

**DR. BHIMRAO
AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR**
डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर विधि विश्वविद्यालय, जयपुर

LL.B. THREE YEARS COURSE
(SEMESTER SCHEME)



SYLLABUS AND COURSE COMPONENT
FOURTH SEMESTER 2026-27

COURSE CREDIT

LL.B. FOURTH SEMESTER

S.NO.	PAPER No.	PAPER NAME	NO. OF CREDITS		
			LECTURES	TUTORIAL	CREDITS
1.	4.1	Law of Property	3	1	4
2.	4.2	Taxation Laws	3	1	4
3.	4.3	Environmental Laws	3	1	4
4.	4.4	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023	3	1	4
5.	4.5	Optional Paper - II	3	1	4
TOTAL =			15	5	20

TOTAL CONTACT HOURS PER WEEK = 15 + 5 = 20

TOTAL COURSE CREDIT = 20

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-80 marks; Internal Assessment-20 marks

Out of 20 marks

Project-10 marks (5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

Mid Term Examination-10 marks (covering 50% syllabus).

Paper pattern (Mid Term Examination) will as per following scheme-

- (a) Section A -students are supposed to answer two (2) Short question out of three (3).
Each carry equal marks 2 (Two)
- (b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2).
It will be of 6 (six) marks

Mid-Term examination shall be conducted by the College.

- End Semester Question paper pattern for UG will be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

(a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.

Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

LAW OF PROPERTY (PAPER NO. 4.1.)

INTRODUCTION:

The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of 'Property', the 'Nature of Property Rights' and the general principles governing the Transfer of Property. A detailed study of the doctrines and substantive law relating to specific transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. The course is designed to enable the students to understand the basic philosophy of property law and its nuances.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To explain about the basic principles and doctrines of Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
2. To accentuate clarity on the fundamental concepts of the property law.
3. To demonstrate and understand the essentials of lease, gift, actionable claims.
4. To familiarize the students with the concept and incidents of diverse transfer of immovable property.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

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

1. Determine, explain and apply different principles and doctrines of property law to resolve complex problems and theoretical questions.

2. Analyze, evaluate and synthesize information from a wide variety of sources and experiences
to answer complex legal questions in a principled manner.
3. Identify and analyze cultural, theoretical and social factors impacting on property law.
4. Critically analyze the values and policy considerations involved in the legal regulation of property Transactions.

UNIT - I INTRODUCTION: CONCEPT OF PROPERTY AND PRINCIPLES RELATING TO TRANSFER OF PROPERTY (S. 3-35 TPA & 17-18 INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT):

- 1.1. Meaning & Concept of Property: Distinction between Movable and Immovable Property: Attestation; Notice;
- 1.2. Definition of Transfer of Property; Transferable and Non-Transferable Property; Conditions Restricting Transfer;
- 1.3. Transfers to an Unborn Person and Rule against Perpetuity;
- 1.4. Vested and Contingent Interest; Condition and Warranty
- 1.5. Rule of Election

UNIT – II PRINCIPLES GOVERNING TRANSFER OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY:

- 2.1 Transfers by Ostensible Owner;
- 2.2 Doctrine of Feeding Grant by Estoppel;
- 2.3 Doctrine of Lis pendens;
- 2.4 Fraudulent Transfer;
- 2.5 Doctrine of Part Performance.

UNIT - III SPECIFIC TRANSFERS: DEFINITIONS AND KINDS, RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES (SS. 55-129 TPA):

- 3.1 Mortgage: Mortgagor and Mortgagee: Rights, Duties & Liability; Kinds of Mortgage;
- 3.2 Sale;
- 3.3 Gift;
- 3.4 Lease and License;
- 3.5 Exchange

UNIT – IV CHARGE & TRANSFERS OF ACTIONABLE CLAIMS (Ss.100-104, 130-137 TPA):

- 4.1. Charge: Meaning and Concept;
- 4.2. Creation of Charge; Notice and Enforcement;
- 4.3. Actionable Claims;
- 4.4. Transfer of Actionable Claims;
- 4.5. Liability of Transferee of Actionable claims.

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS:

- I. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- II. The Registration Act, 1908.
- III. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

LEADING CASES:

- I. Apollo Zipper India Limited v. W. Newman & Company Limited 6 SCC 765
2018
- II. Associated Hostels of India Ltd. v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 1262
- III. F.M. Devaru Ganapathi Bhat v. Prabhakar Ganapathi Bhat, (2004) 2 SCC 504
- IV. J.N. Rao v. V. G. Bassarayappa, AIR 1956 SC 727.
- V. M. L. Abdul Jabbar v. H. Venkata Sastri and Sons, AIR 1969 SC 1147
- VI. Om Prakash & Another v. Mishri Lal (Dead) represented by his L.R. Savitri Devi AIR
2017 SC 1597.
- VII. R. Kempraj v. M/S. Barton Son & Co. AIR 1970 SC 1872, 1970 SCR (2) 140
- VIII. Rambhau Namdeo Gajre v. Narayan Bapuji Dhotra 2004 (8) SCC 614
- IX. Shantabai v. State of Bombay AIR 1958 SC 532
- X. Shivshankara and Another v. H.P. Vedavyasa Char 2023 SC
- XI. Sridhar & Anr. v. N. Revanna & Ors. Civil Appeal No. 1209 of 2020 (arising out
of SLP (C) No. 7493 of 2014) SC 2020.
- XII. Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. v. State of Haryana & Anr. Special Leave
Petition (C) No. 13917 of 2009.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. Avtar Singh, Textbook on the Transfer of Property Act, Universal Law Publishing, 2016.
- ii. Darashaw Vakil Revised by Dr. H R Jhingta Commentaries on The Transfer of Property Act (Set of 2 Volumes), 5th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2017.
- iii. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, LexisNexis, 2017.
- iv. Radha Raman Gupta, Transfer of Property Act & Easement (Hindi) 7th Ed, Central Law Publications, 2019.
- v. Shrinivas Gupta, A Text Book on Transfer of Property Law, Thomson Reuters, 2016.
- vi. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, The Registration Act, 15th Edition, LexisNexis, 2025.
- vii. Mulla, The Transfer of Property Act, 13th Ed., Lexis Nexis, 2018
- viii. Mulla, The Code of Civil Procedure, Set of 3 Vol. Edition Reprint Lexis Nexis, 2025
- ix. Rajni Malhotra Dhingra, Transfer of Property Act, 1882, First Ed., Central Law Publications, 2017.
- x. V. P. Sarathi's Law of Transfer of Property - Including Easements, Trusts and Wills, Malika Taly (ed.), Eastern Book Company, 2017.
- xi. G. P. Tripathi, The Transfer of Property Act (Hindi) 23rd Edition Central Law Agency 2017.

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- Total marks=100

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Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

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Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

TAXATION LAWS (Paper No. 4.2.)

INTRODUCTION:

This course provides an in-depth understanding of the Law of Taxation in India, with a primary focus on the principles governing direct and indirect taxes. It covers the conceptual framework of taxation, including the meaning of tax, the distinction between direct and indirect taxes, and the constitutional basis of taxation.

The syllabus extensively examines the Income Tax Act, 1961, including definitions, basis of charge, residential status, heads of income, exemptions, deductions, aggregation of income, and provisions relating to set-off and carry forward of losses. The course also introduces students to the Goods and Services Tax regime, highlighting its constitutional foundation, structure, types, and objectives.

Through statutory analysis and judicial interpretation, students gain practical insight into the application of taxation laws in legal practice and fiscal administration.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of the course are to acquaint students with:

1. The types of taxes and the different economic incidences in which taxes are assessed.
2. The importance of residential status for resident and non-resident assesseees.
3. The various exemptions are provided generally and under different heads of income.

4. The five heads of income and the inclusions and deductions provided under Salaries, Income from House Property, Profits and Gains of Business or Profession, Capital Gains, and Income from Other Sources.
5. The systematic analysis of set-off and carry forward of losses.
6. The basic concepts and policy rationale underlying the Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On completion of the course, students shall be able to:

1. Understand and explain the various terms and concepts used in taxation law.
2. Apply provisions relating to the computation of income for different categories of persons.
3. Differentiate between income that accrues or arises in India and income deemed to accrue or arise in India.
4. Identify various types of income and determine the appropriate head under which they are taxable, along with applicable exemptions.
5. Understand the essentials of gross total income and taxable income.
6. Comprehend the operation and structure of Central Goods and Services Tax, State Goods and Services Tax, and Integrated Goods and Services Tax.

UNIT I – INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS

1.1 Meaning of Tax, Tax and Fee, Direct Tax and Indirect Tax

1.2 Income Tax Act, 1961 – Definitions

- i. Agricultural Income [Section 2(1A)]
- ii. Assessee [Section 2(7)]
- iii. Assessment Year [Section 2(9)]
- iv. Assessing Officer [Section 2(7A)]
- v. Person [Section 2(31)]
- vi. Previous Year [Section 3]

1.3 Charge of Income Tax [Section 4], Total Income [Sections 5- 9]

1.4 Residential Status [Section 6]

1.5 Incomes which do not form part of Total Income [Sections 10(1), 10(2), 10(2A), 10(7), 10(10), 10(10A), 10(10AA), 10(10B), 10(10C), 10(10CC), 10(10D), 10(11), 10(12), 10(13), 10(13A), 10(14), 10(16), 10(17), 10(17A), 10(18), 10(23C), 10(32)]

UNIT II – HEADS OF INCOME

2.1 Salaries [Sections 15–17]

2.2 Income from House Property [Sections 22–27]

2.3 Profits and Gains of Business or Profession [Sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 37]

2.4 Capital Gains [Sections 2(14), 2(47), 45-48, 51]

2.5 Exemption under head Capital Gains [Sections 54–54H, 55]

UNIT III – COMPUTATION OF TOTAL INCOME

- 3.1 Income from Other Sources [Sections 56–59]
- 3.2 Income of Other Persons Included in Assessee's Total Income [Sections 60–65]
- 3.3 Aggregation of Income [Sections 68–69D]
- 3.4 Set-Off and Carry Forward of Losses [Sections 70–80]
- 3.5 Meaning of Gross Total Income [Section 80B]

UNIT IV – Deductions and Goods and Services Tax

- 4.1 Main Deductions under Chapter VI-A
 - i. Section 80C
 - ii. Section 80CCC
 - iii. Section 80CCD
 - iv. Section 80E
 - v. Section 80U
- 4.2 Deduction of Tax at Source [Sections 192, 194B, 194C, 194I]
- 4.3 Advance Tax [Sections 207–211]
- 4.4 Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017: The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Act, 2017
- 4.5 Types of GST(CGST, SGST, IGST) and the salient features of the CGST Act, 2017

LEADING CASES:

- I. Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate v. CIT (1946) 14 ITR 11 Bom.
- II. K. Lakshmanan & Co. v. CIT (1999) 239 ITR 597 (SC)
- III. R v. North Curry (1825) 4 B & C 959
- IV. Pradip J. Mehta v. CIT (2008) 300 ITR 231 (SC)
- V. Vodafone International Holdings BV v. Union of India (2012)
- VI. Bharti Airtel Ltd. v. Union of India(2021, SC)
- VII. Safari Retreats Private Limited vs. Chief Commissioner of CGST (2024, SC)
- VIII. M/s B Braun Medical India Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India & Ors. (2025, Delhi HC)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. Kailash Rai, *Taxation Laws*, 9th Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2007
- II. Kanga & Palkhivala, *The Law and Practice of Income Tax*, N.M. Tripathi
- III. Girish Ahuja, *Direct Taxes Law and Practice*, Bharat Law House
- IV. Dr. Vinod K. Singhania, *Students' Guide to GST & Customs Law*, Taxmann, 2021.

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS / RULES ETC.:

- I. Constitution of India, 1950
- II. Income Tax Act, 1961
- III. Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017
- IV.

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-80 marks; Internal Assessment-20 marks

Out of 20 marks

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(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS (PAPER NO. 4.3.)

INTRODUCTION:

Environmental Law in India is an interdisciplinary subject that examines the legal framework for environmental protection, conservation of natural resources, and sustainable development. The course explores constitutional mandates, statutory enactments, international environmental principles, judicial responses, and emerging environmental challenges. Emphasis is laid on India's environmental governance, role of judiciary, and balancing development with ecological integrity.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to fundamental concepts and principles of environmental law
2. To examine constitutional and legislative provisions for environmental protection in India
3. To understand international environmental law and its influence on Indian law
4. To analyze the role of judiciary in environmental governance
5. To critically evaluate contemporary environmental issues and legal responses

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of the course, students will be able to:

1. Understand environmental problems and legal mechanisms for their control
2. Interpret constitutional provisions relating to environment and sustainable development
3. Analyze major environmental statutes and regulatory institutions in India
4. Apply international environmental principles in Indian legal context
5. Evaluate judicial decisions and policy responses to environmental challenges

UNIT I: ENVIRONMENT AND CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- 1.1 Environment: Concept, Meaning, Scope and Importance
- 1.2 Environmental Pollution: Types, Causes and Effects
- 1.3 Constitutional Provisions: Articles 21, 48A and 51A(g)
- 1.4 Environment and Fundamental Rights: Right to Clean and Healthy Environment
- 1.5 Environmental Principles: Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine, Inter-generational equity, Absolute & strict liability

UNIT II: ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION IN INDIA

- 2.1 Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Objectives, Powers and Enforcement
- 2.2 Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- 2.3 Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
- 2.4 Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- 2.5 Forest Conservation Act, 1980

UNIT III: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND JUDICIAL RESPONSE

- 3.1 Administrative Framework: Central and State Pollution Control Boards
- 3.2 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Concept and Legal Framework
- 3.3 Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in Environmental Protection
- 3.4 Role of Judiciary: Landmark Environmental Case Laws in India
- 3.5 National Green Tribunal (NGT): Composition, Powers and Jurisdiction

UNIT IV: CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

- 4.1 Climate Change and Environmental Protection: Indian Legal Response
- 4.2 Biodiversity Conservation: Biological Diversity Act, 2002

4.3 Hazardous Waste and Environmental Liability UN Climate Action Summit 2019, 2025

4.4 International Environmental Law: Stockholm, Rio, Paris Agreement

4.5 Environmental Rule of Law; Environmental Justice and Sustainable Development in India

LEADING CASES:

- I. Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 1985 SC 652
- II. Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar (1991) 1 SCC 598
- III. Municipal Council, Ratlam v. Vardhichand (1980) 4 SCC 162
- IV. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 965; 1987 SCR (1) 819
- V. Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India (1996) 5 SCC 647
- VI. Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India (1996) 3 SCC 212
- VII. M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (1997) 1 SCC 388
- VIII. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1988 SC 1037
- IX. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India 1997) 2 SCC 353
- X. Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board v. M.V. Nayudu (1999) 2 SCC 718
- XI. T.N. Godavarman Thirumulpad v. Union of India 1997) 2 SCC 267
- XII. Centre for Environmental Law WWF-I v. Union of India (2013) 8 SCC 234
- XIII. Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India 1992 Supp (2) SCC 448
- XIV. Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India (2000) 10 SCC 664

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. P.S. Jaswal, Nishtha Jaswal and Vibhuti Jaswal, Environmental Law, (5th ed., 2021), Allahabad Law Agency
- II. Gurdip Singh, Environmental Law, (2021), MacMillan Publisher
- III. Shyam Diwan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India-Cases, Materials and Statues (2nd ed., 2006), Oxford University Press
- IV. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India (2nd ed., 2006)
- V. S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law (5th ed., 2015), Eastern Book Company
- VI. Stuart Bell and Daniel McGillivray, Environmental Law (9th ed., 2013), Oxford University Press
- VII. Patricia Birnie, Alan Boyle and Catherine Redgwell, International Law and the Environment, (2009), Oxford University Press
- VIII. Daniel Bodansky, Jutta Brunee and Lavanya Rajmani, International Climate Change law, (2016), Eastern Book Company
- IX. P. Ishwar Bhatt, Natural Resources Law Concept and Approaches, (1st ed., 2016), Eastern Book Company
- X. Elli Louka, International Environmental Law: Fairness, Effectiveness and World Order, (2006), Cambridge University Press.

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Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

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(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

BHARTIYA SAKSHIYA ADHINIYAM, 2023

(PAPER No: 4.4.)

INTRODUCTION:

The law of evidence doesn't come under the purview of substantive or procedural law but under 'adjective law' which defines the pleading and procedure via which substantive laws are brought into practice. It is the machinery by which substantive laws are set and kept in motion. So, it can be said that the Law of Evidence deals with rights as well as, procedures. It imparts credulity to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to the facts before the form. This paper enables the students to appreciate the concept and principles underlying the law of evidence and to identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources.

Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 is an important new legislation which governs the rules of evidence in India. It lays down the rules for the production and admissibility of evidence in court proceedings, defines what constitutes evidence, and sets out the criteria for weighing and evaluating evidence.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. This course is intended to give an overview of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023

2. To analyze the fundamental principles of evidence law and their application in civil and criminal proceedings.
3. To comprehend the connection of the course with substantive and other procedural laws;
4. To analyse the applicability of recent amendments in evidence law
5. To analyze and define the concept and general nature of evidence and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After completion of the course the students will be able to:

1. Understand the relevance and importance of Law of Evidence in the adversarial process.
2. Understand the rules of evidence and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.
3. Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration.
4. Analyze the rules relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
5. Critically analyze, draft and execute a witness examination and to demonstrate the skill in appreciation and analyzing the evidence.

UNIT-I INTRODUCTION TO LAW OF EVIDENCE AND RELEVANCY OF FACTS

- 1.1 History, Nature, Scope and Applicability of Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023
- 1.2 Definitions (Section 2)
- 1.3 Relevancy and Admissibility; Rebuttable Presumptions, Irrebuttable Presumptions and Conclusive Proof
- 1.4 Types of Evidence and Admissibility of Circumstantial Evidence
- 1.5 Relevancy of Facts and Closely Connected Facts (Sections 3-14)

UNIT-II RELEVANCY OF STATEMENTS AND JUDGMENTS

- 2.1 Admissions and Confessions (Sections 15-25)
- 2.2 Statement of Persons who cannot be called as Witness (Sections 26-27)
- 2.3 Dying Declaration (Section 26(a))
- 2.4 Statements under Special Circumstances (Sections 28-32)
- 2.5 Judgments of Courts when relevant (Sections 34-38)

UNIT- III EXPERT OPINION, RELEVANCY OF CHARACTER AND TYPES OF EVIDENCE

3.1 Opinions of Third Persons when relevant (Sections 39-45); Opinion of Forensic Science Expert and Evidentiary Value of D.N.A. Test, Narco-Analysis and Polygraph Test (Section 39)

3.2 Character when relevant (Sections 46-50)

3.3 Facts which need not to be proved (Sections 51-53)

3.4 Oral and Documentary Evidence and Admissibility of Electronic Evidence (Sections 54-73); Public Documents (Section 74-76)

3.5 Presumptions as to Documents (Section 78-93); Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence (Section 94-103)

UNIT-IV PRODUCTION AND EFFECT OF EVIDENCES

4.1 Burden of Proof and Presumptions relating to Burden of Proof (Section 104 -120); 4.5 Doctrine of Estoppel (Section 121-123)

4.2 Witnesses and Privileged Communications (Sections 124-139); 5.4 Witness Protection Schemes

4.3 The Oaths Act, 1969 and its relation with the Bhartiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

4.4 Examination of Witnesses (Sections 140-168)

4.5 Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence (Sections 169)

LEADING CASES:

1. Aghnoo Nagesia v. State of Bihar AIR 1966 SC 119
2. Anvar P.V v. P. K. Basheer & Ors. AIR 2015 SC 180
3. Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal and Ors. (2020) 7 SCC 1
4. Dudh Nath Pandey v. The State of U.P. AIR 1981 SC 911
5. Goutam Kundu v. State of West Bengal And Anr. AIR 1993 SC 2295
6. Mahender Chawla & Others v. Union of India & Others 2018 SCC Online SC 2678
7. M.C. Verghese v. T.J. Ponnann & Another 1969 SC
8. Nishi Kant Jha v. State of Bihar 1969 SC
9. Pakala Narayana Swami v. Emperor 1939 BOMLR
10. Palvinder Kaur v. The State of Punjab 1952 SC
11. Sclvi & Others v. State of Karnataka & Another 2010 SC
12. The State of Bombay v. Kathi Kalu Oghad & Others 1961 SC

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- I. Principles of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 by Avtar Singh, Central law publications Edition: 25th Edition, 2025
 - II. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 by Batuk Lal Edition: 25th Edition, 2025 central law agency publications
 - III. commentary on LEXISNEXIS THE BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM, 2023 BY RATANLAL & DHIRAJLAL 28TH EDITION 2026 (SET OF 2 VOLS.)
 - IV. V. P. Sarathi's Law of Evidence: Based on Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 by Kumar Askand Pandey 9th edition EBC
 - V. LexisNexis The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 By Ratanlal & Dhirajlal 28th Reprint Edition 2025 By Anjana Prakash and Anuj Prakash
- i. **PLEASE NOTE: The text books containing the previous Act ie; Indian Evidence Act, 1872 must not be prescribed for Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023**

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- i. Ram Jethmalani and D. S. Chopra, Law of Evidence: Concise Commentary, Thomson Reuters, 2015.
- ii. Stephen Mason, Electronic Evidence, 4th Ed., 2017
<http://humanitiesdigitallibrary.org/index.php/hdl/catalog/book/electronicEvidence>
- iii. Stephen Mason, Electronic Signatures in Law, 4th Ed, 2016,
<http://humanities-digitalibrary.org/index.php/hdl/catalog/book/electronicSignatures>
- iv. Woodroffe & Amir Ali (Revised by B. M. Prasad & Manish Mohan) Law of Evidence (Set of 04 Volumes): Lexis Nexis. 20th Ed. 2017.

OPTIONAL PAPER – II

THE STUDENT IS PERMITTED TO OPT ANY ONE ELECTIVE PAPER OUT OF THE FOUR PAPERS SUBJECT TO MINIMUM STRENGTH OF TWENTY (20) STUDENTS.

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CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

(Paper 4.5.1)

INTRODUCTION:

The main objective of this course is to provide in depth and advance knowledge regarding criminology, victimology and penology to the student and to acquaint students with the penal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. The objective of the course is also to provide in-depth understanding of crime causation and its prevention. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner. In addition, the course introduces students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the basic principles of Crime and Punishment
2. To analyse the international perspectives of Criminal psychology

3. To differentiate various types of Criminal Jurisprudence and punishment procedures
4. To analyse the role contemporary measures to safeguard the interests of victims
5. To identify and able to conduct research on emerging trends in crime and punishment

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept and Schools of Criminology and Theories of Penology and to understand the various methods of punishments used by societies and the philosophy behind them
2. Understand the rationale behind different punishments including capital punishment and to understand the importance of the Police system as a functionary in the criminal justice system and crime prevention
3. Understand the functions of Criminal Law Courts and to understand the various correctional systems for treatment of offenders
4. Understand Prison Administration and Prison reforms and to understand the concept of Victimology in the criminal justice system
5. Understand the importance for a victim- centered approach and the necessity for focus on the needs and concerns of the victims of crime to ensure the compassionate and sensitive delivery of justice and to develop critical thinking and articulate opinions on the significant aspects of Penology and Victimology in India

UNIT - I CRIMINOLOGY

- 1.1 Definition, Nature and Scope; Importance and Classification of Crime
- 1.2 Schools of Criminology: The Pre-Classical School; The Classical School; Neo-Classical School; Positivist Approach; Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism: Cesare Lombroso; Enrico Ferri; Raffaele Garofalo; Gabriel Tarde
- 1.3 Criminal Justice System: Functionaries of CJS: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary
- 1.4 Administration of Criminal Justice System (CJS): Police: Fundamentals of Police Administration; Organization and Structure of Police; Police Act of 1861 – Recent State Enactment (The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007);
- 1.5 Police Reforms in Independent India and Judicial Intervention; Policing in Modern Society- Different Approaches Including Community Policing etc.

UNIT – II PENOLOGY

- 2.1 Definition, Nature and Scope of Penology: Crime Control Mechanism: Police; Court; Public Prosecutor; Jail Administration;
- 2.2 Theories of Crime Causation; Differential Association; Theory of Crime: Biological, Environmental, Socio–Economic and Psychological Factors affecting Crime;
- 2.3 Different Kinds of Criminals: Different types of Crimes – Impact of Religion, Political Parties, Media, Family etc. on Crime; Recidivism;

- 2.4 Capital Punishment: Constitutionality, Problems related to Capital Punishment, Judicial attitude in India towards Capital punishment; Global Perspective; Relevant Case Laws and Law Reforms Proposals
- 2.5 Probation of Offenders Act, 1958:(As amended):_Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses; The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and The Amendment Act, 2018: Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Judicial Responses;

UNIT - III VICTIMOLOGY

- 3.1 Definition, Nature and Scope; Victim: Meaning and Kinds; Impact of Victimization: Physical, Economic and Psychological; Double / Secondary Victimization;
- 3.2 Concept; Constituent Elements of Crime and Victimology; Nature and Scope of Victimology; Development of Victimology,
- 3.3 Status of Victim in Criminal Justice System: Rights of Victim: Compensation to Victim of Crime; Statutory Provisions;
- 3.4 Legal and Human Rights of Victims; World Wide Trend towards realization of Victims' Rights
- 3.5 Role of Judiciary; Rehabilitation of Victims of Crime; Emerging trends in Victimology

UNIT – IV PUNISHMENT AND SENTENCING

- 4.1 Types of Punishment; Theories of Punishment: Retribution; Deterrence; Preventive; Prohibitory; Reformatory; Expiatory; Utilitarian; Open Prison and its Justification
- 4.2 Alternatives to Punishment Sentencing Policy; Remission; Commutation; Pardoning;
- 4.3 Access to Justice; Compensation to Victims of Crime; Rights of Victims During Trial; Legal Assistance to the Victims; Role of Victim at time of Granting Bail; Right of Victim to Appeal
- 4.4 Malimath Committee Recommendations; Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report; Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 (Key Highlights);
- 4.5 U.N. Declaration on Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985: Key Features;

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- i. K.N. Pillai, Chandrasekharan, General Principles of Criminal Law, Eastern Book Co., 2005.
- ii. Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology, Universal Publication, (2001-Indian reprint)
- iii. Pananjpe, N.V. Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, 2005.
- iv. Qadri, and Ahmed Siddique, Criminology - Problems and Perspectives, Eastern Book Co., 6th Ed.,2009, Reprinted2014.
- v. Shukla Girjesh, Criminology, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2013.
- vi. Daigle, E. Leah, Victimology, Safe Publication, 1sted. 2013.
- vii. Gaur, K.D., Criminal Law and Criminology, Deep & Deep Publications, India, 2003.
- viii. Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology, Universal Publication, (2001-Indian reprint)
- ix. Paranjape, Criminology, Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publication, 16th Ed. 2014.

- x. Paranjape, N.V. Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, 2005.
- xi. Pillai, K.N. Chandrasekharan, General Principles of Criminal Law, Eastern Book Co., 2005.
- xii. Qadri, S.M.A., and Ahmed Siddique, Criminology - Problems and Perspectives, Eastern Book Co., 6th Ed.,2009, Reprinted2014.
- xiii. Randhawa: Victimology& Compensatory Jurisprudence, Central Law Publication. I ed. 2011.
- xiv. Siddique: Criminology & Penology, Eastern Book Co. 6th ed. 2014.

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-80 marks; Internal Assessment-20 marks

Out of 20 marks

Project-10 marks (5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

Mid Term Examination-10 marks (covering 50% syllabus).

Paper pattern (Mid Term Examination) will as per following scheme-

(a) Section A -students are supposed to answer two (2) Short question out of three (3). Each carry equal marks 2 (Two)

(b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2). It will be of 6 (six) marks

Mid-Term examination shall be conducted by the College.

- End Semester Question paper pattern for UG will be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

(a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.

Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

LAW AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

(Paper 4.5.2)

INTRODUCTION

Forensic Science is an interdisciplinary field that combines investigative techniques and scientific principles to analyse physical evidence in legal contexts. It plays a critical role in extricating mysteries and bringing justice to the forefront of criminal investigations. Forensic scientists delve into methodically examining evidence collected from crime scenes, employing trailblazing technologies to identify perpetrators, establish timelines, and reconstruct events. This subject provides a comprehensive exploration of the diverse facets of forensic science, from crime scene investigation and evidence analysis to the application of specialised methodologies like DNA profiling, ballistics, digital forensics, etc. Through hands-on experiences and theoretical insights, students will appreciate the scientific rigour and ethical responsibilities underpinning the field, preparing them to make significant contributions to the pursuit of truth and justice within the legal system

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

:The primary objectives of this course are: (100-150 words)

1. To introduce students to the principles and techniques used in forensic science
2. To develop a comprehensive understanding of the various forensic science disciplines and their applications.

3. To equip students with the knowledge and skills to analyse and interpret forensic evidence.
4. To understand the psychological, ethical and legal implications of forensic science practices.

LEARNING OUTCOME

The learning outcomes of this course are:-

By the end of this course, students should be able to:

1. Explain the fundamental concepts and principles of forensic science.
2. Identify and describe different types of forensic evidence and their significance in criminal investigations and demonstrate proficiency in collecting, preserving, and analysing forensic evidence at a crime scene.
3. Understand the role of forensic science and forensic psychology in the legal system and its importance in court proceedings and demonstrate awareness of ethical issues and challenges in forensic science practice.
4. Apply scientific methods and techniques to analyse various types of evidence, such as fingerprints, DNA, digital forensic, ballistics, etc., and interpret and report forensic findings clearly and accurately.

UNIT - I FORENSIC SCIENCE AND LAW

- 1.1 Nature, Need and Scope of Forensic Science
- 1.2 Forensic Science Laboratories and Forensic Science Institutions in India
- 1.3 Services Provided by Forensic Science Investigators; Functions and Responsibilities of Forensic Scientist
- 1.4 Importance of Forensics in the Criminal Justice System
- 1.5 Forensic Principles: Locard's Law of Exchange, Law of Individuality, Law of Comparison, Law of Progressive Changes and Law of Probability

UNIT - II GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION AND EVIDENCE COLLECTION

- 2.1 Crime Scene Investigation – Process, Planning, Organization and Coordination, Importance, Problem and Evaluation
- 2.2 Preservation of Crime Scene and its Evidence, Methods for the Preservation of Crime Scene and Evidence;
- 2.3 Crime Scene Management: Documentation of the Scene – Photography/Videography and Sketching, Recognition and Recovery of Physical Evidence, Possession Log
- 2.4 Forensic Evidence: Physical, Biological, Chemical, Digital and Psychological;
- 2.5 Significance of “Chain of Custody” and Expert Witness

UNIT- III FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY AND ADMISSIBILITY OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE

- 3.1 Definition and Fundamental Concepts of Forensic Psychology
- 3.2 Role of Forensic Psychology in the Investigation of Crime
- 3.3 Criminal Profiling, Overview of Polygraph (Lie Detection), Narco-Analysis, Brain Mapping
- 3.4 Admissibility and Evidentiary value of Narco-Analysis, Brain Mapping, Psychological assessment and Polygraph tests
- 3.5 Admissibility of Forensic Evidence in Court: Admissibility of Expert Testimony and Evidence in Court, Frye Standard and Daubert standards

UNIT - IV SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATIVE TECHNIQUES

- 4.1 Ballistics - Classification of firearms/ammunition, firearms evidence collection and its admissibility in Law
- 4.2 Fingerprint - Classification of fingerprints, method of collection, judicial response and admissibility in Law
- 4.3 DNA Fingerprinting - DNA profiling, Application of DNA, Admissibility of DNA Evidence, Judicial response and DNA Technology
- 4.4 Toxicology and Chemical Analysis - Classification of Poisons, Significance of Post Mortem. Types of Illicit Drugs
- 4.5 Digital Forensic and Cyber Forensics - Types of cybercrimes, admissibility of electronic evidence, Cyber Security and Cyber Hygiene.

PRESCRIBED READINGS

- I. Satish, S., Phadke, G., & Rawtani, D. *FUTURE ASPECTS OF MODERN FORENSIC TOOLS AND DEVICES*, 393-413. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119763406.ch16>
- II. Singhal, Kanhaiya, *DOCTRINAL ANALYSIS OF THE EVOLUTION OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE IN THE INDIAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM* (June 1, 2023) available at <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4465730>.
- III. Minzière, V. R., Gassner, L., Gallidabino, M., Roux, C., & Weyermann, C. (2023). The relevance of gunshot residues in forensic science. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Forensic Science*, 5(1), e1472. <https://doi.org/10.1002/wfs2.1472>
- IV. Baryah, N., Krishan, K. & Kanchan, T., *UNUSUAL FINGERPRINT PATTERNS IN HUMANS: IMPLICATIONS FOR FORENSIC CASEWORK AND FINGERPRINT RESEARCH*, *Sci Nat* 110, 5 (2023).
- V. C.E. Pratap, *EVALUATING THE SCIENTIFIC VALIDITY OF FORENSIC EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL TRIALS: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES* 2018 4 MLJ (CrI) 5.
- VI. Shubham Singh Bagla, *ELECTRONIC EVIDENCE AND CYBER FORENSICS IN INDIA* II HPNLU. L. J. 33 (2021).
- VII. Charan, J Lakshmi; Manikyam, K Sita. *FORENSIC SCIENCE AND ITS LIMITATIONS IN RAPE AND MURDER CASES IN INDIA*, *Journal of Forensic Science and Medicine* 9(1), p 91-97, Jan–Mar 2023. | DOI: 10.4103/jfsm.jfsm_98_21.

- VIII. Ziyauddin Burhanuddin Bukhari v. Brijmohan Ramdas Mehta AIR 1975 SC 1788.
- IX. K. K Velusamy v. N.Palanisamy (2011)11 SCC275
- X. State (NCT of Delhi) v. Navjot Sandhu (AIR 2005 SC 3820)
- XI. Anwar P V. v. P. K. Basheer and Others (2014) 10 SCC 473
- XII. Selvi & Other v. State of Karnataka 2010(7) SCC 263
- XIII. Shrda v. Dharampal AIR 2003SC 3450
- XIV. Dharam Deo Yadav v. State of U.P. (2014) 5 SCC 509
- XV. Nandlal Wasudeo Badwaik v. Lata Badwaik (2014) 2 SCC576
- XVI. Goutham Kundu v. State of West Bengal AIR 1993 SC 2295
- XVII. Santosh Kumar Singh v. State through CBI (2010) 9 SCC 747
- XVIII. Mohd Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra (2012) 9 SCC 1
- XIX. Surendra Koli v. State of U.P. (2011) 4 SCC 80
- XX. Sushil Kumar v. State (N.C.T of Delhi) (2014) 4 SCC 317
- XXI. S. Gopal Reddy v. State of Andhara Pradesh AIR 1996 SC 2184
- XXII. Murari Lal v. State of M.P 1980 SCR (2) 249
- XXIII. Kalua v. State of U.P 1958 AIR 180
- XXIV. Vineet Kumar Chauhan v. State of U.P AIR 2008 SC780
- XXV. Surender Paswan v. State of Jharkhand (2003) 12 SCC 360
- XXVI. Kamaljit Singh v. State of Punjab [2004 Cri.LJ 28],
- XXVII. Ramdeo Chauhan alias Raj Nath v. State of Assam (2001) 5 SCC 714
- XXVIII. Rameshbhai Chandubhai Rathod v. State Criminal Appeal No 575 of 2007
- XXIX. State through CBI v. Dr Mahender Singh (Criminal Appeal No 1360 of 2003)
- XXX. Anant Chintaman Lagu v. State AIR 1960 SC 500
- XXXI. Bhupender Singh v. State of Punjab 1988 AIR 1011
- XXXII. State of Rajasthan v. Jainudeen Sheikh (2016) 1 SCC 514

PRESCRIBED BOOKS: -

- I. Das, P. "Forensic Evidence: Admissibility in Criminal Justice System", Eastern Law House Pvt. Limited, 2019, Delhi.
- II. Holt, T.J., A M Bossler, Spellar, KCS "Cyber Crime and Digital Forensics: An Introduction" Routledge, England, 2022.
- III. Sharma, B. R. "Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials" Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2021.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES AND COMMISSION: -

- i. Mallimath Committee Report, 2003
- ii. Guidelines & Protocols: Medico-legal care for survivors/victims of sexual violence (2013), Government of India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare Department of Health & Family Welfare Hospital Division.
- iii. Guidelines for collection, storage and transportation of Crime Scene Biological samples, Central Forensic Science Laboratory Directorate of Forensic Sciences Services Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
- iv. Perspective Plan for Indian Forensics, Final Report Presented to The Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India New Delhi, 2010

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-80 marks; Internal Assessment-20 marks

Out of 20 marks

Project-10 marks (5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

Mid Term Examination-10 marks (covering 50% syllabus).

Paper pattern (Mid Term Examination) will as per following scheme-

(a) Section A -students are supposed to answer two (2) Short question out of three (3). Each carry equal marks 2 (Two)

(b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2). It will be of 6 (six) marks

Mid-Term examination shall be conducted by the College.

- End Semester Question paper pattern for UG will be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

(a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.

Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER SECURITY

(Paper 4.5.3)

INTRODUCTION:

The primary focus of this course will be on studying the information technology law. In addition there will be an insight into the applicability of other laws in the digital environment. The learning outcome of the course will be understanding the provisions of Information Technology laws provided to facilitate electronic commerce - electronic signatures, data protection, cyber security; penalties & offences under the IT Act, dispute resolution, and other contemporary issues.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To make the students conversant with the causes and consequences of cybercrimes and security breaches in cyber space.
2. To get the students acquainted with the structure and functioning of the Cyberspace and its security.
3. To develop in students, skill sets such as Communication, Analytical Thinking, Problem Solving, Decision Making, Imbibe Value Systems and to construct a regard for cyber security, Cyber forensic and information security– Through effective participatory teaching methodology, Practical Training and Internship.
4. To prepare the students to take up a career in the field of Cyber Security, Cyber Forensic and Information Security.

5. Develop a deeper understanding and familiarity with various types of cyber attacks, cybercrimes, vulnerabilities and remedies thereto.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- 1) Learn the foundations of Cyber security and threat landscape.
- 2) To equip students with the technical knowledge and skills needed to protect and defend against cyber threats.
- 3) To develop skills in students that can help them plan, implement, and monitor cyber security mechanisms to ensure the protection of information technology assets.
- 4) To expose students to governance, regulatory, legal, economic, environmental, social and ethical contexts of cyber security.
- 5) To expose students to responsible use of online social media networks.
- 6) To systematically educate the necessity to understand the impact of cyber-crimes and threats with solutions in a global and societal context.
- 7) To select suitable ethical principles and commit to professional responsibilities and human values and contribute value and wealth for the benefit of the society.

UNIT - I INTRODUCTION TO CYBER SECURITY:

- 1.1 Defining Cyberspace and Overview of Computer and Web-technology,
- 1.2 Architecture of cyberspace
- 1.3 Communication and web technology, Internet, World wide web,
- 1.4 Advent of internet, Internet infrastructure for data transfer and governance, Internet society,
- 1.5 Regulation of cyberspace; Concept of cyber security, Issues and challenges of cyber Security;

UNIT – II CYBER CRIMES AND CYBER LAW:

- 2.1 Classification of cyber crimes; Common cyber crimes- cyber crime targeting computers and mobiles, cyber crime against women and children
- 2.2 Financial frauds, social engineering attacks, malware and ransomware attacks, zero day and zero click attacks
- 2.3 Cybercriminals modus-operandi, Reporting of cyber crimes; Remedial and mitigation measures;
- 2.4 Cyber crimes in India, Information Technology Act 2000 and its amendments; Need, Importance, Objectives; Definition, Concept, Key Features of the Act and Role of Internet Service Providers;
- 2.5 Cyber crime and offences, Organisations dealing with Cyber crime and Cyber security in India and Judicial Responses;

UNIT - III SOCIAL MEDIA OVERVIEW AND SECURITY:

- 3.1 Introduction to Social networks. Types of Social media, Social media platforms, Social media monitoring;
- 3.2 Hashtag, Viral content, Social Media Marketing, Social Media Privacy;
- 3.3 Challenges, opportunities and pitfalls in Online Social Network, Security issues related to Social Media;
- 3.4 Flagging and reporting of Inappropriate Content;
- 3.5 Laws regarding posting of inappropriate or fake content, best practices for the use of Social Media, Case studies;

UNIT – IV E-COMMERCE AND DIGITAL PAYMENTS:

- 4.1 Definition of E- Commerce, Main components of E-Commerce, Elements of E-Commerce security, E-Commerce threats, E-Commerce security best practices,
- 4.2 Guidelines of Reserve Bank of India on digital payments and customer protection in unauthorized banking transactions. Relevant provisions of Payment Settlement Act, 2007;
- 4.3 Digital Devices Security, Tools and Technologies for Cyber Security: End Point device and Mobile phone security, Password policy, Security patch management, Data backup, Downloading and management of third party software, Device security policy;
- 4.4. Cyber Security best practices, Significance of host firewall and Ant-virus, Management of host firewall and Anti-virus,
- 4.5 Wi-Fi security, Configuration of basic security policy and permissions.

LEADING CASES:

- I. Adobe Systems Inc. v. Sachin Naik (Delhi High Court – 2013)
- II. Arjun Panditrao Khotkar v. Kailash Kushanrao Gorantyal and Ors (Decided on July 14, 2020 by SC)
- III. Avnish Bajaj v. State (NCT of Delhi) (Bazee.com), 2008 (105) DRJ 721, decided on 29.05.2008
- IV. Bhim Sen Garg vs State Of Rajasthan and Others. on 13 June, 2006 (2006 CriLJ 3643)
- V. CHRISTIAN LOUBOUTIN SAS versus NAKUL BAJAJ & ORS [CS (COMM) 344/2018]
- VI. Dharambir v Central Bureau of Investigation, 148 (2008) DLT 289
- VII. Google India Pvt. Ltd. v. Visaka Industries Limited, C.P. No. 7207 of 2009
- VIII. Harpal Singh v. State of Punjab 2016 SC
- IX. K. Ramajayam @ Appu v. The Inspector of Police, Criminal Appeal No.110 of 2015 (decided on 27 January, 2016, Madras HC)
- X. Sharat Babu Digumarti v. Govt. of N.C.T. of Delhi, AIR 2017 SC
- XI. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, AIR 2015 SC 1523
- XII. SMC Pneumatics India Pvt. Ltd. v. Jogesh Kwatra, CS(OS) No. 1279/2001 (Delhi High Court, 2001)
- XIII. Syed Asifuddin And Ors. v. The State Of Andhra Pradesh [2005 CriLJ 4314]
- XIV. United States Supreme Court in the matter of CALDER v. JONES, (1984)

- XV. Vyakti Vikas Kendra, India Public Charitable Trust Thr Trustee Mahesh Gupta & Ors v. Jitender Bagga & Anr., CS(OS) No. 1340/2012 (Delhi High Court, 2012)
- XVI. Yahoo! Inc. vs Akash Arora (Delhi High Court,1999)

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- ii. Atul Jain; "Cyber Crime: Issues, Threats and Management", 2004.
- iii. Bill Nelson, Amelia Phillips and Christopher Steuart; "Guide to Computer Forensics and Investigations",3rd Edition, Cengage, 2010 BBS.
- iv. Commentary on Information Technology Act Along with Rules, Regulations, Orders, Guidelines, Reports and Policy Documents by Apar Gupta Revised by Akshay Sapre , 3rd Edition 2016, Lexis Nexis.
- v. Council of Europe - Budapest Convention On Cybercrime, 2001
- vi. Debarati Haldar & K. Jaishankar, Cybercrime against women in India, Sage Publishing
- vii. Garima Tiwari, Understanding Cyber Laws & Cyber Crimes, Lexis Nexis
<https://www.meity.gov.in/content/information-technology-act-2000>
- viii. Information Technology Act, 2000 and its amendments at –
- ix. Karnika Seth; "Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws", Lexis Nexis Buttersworth Wadhwa, 2012.
- x. Majid Yar; "Cybercrime and Society", Sage Publications, 2006.
- xi. Matt Bishop, "Computer Security Art and Science", Pearson/PHI, 2002.
- xii. Michael E Whiteman and Herbert J Mattord; "Principles of Information Security", Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003.
- xiii. Nina Godbole and Sunit Belapore; "Cyber Security: Understanding Cyber Crimes, Computer Forensics and Legal Perspectives", Wiley Publications, 2011.
- xiv. Pavan Duggal; "Cyber Law – The Indian Perspective", Saakshar Law Publications, 3rd ed., 2009
- xv. Prof. (Dr.) V.K. Ahuja and Dr. ArchaVashishtha, Intellectual Property Rights: Contemporary Developments, 1st Ed., Thomson Reuters, 2020
- xvi. S. K. Verma & Raman Mittal, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, Indian Law Institute
- xvii. Shon Harris, "All in One CISSP, Exam Guide Sixth Edition", McGraw Hill, 2013.
- xviii. Supreme Court on Information Technology Act, Internet & Cyber Laws and Aadhaar (1950 to 2019) by Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik Edition: 2019, EBC
- xix. W. R. Cornish & D. Llewelyn, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyrights, Trade Marks and Allied rights, Sweet & Maxwell.
- xx. William Stallings; "Cryptography and Network Security: Principles and Practices", Fifth Edition, Prentice Hall Publication Inc., 2007.
- xxi. जय प्रकाश मिश्र, साइबर विधि, सेंट्रल लॉ पब्लिकेशन
- xxii. देबारती हालदर, के. जयशंकर, भारत में महिलाओं के विरुद्ध साइबर अपराध, सेज पब्लिशिंग
- xxiii. तलत फातिमा, इन्टरनेट विधि एवं साइबर अपराध, ईस्टर्न बुक कंपनी
- xxiv. प्रशांत माली, साइबर कानून एवं साइबर अपराध, साइबर इन्फोमीडिया

Examination Scheme-

- Total marks=100

End Term Examination-80 marks; Internal Assessment-20 marks

Out of 20 marks

Project-10 marks (5 marks for written submission and 5 marks for presentation)

Mid Term Examination-10 marks (covering 50% syllabus).

Paper pattern (Mid Term Examination) will as per following scheme-

(a) Section A -students are supposed to answer two (2) Short question out of three (3). Each carry equal marks 2 (Two)

(b) Section B- students are supposed to answer One (1) Long question out of two (2). It will be of 6 (six) marks

Mid-Term examination shall be conducted by the College.

- End Semester Question paper pattern for UG will be as under:

Every question paper will be divided into two sections:

(a) Section A will consist of 7 short questions out of which 5 questions are to be attempted. Each question will carry 4 marks.

Out of 7 questions, at least 3 questions must be application based.

(b) Section B will contain 6 long questions out of which 4 are to be attempted. Each question will carry 15 marks.

Section A and Section B will respectively cover whole syllabus.

CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

(Paper 4.5.4)

INTRODUCTION:

Criminal Psychology is an interdisciplinary field that lies at the intersection of law and Psychology, focusing on understanding the mental processes, behavior, and motivations of individuals involved in criminal activity. For law students, this subject provides crucial insights into the why behind crime, complementing the legal understanding of what constitutes crime.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

This course aims to develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles of criminal psychology, enabling students to apply psychological concepts for a deeper and more nuanced understanding of crime and criminal behaviour. It seeks to foster an interdisciplinary perspective by integrating insights from psychology, criminology and correctional studies to analyse the causes and dynamics of criminal conduct. The course further endeavours to cultivate a critical understanding of a broad range of issues associated with crime, including correction, rehabilitation and restorative justice through the application of correctional psychology. Emphasis is placed on assessing the role and impact of correctional psychology in addressing criminal situations and resolving crime-related challenges. Additionally, the course aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the theoretical and structural components of the criminal justice system in meeting the needs of offenders and victims alike.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate a strengthened understanding of crime and the underlying reasons contributing to criminal behaviour.
2. Apply fundamental principles of criminology and correctional psychology to real-life situations involving crime and offenders.
3. Assess the effectiveness of theoretical frameworks and structural components of the criminal justice system in addressing the needs of accused persons and victims.
4. Identify and analyse a wider range of crime-related and concomitant issues within the criminal justice process.
5. Develop an interdisciplinary perspective on crime and propose plausible measures to address and manage criminal situations effectively

UNIT I – INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1.1 Concept, Nature and Scope of Criminal Psychology: Meaning, scope, relevance and historical evolution of criminal psychology
- 1.2 Distinction and interrelationship between Criminal Psychology, Criminology, Forensic Psychology and Correctional Psychology
- 1.3 Mental illness, substance abuse and their relationship with criminal behaviour
- 1.4 Socio-Cultural Dimensions of Crime and its influence on criminal conduct
- 1.5 Psychological explanations of aggression and violent behaviour

UNIT II – THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 2.1 Psychoanalytic and psychodynamic explanations of criminal behaviour
- 2.2 Behaviourist theories and cognitive approaches to crime
- 2.3 Role of environment, learning and social interaction in criminal behaviour
- 2.4 Humanistic explanations and individual-centred approaches to criminality
- 2.5 Personality disorders, offending behaviour and neuro-biological approaches to crime.

UNIT III – CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY AND ITS APPLICATION

- 3.1 Psychological theories explaining juvenile delinquency and criminal development
- 3.2 Offenders with Mental Illness: Law and Policy
- 3.3 Application of Psychology in Criminal Justice System; police investigation and judicial proceedings.
- 3.4 Psychological Assessment and Offender Profiling
- 3.5 Psychological perspectives on Women Offenders and Victims of Crime

UNIT - IV CORRECTIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 4.1 Introduction to Correctional Psychology; Concept, scope and objectives of correctional psychology
- 4.2 Psychological Management of Prisons and Offenders
- 4.3 Psychological effects of incarceration on prisoners
- 4.4 Offender Treatment and Intervention Programmes; Therapeutic and rehabilitative treatment approaches for offenders
- 4.5 Psychological foundations of crime prevention, rehabilitation and restorative justice mechanisms.

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS / RULES

Students are required to study and refer to the following legislations and regulatory frameworks:

1. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
2. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
3. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023
4. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
5. Model Prison Manual, 2016

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- I. Russil Durrant, *An Introduction to Criminal Psychology*, Tylor and Francis 2nd Ed. 2018.
- II. Davis Canter, *Criminal Psychology*, Hodder education, London, 2008.
- III. Marguerite Ternes, Philip R. Magaletta, et al., *The Practice of Correctional Psychology*, Springer International Publishing, 2018.
- IV. Umbreit, M. & Armour, M. (2010), *Restorative Justice Dialogue: An Essential Guide for Research and Practice*, New York: Springer.
- V. Zehr, J., & Toews, B. (2004) (Eds.). *Critical Issues in Restorative Justice*, Monsey, NY: Criminal Justice Press.
- VI. Godobo-Madikizela, (2003) *A Human Being Died That Night: A South African Story of Forgiveness*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin

PRESCRIBED READINGS:

- I. F. Emory Lyon, "Psychology and Crime", 30 Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (1931–1951).
- II. Clarence Darrow, "Psychology of Criminal Conduct", in Crime: Its Cause and Treatment, Thomas Y. Crowell, New York (1922).
- III. Jozsef Molnar & Peter Popper, "Criminal Law and Criminal Psychology", 4 Annales U. Sci. Budapestinensis Rolando Eötvös Nominatae (1962).
- IV. Hans Toch, "Introduction to Criminal Psychology", Legal and Criminal Psychology (1961).

- V. Willem Adriaan Bonger, *"On Criminal Psychology"*, in *Introduction to Criminology*, Methuen & Co. Ltd., London (1936).
- VI. Murray Ferguson & James R. P. Ogloff, *"Criminal Responsibility Evaluation: Role of Psychologists in Assessment"*, 18 *Psychiatry & Law* 79 (2011).
- VII. Katrina L. Sifferd, *"In Defense of the Use of Commonsense Psychology"*, relevant extracts as prescribed.