as per University Examination rule.
- Grade Point conversion into Marks: Calculation as per University rule.

23. UPGRADATION AND MODIFICATION OF SYLLABUS

Up-gradation and Modification of the syllabus shall be proposed by the BOS and shall be approved by the Academic Council through Faculty Board time-to-time, as and when required.

24. DETAILS OF SYLLABUS

- **APPENDIX-I**

Core Papers:

(i) Semester I

- i. Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges
- ii. Law and Social Transformation in India
- iii. Mass Media Law
- iv. Fundamentals of Intellectual Property Rights
- v. Fundamental Rights in the Era of Surveillance (Project Exercise)
- vi. Internship Practical

(ii) Semester II

- i. Laws and Justice in Globalised World
- ii. Research Methodology
- iii. Human Rights
- iv. Criminal Justice System & Human Rights
- v. Platform Governance: Balancing Free Speech and Regulation (Project Exercise)
- vi. Internship Practical

(iii) Semester III

- i. Criminology and Penology
- ii. Law of Trade Mark, Geographical Indications and Design
- iii. Law of Copyright and Neighbouring Rights
- iv. Cyber Crimes and IT Laws
- v. Access to Justice in Digital Era (Project Exercise)
- vi. Internship Practical

(iv) Semester IV

- i. Judicial Process
- ii. Comparative Constitutional Law
- iii. Administrative Process and Judicial Control
- iv. Dissertation
- v. Viva Voce
- vi. Internship Practical

- **APPENDIX-II**

Value Added Courses

Skill based in Each Semester, a candidate shall take one paper:

1. Practice of Yoga (Department of Sports)
2. Introduction to Linguistics and Phonetics Department of Multilingual Studies)
3. Labour Welfare, Social Security Law (Department of Business Administration)
4. Legal Framework governing human relations (Department of Business Administration)
5. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence (Department of Pharmacy)
6. Social Work Profession: Concept, Philosophy and Development, MSW (Department of Social Work)
7. Computer Applications/Computer Fundamentals (Department of CSIT)
8. Right to Information & Good Governance
9. Security Law (Department of CSIT)
10. Labour Jurisprudence, MSW (Department of Social Work)
11. Clinical Legal Aid (Department of Social Work)

**LL.M EXECUTIVE
02 YEAR (04 SEMESTER) COURSE**

**LL.M SEMESTER I
CORE PAPER I**

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- THE NEW CHALLENGES

Course Outcomes:

1. To study the nature of Constitutional Governance.
2. To highlight the role of constitution to face new challenges of society.
3. To expose the intricacies of challenges of constitutional governance.

4. To understand the concept of constitutional morality

UNIT I: Indian Federal Structure

- a. Federalism: Creation of New States, Special status of certain states & Article 370
- b. Federal-Comity Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State
- c. Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary Disputes, Deployment of Security Forces etc.
- d. Separation of Power: Doctrine of Separation of Powers & Checks & Balances

UNIT II: Judicial Framework & Constitutional Governance

- a. Constitutional Framework- Judicial interpretation & practice, Judicial Activism, Judicial Restraint, PIL: Implementation, Judicial Autonomy and Independence
- b. Accountability of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary
- c. Democratic Process: Election and Electoral Reforms, Election Commission
- d. The Rule of Law: The Independence of Judiciary as an aspect of separation of powers/division of functions
- e. Constitutional Morality, Right to Dissent, Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Inclusive and Egalitarian Governance

UNIT III: State & Constitutional Governance

- a. The Executive: Constitutional Status, Powers and functions of the President vis-à-vis form of Government
- b. The Legislature: Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege- Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation of Privileges
- c. The Judiciary: Status, Power, Functions and Contemporary Developments, Power of Judicial Review
- d. Constitutional Torts and Compensatory Jurisprudence, Contractual Liability of State, Fundamental Duties and Citizenship

UNIT IV: Equality, Liberty and Constitutional Governance

- a. Liberalisation and Social Justice
- b. Right to Equality: Privatisation and its impact on Affirmative Action
- c. Empowerment of Women
- d. Freedom of Press and Challenges of New Scientific Development
- e. Data Protection and Privacy

UNIT V: Constitutional Governance & Emerging Trends

- a. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies
- b. Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights

- c. Secularism: Religious Freedom and Rights of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
- d. Implementation of International Obligations: Human Rights, Environmental Protection and International Trade

Books:

- 1. D.D. Basu Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
- 2. M.P. Jain, Constitution of India
- 3. M.P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law
- 4. T.K. Tope, Constitution of India
- 5. Dr. Amit Singh, Indian Constitutional law: The New Challenges (Vol. 1, 2, University Publication New Delhi)

**LL.M. SEMESTER I
CORE PAPER II**

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Course Outcomes:

- 1. To assess the concept of social transformation and its impact on the legal culture
- 2. To evaluate the social problems affecting the Indian nation state and its legal solutions
- 3. To critically evaluate the existing legal structure and its efficacy in solving the current social evils of the nation state
- 4. To assess the legal culture of India in a post globalised era

UNIT I: Law and Social Change

- a. Meaning of Social Change and Social Transformation
- b. Relation between Law and Society: The Consensus and Conflict Model

- c. Social, Economic and Educational Corollary
- d. Law and Morality

UNIT II: Constitution and Social Change

- a. The Normative Method and Sociological Mode of Change
- b. Constitutional Amendments and Social Change
- c. Women Empowerment and Social Dichotomy
- d. Liberty and Social Acceptance

UNIT III: Globalisation and Constitution of India

- a. Impact of Globalisation on the vision of Article 38 and Articles 39(b), (c) of the Constitution
- b. Impact of Globalisation on the legal aspects of Industries and Agriculture in India
- c. Impact of Human Rights on Indian Legal Culture
- d. Status of Welfare State in a Globalised Economy

UNIT IV: Social Transformation and Modern India

- a. Regionalism and Law: Right to Movement, Residence and Business
- b. Language Policy and Indian Constitution: Official, State and Court Language
- c. Freedom of Religion and Religious Minorities
- d. Reservation Policy in India: Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes

UNIT V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Legal Culture

- a. Citizenship Law of India and Identification Documents in India
- b. Right to Privacy and Supreme Court of India
- c. Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Social Upliftment
- d. Good Governance and RTI

Resources:

1. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal system
2. Duncan Durret, The State, Religion and Law in India
3. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
4. Anupama Roy, Mapping Citizenship in India, Oxford Publication
5. Gautam Bhatia, The Transformative Constitution: A Radical Biography in Nine Acts, Harper Collins India
6. Dr. Amit Singh, Law and Social Transformation in India (Vol. 1, 2, University Publication, New Delhi)

LL.M SEMESTER I
CORE PAPER III

MASS MEDIA LAW

Course Outcomes:

1. To develop Media awareness
2. To apprise the students about media
3. To apprise the Incumbents about digital rights

UNIT I: Media, Ethics and the Constitution

- a. Disseminating facets of Media, Understanding the Concept of Media, History of Media, Evolution of Media in India
- b. Media Legislation (including Media Laws in US, Scripps Newspaper Chain, Foreign Direct Investments in Media)

- c. Media and Copyright Issues, Right to Information Act 2005: New Tool for Press Freedom
Media and Journalists- Working Journalists Act and Press Council and Human Rights, Trial by Media: Influence on Adjudicators
- d. Press freedom of Speech and Expression- Article 19(1)(a) includes freedom of press, Laws of Defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition

UNIT II: Advertisement and the Law

- a. Basis of Advertisement: Constitutional Freedom of Commercial Speech, Drug and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements Act) and other Laws regulating Advertisements
- b. Content of Advertisements: Civil and Criminal Liability
- c. Unfair Practices through Advertisements and Consumer Rights, Advertising Standards Council of India: A Private Regulatory, Misleading Advertisements: Need for New Law
- d. Advertisement: Is it included within freedom of speech and expression

UNIT III: Electronic Media and Regulatory Law

- a. Convergence of New Media in the Internet: Cinema, Social Media, Expansion of Electronic Media: Broadcast Sector- TV and Radio
- b. Autonomy of Public Sector Broadcaster: Prasar Bharati Law
- c. Freedom of Private Broadcasting: Broadcasting Regulation Bill and Cable TV Network Regulation Act
- d. Cinematographic Act, Pre Censorship, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, Information Technology Act, 2000

UNIT IV: Media and Self Regulation

- a. History of Media Law in India
- b. Constitutional Rights of Media and Limitations on Freedom of Speech and Expression
- c. Media & other Constitutional Aspect

UNIT V: Constitutional Restrictions

- a. Radio and Television subject to law of defamation and obscenity
- b. Power to Legislate: Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule
- c. Power to impose tax-licensing and licensing fee

Bibliography:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India,
2. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India,
3. John B. Howard, The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises,
4. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)

5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India
6. Justice E. S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends, 1984
7. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India
8. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on some aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984
9. Nationalism 62(6) Stanford Law Review 1583-1628(June 2010)

LL.M SEMESTER I
CORE PAPER IV

FUNDAMENTALS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

UNIT I:

- a. Meaning and Concept of IPR
- b. Types of IPR
- c. Economic Importance of IPR
- d. Justification for Protection of IPR

UNIT II:

- a. Nature of IPR
- b. Monopolistic Perspective, Economic Perspective, Public Welfare Perspective
- c. Theories of IPR

UNIT III:

- a. International Legal Framework: Pre and Post WTO Regime

- b. TRIPS Agreement
- c. IPR and Human Rights

UNIT IV:

- a. IPR and Protection of Traditional Knowledge
- b. IPR and Sustainable Development, Challenges for IPR
- c. Digital Economy, E-Commerce, Domain Names, Biotechnology and Nanotechnology

UNIT V:

- a. Competition Law and IPR Interface
- b. Competition Policy and IPR
- c. Interplay between Competition Law and IPR in its regulation

Resources:

1. Shahid Alikhan and Raghunath Mashelkar, Intellectual Property and Competitive Strategies in 21st Century , Second Edition (3009) Kluwer Law International.
2. Phillippe Culet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Lexis Nexis Butterworth, 3004.
3. W R Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, copyright, Trademarks and allied rights , London : Sweet & Maxwell, 1996
4. Jayanti Bagachi , World Trade organization; An Indian Perspective (3000). Narayanan, P., Intellectual Property Rights
5. UNCTAD-ICTSD, Resource book on TRIPs and Development, Cambridge University Press, 3005
6. Michael Blakeney, Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights: A concise Guide to the TRIPS Agreement.
7. Elizabeth Verkey, Intellectual Property (3015), Eastern Book Company Lucknow.

LL.M SEMESTER I

PROJECT EXERCISE

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE ERA OF SURVEILLANCE

This 40-page practical project file examines **Fundamental Rights in the Era of Surveillance**, analyzing how increasing state and corporate surveillance impacts privacy, free speech, and democracy. The project combines legal research, case studies, fieldwork, and policy analysis to assess whether modern surveillance technologies such as CCTV, facial recognition, data tracking) violate constitutional rights. Each student will be allotted the time of 25 days to complete the surveys etc for the purpose of completing this project exercise.

The project covers:

- **Concept of Fundamental Rights** – Constitutional protections (Right to Privacy, Free Speech, Due Process).
- **Surveillance Technologies** – CCTV, Aadhaar, Pegasus spyware, social media tracking.
- **Legal Frameworks** – Comparison of India's **Puttaswamy Judgment (Right to Privacy)** with global laws (EU's GDPR, USA's Patriot Act).
- **Case Studies** – Pegasus scandal, Aadhaar data leaks, China's Social Credit System.
- **Public Opinion & Awareness** – Survey on citizens' awareness of surveillance risks.

- **Balancing Security & Rights** – How much surveillance is justified for national security?

1. Fieldwork Components (Include any 2)

A. Questionnaire

Include 10-15 questions in your file, such as

1. Are you aware of how governments/companies collect your data?
2. Should facial recognition be allowed in public spaces?
3. Does mass surveillance make you feel safer or more controlled?
4. Should privacy be sacrificed for national security?
5. Have you ever experienced unauthorized data breaches?

B. Data Collection & Analysis

- Survey **50+ respondents** (students, professionals, activists).
- Analyze trends (e.g., Do people prioritize security over privacy?).

C. Case Study Analysis

- Examine **one major surveillance incident** (e.g., Pegasus spyware on journalists, Aadhaar data misuse).

2. Evaluation Criteria

The project will be assessed based on:

- **Research Quality** (Use of legal judgments, academic sources).
- **Fieldwork Execution** (Survey responses, interview insights).
- **Critical Analysis** (Balanced view: security needs vs. rights violations).
- **Presentation & Structure** (Clear sections, citations, graphs/charts).
- **Original Recommendations** (Solutions for ethical surveillance).

LL.M SEMESTER I

INTERNSHIP PRACTICAL

During the entire course, every student has to complete 25 days internship in any law firm, company, legal cell or in any government legal office like Bank, state government office etc.

Evaluation of Internship

Every student shall complete minimum 30 days of internship. Duration of Internship should not be more than a period of four weeks at any given point during their course of award the final degree. All such internships undertaken by the students throughout their course shall be evaluated year wise as a four credit (4) paper of 100 marks.

The intern shall submit emails the weekly reports at the end of every week explaining their weekly progress and experiential learning on their internship to the Academic Supervisor. The intern shall submit to HOD/Principal the Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from within a period of two weeks from the date of completion of the internship program. Evaluation of 100 marks shall be done by a panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject. During the Viva Voce exam, the expert panel shall evaluate the work diary, weekly reports, internship supervisor's feedback form to assess the effective participation and learning of the intern during their internship program, and award marks and grades accordingly as a semester-end result in the specified semester.

Criteria of passing internship

1. 50 marks for Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from
2. 50 marks for viva-voce of internship conducted by the panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject.

LL.M SEMESTER II**CORE PAPER I****LAW AND JUSTICE IN GLOBALISED WORLD****Course Outcomes:**

1. To grasp the fundamentals of philosophical and analytical skills including close reading, logical analysis, and exemplary modes of problem solving
2. To understand the concept of justice as a political and legal ideal and appreciate the different motivations and assumptions behind key concepts of justice
3. To apply their understanding of justice in adopting a critical perspective on the nature of law and legal systems
4. To identify and analyse problems of justice within and beyond national communities with a special emphasis on the distinction between national, international, global and cosmopolitan justice

UNIT I: Legal Philosophy and Utilitarianism

- a. Legal and Philosophical Analysis
- b. Utilitarian Justice
- c. Non-Utilitarian theories of justice

UNIT II: Law & Justice

- a. Law and Justice
- b. Rawls & Rawls, Sen and Justice
- c. The separation of Law and morals
- d. The unity of Law and Morals

UNIT III: Economic Justice and Rights & Governance

- a. Rights based Theory of Justice
- b. Economic Analysis of Law and Justice
- c. Justice in Critical Legal Studies

UNIT IV: Socialism and Communism

- a. Marx, Law and Justice
- b. Communitarian Justice
- c. Economic State and Laissez Faire State

UNIT V: Feminism and Global Justice

- a. Feminist theories of Justice
- b. Cosmopolitan Justice
- c. Global Justice

Resources:

1. Aristotle. Nicomachean Ethics, OUP Oxford, 3009. (Excerpts)
2. Simmonds, N.E. Central Issues in Jurisprudence, Justice, Law and Rights, Second Edition(Sweet & Maxwell) pp. 1-15.
3. Bix, Brian. Jurisprudence: Theory and Context, Carolina Academic Press, 1999Williams, Bernard. Philosophy as a Humanistic Discipline, Princeton University Press, 3006.
4. Mill, JS. Utilitarianism, Chapters 1 & 2
5. Smart, J.J.C and Williams, Bernard. Utilitarianism: For and Against, Cambridge UniversityPress, 1973.
6. Kymlicka, Will. Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Oxford University Press,3002, pp. 23-52.
7. Sandel, Michael. Liberalism and the Limits of Justice, Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, 1982Rawls, John. A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press, 3009, Chapter 1.
8. Kymlicka, Will. Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction, Oxford University Press,3002Sen, Amartya. The idea of justice. Harvard University Press, 3011. Cohen, G.A. Rescuing Justice and Equality, Harvard University Press, 3008.
9. Hart, Herbert Lionel Adolphus. The Concept of Law. OUP Oxford, 3012Coleman, Jules. „Beyond Inclusive Legal Positivism“, Ratio Juris, 22(3) 3009.
10. Hart, Herbert Lionel Adolphus. The Concept of Law, OUP Oxford, 3012Fuller, Lon. “Positivism and Fidelity to Law”, Harvard Law Review, 71(4), 1958.

LL.M SEMESTER II
CORE PAPER II
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Outcomes:

1. To understand the dimensions of legal research
2. To be able to find out research problems and hypothesize the research universe and tool and techniques for the same
3. To apply various tools and techniques in doctrinaire and non-doctrinaire researches
4. To be able to understand the use of ICT in research

UNIT I: Research Methods

- a. Research, Meaning and Significance
- b. Legal research, Socio-legal Research
- c. Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal
- d. Relevance of Empirical Research
- e. Induction and Deduction

UNIT II: Identification of Problem of Research

- a. Research Problem
- b. Formation of Research Problem
- c. Sampling Techniques: Meaning, Types and Scaling
- d. Questionnaire/Interview and Observation
- e. Compilation of List of Reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem

UNIT III: Research Design & Tools

- a. Steps in preparation of research

- b. Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: methodology
- c. Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature, use of case studies
- d. Literature Review, Jurimetrics, case study and case law analysis
- e. Hypothesis, Nature, type, formulation, testing and variables

UNIT IV: Classification and Tabulation of Data

- a. Rules for tabulation
- b. Explanation of tabulated data
- c. Analysis of data, report writing and Interpretation
- d. Plagiarism and research ethics, copyright violations, fair use, citation and bibliography

UNIT V: Computerised Research

- a. Legal research and Computer
- b. Use of software for legal research SPSS
- c. Use of computer, mobiles and camera in data collection
- d. Use of power point presentation and explanation, audio visual

References:

1. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research
2. Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research
3. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw - Hill Book Company, London.
4. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research
5. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions
6. Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea, A Guide to Research
7. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell, West Publishing Co.
8. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations
9. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology
10. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute (3001)2nd Edition.

LL.M SEMESTER II

CORE PAPER III

HUMAN RIGHTS

UNIT I: Panoramic View of Human Rights

- a. Human Rights in Non-western Thought, awareness of human rights during the nationalist movement, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent Assembly and Part III, drafting process
- b. Subsequent Developments in international law and the position in india (eg., Convention of Social Discrimination, torture, gender discrimination, environment and the two human right covenants)
- c. Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as incorporating Directive Principles, the interaction between fundamental rights and directive principles, the dichotomy between fundamental rights and directive principles, resultant expansion of basic needs oriented human rights in India

Unit II : Right not be Subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel Treatment Lectures)

(8

- 2.1 Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods, 'Justification' for it, Outlay of torture at international and constitutional law level, Incidence of torture in India, Judicial attitudes, Law Reform- proposed and pending. Minority Rights : Conception of minorities, Scope of protection, The position of minority 'Woman' and their basic rights, Communal Riots as involving violation of rights.

Unit III (8 Lectures)

Rights to Development of Individuals and Nations : The U.N. Declaration on right to Development, 1987, The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint. People's Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights : Role of International NGOS, Amnesty International, Minority Rights Groups, International Bars Association, Law Asia, Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Unit I

(8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Development Agencies and Human Rights : Major International funding agencies and their operations in India,
- 2.2 World Bank lending and resultant violation/promotion of human rights,
- 2.3 Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights (as embodied in various UN declarations)
- 2.4 Comparative Sources of Learning : EEC Jurisprudence,
- 2.5 The Green Movement in Germany,
- 2.6 The International Peace Movement,
- 2.7 Models of Protection of the rights of indigenous peoples : New Zealand (Maoris), Australia, Aborigines and Canada (Indians).
- 2.8 Freedom : Free Press-its role in protecting human rights,
- 2.9 Right of association, Right to due process of law,
- 2.10 Access and Distributive justice.

Unit V

(8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Independence of Judiciary : Role of the Legal Profession,
- 4.2 Judicial appointments-tenure of judges,
- 4.3 Qualifications of judges,
- 4.4 Separation of judiciary from executive.
- 4.5 European Convention of Human Rights : European Commission/Court of Human Rights,
- 4.6 Amnesty International, PUCL, PUDR,
- 4.7 Citizens for Democracy,
- 4.8 Minorities Commission, Human Rights Commission,
- 4.9 Remedies Against Violation of Human Rights.

Select Bibliography

- 1.M.J. Akbar, Riots after Riots, 1988
 - 2.U. Baxi (ed.) The right to be Human, 1986
 - 3.U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982
 - 4.F. Kazmi, Human Rights, 1987
 - 5.L. Levin, Human Rights, 1982
 - 6.H. Beddard, Human Rights and Europe, 1970
 - 1.Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Co-operation, 1969
 - 8.S.C.Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament, 1978
 - 9.Moskowitz, Human Rights and World Order, 1958
- J.A. Andrews, Human Rights in International Law, 1986

LL.M. SEMESTER II
CORE PAPER-IV

CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Introduction:

Criminal justice is one of the critical areas of human rights where the legal system is tested on a continuous basis for preservation of peace and security in society on the one hand and the prevention of human dignity of both the victims of crime and accused of crime.

Objectives:

1. To give a detailed understanding of the concept, history and development of human rights.
2. To understand various theories of rights.
3. To understand international treaties and documents on human rights.
4. To understand the various dimensions of Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

Outcomes:

- 1 Students will get a better understanding of the concept of human rights.
- 2 Students will be able to understand the various international instruments and agencies for ensuring human rights.
- 3 Students will develop interest in becoming peace ambassadors.

UNIT-I: The Concept, History and Development of human Rights

(8 Lectures)

- i. History of human rights civilization ii. Magna Carta, iii. British Bill of Rights iv. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen vi. International Bill of Rights
- ii. Are Human Rights a universal concept?
- iii. Treaty Law as the main source of Human Rights
- iv. Legal nature of human rights obligations
- v. Scope of application

Theories of Rights

- i. Natural Rights Theory ii. Legal/Positivist Theory iii. Marxist Theory iv. Cultural Theory v. Sociological theory

UNIT-II: International Bills and Criminal Justice System

(8 Lectures)

- i. Universal Declaration on Human Rights: a. History of the Declaration b. Structure of the Declaration c. Legal Significance
- ii. Rights under Criminal Justice System and International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR a. Nature and Characteristic b. Optional Protocols
- ii. Rights under Criminal Justice System and Regional Instruments a. European Convention on Human Rights b. American Convention on Human Rights

UNIT-III

(8 Lectures)

In India a. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. b. Constitutional Philosophy. c. Preamble d. Human Rights Problems requiring the need of criminal justice - namely police atrocities, e. Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration i. Compensation jurisprudence ii. Art. 30 Protection against Ex-Post Facto Laws, Protection against Double Jeopardy and Protection against Self Incrimination

UNIT-IV

(8 Lectures)

Art. 21 Impact of expansive interpretation on criminal jurisprudence, Meaning of terms: Life and Personal liberty Fair Procedure Due Process of Law iv. Right of Accused Arrest, Hand Cuffing Bail, Speedy Trial Torture Custodial v. Violence Compensation Public Interest Litigation: Direct access to Courts in case of violation of Fundamental Right and other implicit rights vi. Death Penalty in Light of Art. 21 vii. Art. 22 Protection to Accused in case of punitive detention Protection against Preventive Detention

UNIT-V

(8 Lectures)

Role of various Agencies in Protection of Human Rights under CJS i. At International Level i. Human Rights and the United Nations Charter: ii. Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN iii. Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights iv. Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights iii. At National Level i. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and amendments. ii. National Human Rights Commission iii. State Human Rights Commissions. iv. Human Rights Courts v. Other Commissions.vi. Emerging regime of new human rights under CJS in India.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bhargava, G.S., "National Human Rights Commission: An Assessment of Its Functioning", in K.P. Saksena, ed., Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.106- 118.
2. Batra, Manjula, Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration : A study of the right of Accused in Indian and Soviet Legal System (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1989).
3. Walter Kalin and Jorg Kunzti, Law of International Human Rights Protection (Oxford, 2009),
4. Agarwal, H.O., Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with special reference to India (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1993),
5. Upadhyay, C.M, Human rights in pre-trial detention (1999),
6. Bawa, Noorjahan, Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India (New Delhi, Uppal Publishing House, 2000),
7. Bhagwati, P.N., Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System, Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol. 27 no.1, 1985, pp. 1-22.

LL.M. SEMESTER II
PROJECT EXERCISE

PLATFORM GOVERNANCE: BALANCING FREE SPEECH AND REGULATION

This **40-page practical project file** focuses on **Platform Governance: Balancing Free Speech and Regulation**, examining how digital platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube manage content moderation while ensuring freedom of expression. The project includes **fieldwork, surveys, case studies, and policy analysis** to understand the challenges of regulating online speech without infringing on democratic rights.

The project covers:

- **Concept of Platform Governance** – Role of social media in public discourse.
- **Free Speech vs. Regulation** – Legal and ethical considerations.
- **Content Moderation Policies** – How platforms enforce rules (hate speech, misinformation).
- **Case Studies** – Examples of controversies (e.g., Twitter bans, Facebook’s fact-checking).
- **Global Regulatory Approaches** – Comparing EU’s Digital Services Act (DSA) vs. US’s Section 230.
- **Fieldwork & Public Opinion** – Surveys and interviews on user perceptions.

Fieldwork Components (add any two)

A. Questionnaire

Include 10-15 questions in your file, such as

1. Do you believe social media platforms fairly regulate content?
2. Should governments intervene in content moderation?
3. Have you ever faced unjust content removal?
4. How should platforms handle misinformation?

B. Data Collection & Analysis

- Survey 50+ respondents (students, professionals, social media users).
- Analyze trends (e.g., Do people trust self-regulation or demand government oversight?).

C. Case Study Analysis

- Examine one major incident (e.g., Facebook & Cambridge Analytica, Elon Musk’s Twitter policies).

4. Evaluation Criteria

The project will be assessed based on:

- **Research Depth** (Quality of sources, case studies).
- **Fieldwork Execution** (Survey design, data collection).
- **Critical Analysis** (Balanced arguments on free speech vs. regulation).
- **Presentation & Formatting** (Structured report, citations, visuals).
- **Originality** (Unique insights, personal observations).

LL.M. SEMESTER II
INTERNSHIP
PRACTICAL

During the entire course, every student has to complete 25 days internship in any law firm, company, legal cell or in any government legal office like Bank, state government office etc.

Evaluation of Internship

Every student shall complete minimum 30 days of internship. Duration of Internship should not be more than a period of four weeks at any given point during their course of award the final degree. All such internships undertaken by the students throughout their course shall be evaluated year wise as a four credit (4) paper of 100 marks.

The intern shall submit emails the weekly reports at the end of every week explaining their weekly progress and experiential learning on their internship to the Academic Supervisor. The intern shall submit to HOD/Principal the Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from within a period of two weeks from the date of completion of the internship program.

Evaluation of 100 marks shall be done by a panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject. During the Viva Voce exam, the expert panel shall evaluate the work diary, weekly reports, internship supervisor's feedback form to assess the effective participation and learning of the intern during their internship program, and award marks and grades accordingly as a semester-end result in the specified semester.

Criteria of passing internship

1. 50 marks for Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from
2. 50 marks for viva-voce of internship conducted by the panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject.

LL.M. SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER-I

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

UNIT-I Criminology- Conceptual Aspect

- 1.1 Definition, Nature, Scope and utility, Methods of Criminological Studies
- 1.2 Schools of Criminology: Classical, Biological Cartographic, Sociological and Socialist
- 1.3 Theorising Criminal actiology Lombroso and Neo- Lombrosian, Psycho-analysis, Differential Association, Anomie Tradition, Critical Criminology with reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflict Theory
- 1.4 brief discussion Modern Trends in Criminology Phenomenology,

UNIT-II Criminology and Social Aspects

- 2.1 Postmodernism and Feminism Crime and Feminism

UNIT-III Penology and Criminal Justice System

- 3.1 Treatment of offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole
- 3.2 Punishment: Concept and Theories
- 3.3 Death Sentence

UNIT-IV Victimology and Human Rights

- 4.1 Victimology ,Nature ,Meaning and Scope

4.2 Human Rights and Victimology , Victim assistance and service: types, victim assistance and service of criminal justice system

4.3 victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation to victims of crime, UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power, recommendations of Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India

Bibliography

- 1. Schur, Edwin, M, 1965, Crimes without victims, Prentice hall, Inc.
- 2. McDonald, William F, 1976, Criminal Justice and the Victim, Sage Publications, London
- 3. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
- 4. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
- 5. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology: Problem & Perspectives, Eastern Book Company
- 6. William Doerner, Victimology
- 7. Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner, The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (5th edn, 2012)
- 8. Sutherland, Edwin Hardin (1974), Criminology, (9th edn), Philadelphia, Lippincott.

LAW OF TRADE MARK, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND DESIGN

1.Introduction:

Intellectual property law basically classified in copyright and industrial property establishes a whole new order run on knowledge. Copyright introduces the incoming students about protection and exploitation of work. Trademark and GI are protection of industrial property and community property. Design promotes aesthetics.

2 .Course Outcomes:

- C.O. 1 :** To assess the conceptual framework of Intellectual Property
- C.O. 2 :** To understand the philosophy of intellectual property protection and commercial and non-commercial uses.
- C.O. 3 :** To critically evaluate the existing legal structure its comparison to international intellectualproperty regime.
- C.O. 4 :** To assess the intellectual property culture of India in a post globalized era .

3 .Program Outcomes

To foster an inter disciplinary approach in order to assess the ground reality of intellectual propertylaw in India.
To assess the changing nature of intellectual property law in India with reference to TRIPS To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation.To assess the social impact and outcome of intellectual property law.
To train incumbents to present and resolve Intellectual property disputes effectively.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Intellectual Property Law an Overview

(8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Intellectual Property History& Modern Development: International & National
- 1.2 Intellectual Property Order
- 1.3 Intellectual Property Rights Meaning and Nature
- 1.4 Intellectual Property Rights in India
- 1.5 Forms of Protection of Intellectual Property
- 1.6 Object, Role, Advantages , Recent Development

Unit II: Copyright

-
- 2.1 Trade Marks, Meaning and aspects
 - 2.2 Rights Under Trade Marks Law
 - 2.3 Ownership, Authorship, License, Terms (modes of assignment)
 - 2.4 Infringement of Trade Marks

Unit III: Design (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Design, Industrial design, Layout
- 3.2 Procedure of application for registration
- 3.3 Opposition to registration
- 3.4 Copyrights in registration
- 3.5 Deception and Similarities

Unit IV: Trademark (8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Principles of Trademarks, concept, Emergence, justification
- 4.2 Registration of Trademark, Grant and Refusal
- 4.3 Distinctiveness, Deceptive Similarities
- 4.4 Misuse of Trademarks
- 4.5 Cancellation

Unit V: Geographical Indication (8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Concept of Geographical Indication (G I), Objective, Justification, International Imitative
- 5.2 Registration of Geographical Indication/ Appellation of Origin
- 5.3 Effect of Registration/ G I Protection in India
- 5.4 Passing off/ Remedies
- 5.5 Case Studies

BOOKS:

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company.
2. B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing.
3. S. Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
4. A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thomson & Reuter.
5. V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law, LexisNexis.
6. Elizabeth Veghese, Law of Patents, Eastern India Company.
6. Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press.
7. P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta.
8. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing.
9. Dr.C.P.Singh, Baudhduik Sampada Vidhi, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

LL.M. SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER- III

LAW OF COPY RIGHT AND NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

UNIT-I Introduction to Copy Rights

- 1.1 Introduction to Copyright, Evolution of Copy Right, History of Copy Rights Law
- 1.2 International Copy right Law, Subject matter of Copyrights Under The Copyright Act, 1957,
- 1.3 Fair use, Infringement and remedies, Copyright vis-a-vis Digital Technology,
- 1.4 Computer programme Software Copyright, Implication of International Conventions in India.

UNIT-II Copy Right: National Perspective

- 2.1 Nature and Scope of Copyright, Meaning of Copyright, Aims, Objectives and Range of Copy Right
- 2.2 Copy Right on cyber space and emerging Aspects
- 2.3 Infringement of Copy Right
- 2.4 Property Rights and Exploitation

UNIT-III Copy Rights Cases

- 3.1 Copy Right: particular cases
- 3.2 Statutory Laws in India
- 3.3 Copyright and Public Interest
- 3.4 Rights Granted, Ownership, duration, registration and assignment of copyright , Remedies for infringement of copyright

UNIT-IV Copy Right: International Perspective

- 4.1 International Copy Right Law , Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works. Universal Copyright Convention.
- 4.2 Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorised Duplication of their Phonograms.
- 4.3 Multilateral Convention for the Avoidance of Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Agreement.
- 4.4 Copyright-related treaties administered by WIPO, WIPO Copyright Treaty (WCT) WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT), Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled,

Recommended Readings:

- 1. Cornish W.R. - Intellectual Property; Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and allied Rights.
- 2. P.M.Bakshi - Intellectual property, Indian Trends
- 3. P.Narayanan - Intellectual Property Law

LL.M. SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER-IV

CYBER CRIMES AND IT LAWS

Course Objective:

- The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer and Information Technology. The students will acquire knowledge in national and international legal order and the Fundamentals of Cyber Law. The abuse of computers has also given birth to a gamut of new age crimes that are addressed by the Information Technology Act, 2000.
 - To understand the various rules and procedures for the applicability of the cyber laws with reference and domestic and international laws
 - To understand the origin and development of cyber laws
 - To understand the contemporary issues and challenges in cyber laws

UNIT-I: Introduction: Conceptual and theoretical perspective of Cyber Law - Computer and Web Technology - Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective Cyber Law - Legal Issues and Challenges in India, USA and EU Data Protection - Cyber Security. Cyber Space Jurisdiction,

UNIT-II: International Perspectives: International Perspectives - Budapest Convention on Cybercrime - ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes - Net neutrality - EU electronic communications regulatory framework - Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG).

UNIT-III: Information Technology Act, 2000: Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects - Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction -Electronic Governance – Electronic Evidence - Digital Signature Certificates - Digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability – Powers of Police - Impact of the Act on other Laws - Social Networking Sites Vis-à-vis Human Rights.

UNIT-IV: Cyber Law and IPR: Cyber Law and IPRs - Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights Vs Patents debate- Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy –Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents –Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO - Databases in Information Technology - Protection of databases - Position in USA, EU and India

UNIT-V: E-Commerce: E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - Etaxation, E-banking, online publishing and online credit card payment - Employment Contracts – Non-Disclosure Agreements - Shrink Wrap Contract -Source Code - Escrow Agreements, etc.

References:

1. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2016.
2. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015
3. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws-A Comprehensive Reference Work With

Special Focus On Developments In India, LexisNexis, Nagpur, 2016.

Kamath Nandan: Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2007.

LL.M. III Semester

PROJECT EXERCISE

ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN DIGITAL ERA

This 40-page practical project file explores **Access to Justice in the Digital Era**, analyzing how technology is transforming legal systems, improving efficiency but also creating new barriers. The project combines legal research, case studies, fieldwork, and policy analysis to evaluate digital initiatives such as e-courts, AI in law, online dispute resolution and their impact on marginalized communities. Each student will be allotted 25 days to conduct surveys in order to complete the project.

The project covers:

- **Concept of Access to Justice** – Constitutional right under **Article 14 & 21 (India)** / international frameworks.
- **Digital Justice Tools** – E-filing, virtual courts, AI legal assistants, blockchain for evidence.
- **Challenges** – Digital divide, cybersecurity risks, bias in AI-driven judgments.
- **Case Studies** – Successes (e.g., **India's e-Courts Mission**) and failures (e.g., wrongful AI-based bail decisions).
- **Fieldwork & Public Perception** – Surveys on citizens' experiences with digital legal services.
- **Future of Digital Justice** – Balancing automation with human rights safeguards.

3. Fieldwork Components (Include any two)

A. Questionnaire

Include 10-15 questions, such as

1. Have you ever used an online legal service (e.g., e-courts, chatbots)?
2. Do you think digital tools make justice faster/more accessible?
3. What barriers do rural populations face in accessing digital justice?
4. Should AI be allowed to assist judges in decision-making?
5. How can cybersecurity risks in e-courts be reduced?

B. Data Collection & Analysis

- Survey 50+ respondents like lawyers, students, litigants, NGOs.
- Interview legal professionals on digital transition challenges.

C. Case Study Analysis

- Examine one digital justice initiative (e.g., SaaS-based Lok Adalats, Singapore's Community Justice Centre).

4. Evaluation Criteria

The project will be assessed based on:

- **Research Depth** (Citations of SC judgments, global comparisons).
- **Fieldwork Quality** (Diverse survey responses, interview insights).
- **Critical Analysis** (Pros/cons of digitization; bias, exclusion risks).

-
- **Presentation** (Structured report with graphs, case study visuals).
 - **Policy Recommendations** (e.g., offline-digital hybrid models).

*INTERNSHIP
PRACTICAL*

During the entire course, every student has to complete 25 days internship in any law firm, company, legal cell or in any government legal office like Bank, state government office etc.

Evaluation of Internship

Every student shall complete minimum 30 days of internship. Duration of Internship should not be more than a period of four weeks at any given point during their course of award the final degree. All such internships undertaken by the students throughout their course shall be evaluated year wise as a four credit (4) paper of 100 marks.

The intern shall submit emails the weekly reports at the end of every week explaining their weekly progress and experiential learning on their internship to the Academic Supervisor. The intern shall submit to HOD/Principal the Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from within a period of two weeks from the date of completion of the internship program.

Evaluation of 100 marks shall be done by a panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject. During the Viva Voce exam, the expert panel shall evaluate the work diary, weekly reports, internship supervisor's feedback form to assess the effective participation and learning of the intern during their internship program, and award marks and grades accordingly as a semester-end result in the specified semester.

Criteria of passing internship

1. 50 marks for Work diary, Internship Report and the Internship Supervisor's Feedback from
2. 50 marks for viva-voce of internship conducted by the panel of two teachers among them one to the teacher will be External Examiner of Professor/ Associate Professor Rank of the subject.

LL.M. SEMESTER IV
CORE PAPER-I

JUDICIAL PROCESS

1. Introduction:

Judicial Process is the most important phenomenon of social order. Legal and judicial process contributes in the evolution, interpretation and enforcement of law. Judicial process through courts and judiciary has shaped the society and law ever.

2. Course Outcome:

C.O. 1: The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.

C.O. 2: It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.

C.O. 3: This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques.

C.O. 4: 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.

C.O.5: This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories different aspects and alternative ways of attaining justice.

3. Programme Outcome:

P.O. 1: To understand and distinguish the law making process.

P.O.2 : To understand the impact of judiciary in law making.

P.O.3: To understand the role of judicial process in social order.

4. Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I: Nature of Judicial Process (8 Lectures)

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

Unit II: Legal Development And Creativity Through Legal Reasoning (8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Legal development and creativity through statutory and codified systems.
- 2.2 Role of judiciary in constitutional adjudication-various theories of judicial role.
- 2.3 Judicial Behaviour and constitutional adjudication.

Unit III: Judicial Process in India : (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Judicial accountability-Problems and Prospects.
- 3.2 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- 3.3 The “Independence” of Judiciary “Political” nature of judicial process.

Unit IV: Judicial Activism And Creativity Of the Supreme Court: (8 Lectures)

- 4.1 The tools and techniques of creativity.
- 4.2 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values.
- 4.3 Judicial Delay, Docket Explosion, Court Management& Litigation Management, and Performance of the Judges.

Unit V: Development of Human Rights Jurisprudence By Judiciary: (8 Lectures)

-
- 5.2 Institutional liability of courts scope and limits.
 - 5.3 The expansion of Human Rights jurisprudence by Interpretational tools.

Resources :

- 1. Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1-8-16 ,Universal, New Delhi.
- 2. Cardozo : The Nature of Judicial Process, Universal, New Delhi 21.
- 3. Henry J. Abraham : The Judicial Process , Oxford.
- 4. J.Stone : Precedent and the Law : Dynamics of Common Law Growth .
- 5. Butterworths W. Friedmann : Legal Theory , Stevens, London.
- 6. Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of the Law , Universal.
- 7. Delhi J. Stone : Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning (1999), Universal, Delhi.
- 8. U. Baxi : The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1970), Eastern, Lucknow.
- 9. Rajeev Dhavan : The Supreme Court of India - A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques .
- 10. Tripathi, Bombay John Rawls : A Theory of Justice , Universal, Delhi Edward.
- 11. H. Levi : An Introduction to Legal Reasoning , University of Chicago.
- 12. Dr. Amit Singh, Judicial Process.

LL.M. SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER-II

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

1. Introduction

The paper introduces the comparative constitutional study and approach.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : Comparative study of constitutions

C.O. 2 : Constitutional Borrowings.

C.O. 3 : Constitutional Interlinkage.

3 .Program Outcomes The paper introduces the understanding about Comparative

Constitutions.4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

UNIT I: Constitutional Governance

(8

Lectures)

1.1 Federal & Unitary Governance

1.2 Constitution, Constitutionalism & Governance

1.3 Features of Constitutionalism

1.4 Comparison of Federal Governance in Indian, UK & USA

UNIT II: Rule of Law

(8

Lectures)

2.1 Rule of Law & Constitutional Governance

2.2 Equality & Rule of Law

2.3 Equality & Affirmative Action

2.4 Discrimination & Equality

UNIT III: Judicial Review

(8

Lectures)

3.1 Judicial Review & Constitutional Governance

3.2 Judicial Review & Interpretation of Constitution

3.3 Writs & Remedies

3.4 Judicial Accountability

UNIT IV: Separation of Power & Division of Power

(8

Lectures)

4.1 Separation of powers

4.2 The Doctrine of Checks and Balances

4.3 Rule of Law and Separation of Powers in the Indian Constitution

4.4 Division of Powers & Judiciary

UNIT V: Contemporary Constitutional Governance
(Lectures)

(8

5.1 Privacy & Digital Rights

5.2 LGBTQ Rights

5.3 Indigenous People & Minority Rights

5.4 Displaced Persons & Refugee, Vulnerables & Migrant

BOOKS :

1. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
2. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India,
3. John B.Howard, The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises,
4. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India
6. Justice E.S.Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press : Some Recent Trends,
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India
8. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric : Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984

LL.M. SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER-III

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL

1. Introduction

This paper introduces the administrative process and control over it.

2. Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : To Inculcate the value of administrative process.

C.O. 2 : To introduce the judicial control over administrative process.

C.O. 3 : To differentiate the role of Judicial Processes.

3. Program Outcomes

This paper inculcates a collaborative and critical approach to study of law.

4 .Assessment Plan

Assessment as per university policy relating to implementation of choice based credit system (CBCS) to all the programs offered at M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

Unit I : (8 Lectures)

- 1.1 Administrative process : Nature and Meaning,
- 1.2 The role of civil service,
- 1.3 The role of administrative agencies,

Unit II : (8 Lectures)

- 2.1 Constitutional standards : Doctrine of Police Power, Doctrine of Eminent Domain,
- 2.2 Taxing power,
- 2.3 Responsibility and accountability.

Unit III : (8 Lectures)

- 3.1 Judicial Review of Administrative action in India : Historical development,
- 3.2 Power of Supreme Court, Powers of High Courts, Role of Subordinate Courts.
- 3.3 Jurisdiction : Finality Clause,
- 3.4 Conclusive evidence Clauses,
- 3.5 Law Fact distinction, Exclusionary Clause.

-
- 3.6 Ground of Judicial Review : Doctrine of Ultra vires,
 - 3.7 Unreasonable discretionary power : From liver sidge to padfield, discretion and Justifiability,violation of fundamental rights,
 - 3.8 Extraneous consideration and /or irrelevant ground, delegation acting under dictation,Malafides and Bias,
 - 3.9 Lack of rationality and proportionality, oppressing decision.

Unit IV :

(8 Lectures)

- 4.1 Limits of Judicial Review : Locus standi and PIL,
- 4.2 Laches,
- 4.3 Resjudicata,
- 4.4 Alternative remedies,
- 5.5 Remedies Writs,
- 6.6 Injunction and declaration.

Unit V :

(8 Lectures)

- 5.1 Tortuous and contractual liability,
- 5.2 Emerging liability-Personal accountability,
- 5.3 Compensatory jurisprudence and right to live,
- 5.4 Accountability under consumer protection law,
- 5.5 Promissory Estoppels : Legitimate expectation and Constitutional dimensions.

BOOKS

1. Peter H. Schuck, Foundations of Administrative Law (1994), Oxford, New York.
2. Neville L. Brown and J.F. Garner, French Administrative Law
3. Davis, Discretionary Justice
4. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995)
5. Jennings Ivor, Law and the Constitution.
6. Schwartz & Wade, Legal Control of Government.
7. Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy
8. Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution,
9. M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law (1996), Vol.I, Wadha, Nagpur.
10. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (1998), Butterworths, India.
11. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995), Sweet and Maxwell.
12. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law (1995), Eastern, Lucknow.
13. BagawatiProsad Banerjee, Writ Remedies, (1999), Wadhwa, Nagpur.
14. B.Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
15. K.S. Shukla and S.S.Singh, Lokayukta: a Social Legal Study (1988), Indian Institute of PublicAdministration, N.Delhi.
16. Neil Hawke and Neil Papworth, Introduction to Administrative Law (1996), Lawman, New Delhi.
17. D.D.Basu, Comparative Administrative Law,
18. Donald C. Rowat, The Ombudsman (1966), George Allan and Unwin Ltd., Toronto

DISSERTATION

ALLOTMENT OF THE DISSERTATION

- Allotment of the dissertation will be done by a committee comprising of the Head of the Department, one Professor and one Associate Professor of the Department by rotation according to seniority. The Proposal for dissertation shall be submitted by candidate through head of department.
- Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination. Prior to submission of dissertation the students shall make a pre submission seminar in department of law, MJPRU. Seminar shall be opened to all faculty members, research scholar and other LL.M. students of the faculty.
- The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.
- The maximum number of students enrolled for dissertation under one teacher will be as follows-
Assistant Professor – 05
Associate Professor – 08
Professor – 10
- Full time teacher of the department is authorized for dissertation guidance. If there is non availability of full time teachers in the department concern, rest of all student will be supervised by HOD/ principal and Dean accordingly.

**LL.M. SEMESTER IV
CORE PAPER**

VIVA VOCE

VIVA-VOCE EXAMINATION:

- The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- The Board shall consist of three members; One member shall be a Professor/Associate Professor as external member of any other university or college. The head of the department (H.O.D.) shall be a member of the board and one Professor/Associate professor of the department as internal examiner. The internal examiner shall be appointed for every year by rotation.
- The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks. The external examiner shall evaluate the candidate out of 70 maximum marks and two examiners shall evaluate out of 15 maximum marks each.
- Candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Viva-voce to pass the Examination.

**LL.M. SEMESTER
IV**

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PRACTICAL**

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