POST-GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW & CYBER FORENSICS (PGDCLCF)

(SESSION 2022-23 AND ONWARDS)

General Rules, Examination, Regulation and Course of Study

FACULTY OF LEGAL STUDIES
MJP ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY (U.P) 243006

Dr. AMIT SINGH
Head of department Law,

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
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), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts P.G. diploma in cyber law one Year (Two Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules and regulations to be applicable from the academic year 2022-23 onwards.

1. P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW

The M.J.P. Rohilkhand University may confer the P.G. diploma in cyber law on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the P.G. diploma in cyber law, 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. THE CURRICULUM AND DURATION OF STUDIES

A. (i) The Curriculum of study for the P.G. diploma in cyber law shall comprise of the courses set out in Schedule A.

(ii) The Board of Studies in Law shall prescribe the content of various courses of study from time to time and report the matter to the Faculty Board for approval. All the matter regarding courses of study, examination regulation and any amendment shall be sent to the Academic council through Faculty Board as per provision of 7.06 of the first statute of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

B. The Curriculum of study for the P.G. diploma in cyber law shall be spread over Two Semesters.

Explanations:

(i) The Two Semesters over which the Curriculum is spread shall, respectively, be called the First, Second Semester.

(ii) The Curriculum of study for each Semester shall ordinarily be spread over one Term of the Academic Year.

(iii) There shall be two Terms in each Academic Year.

(iv) The First Term shall extend from the day of reopening of the University after Summer vacation to appointed day in December of the same year, and the Second term shall extend from an appointed day in December to the last working day of the concerned Academic Year.

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3. REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

A. Minimum Qualification for Admission:

(i) Admission to the P.G. diploma in cyber law study shall be open to those candidates who have passed the (B.A./B.sc./B.com or equivalent) with 45% marks (Gen. and OBC Category and for SC/ST candidates, pass with 40% (a relaxation of 5% to SC/ST category). Graduation Degree Examination of this University or such Examination of any other University or Institution under 10+2+3 pattern.

(ii) Admission to P.G. diploma in cyber law Course may be granted in order of merit to be formed by the University for this purpose.

B. Reservation and weightage:

(i) Reservation and weightage shall be as per University Rules

4. Regular Course of Study

A. Course of Study:

A candidate for the P.G. diploma in cyber law shall be required to:

(i) Study Six Compulsory courses in First semester.

(ii) Study eight papers in second semester.

(iii) Write a Dissertation in the Second Semester (one academic year) on a subject approved by the Departmental committee in consultation with the Supervisor.

(iv) The Departmental committee referred in Para (iii) shall consist of the following:

(a)Chairman (Head of the Department)

(b) Four other Full time members of the department by rotation for one year.

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

- Assessment of student's "performance shall consist of 70 marks (End Semester WrittenExamination) and 30 marks (Internal Assessment).

- The duration of the End Semester Written Examination in 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 forth semester.

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- 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

6. ATTENDANCE

The student whose attendance is less than 75% will not be allowed to appear in the end semester examination. Head of the Department may permit a student to appear in examination by relaxation of 25% attendance in special conditions such as;

- Participation in NCC/NSS camps duly supported by a certificate from competent authority.
- Participation in University or College Team (S) Games or Inter State or Inter University Tournament (S) duly supported a certificate from competent authority
- Participation in any of the co-curricular activity organized by University/ Department duly certified by competent authority.
- Prolonged illness duly certified by superintendent/CMO of government hospital or registered medical practitioners/hospitals.

Note: The Vice Chancellor shall have power to condone any deficiency of attendance for cogent reasons.

7. 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.
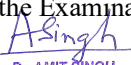
8. END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

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 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.

9. 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 though head of department.
- Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Second 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 students of the faculty.
- The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.

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- 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.

10. 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.

11. GREAD POINTS:

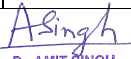|	
O (Outstanding)	10
A+ (Excellent)	9
A (Very Good)	8
B+ (Good)	7
B (Above Average)	6
C (Average)	5
P (Pass)	4
F (Fail)	0
AB (Absent)	0

12. 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					
Paper I	04	B+	7	28	
Paper II	04	B+	7	28	
Paper III	04	B+	7	28	
Paper IV	04	A	8	32	
Paper V	04	B	6	24	
Value Added	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	

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Core IV	04	B+	7	28	
Core V	04	A	8	32	
Value Added	04	B	6	24	
(Dissertation)	04	B+	7	28	
Viva-voce	04	B+	7	28	224/32=7.0
Total	**32**			**224**	

Thus:

	Credits	SGPA
Semester I	24	8.1
Semester II	32	7.0

Total	56	

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13. 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.

14. RULES OF PROMOTION

A student can not to be promoted to next semester if he/she fails in up to the maximum **three courses (papers)** in first semester. The paper/papers in which a student fail shall be considered as back paper. In **no case** a student having back in **more than three papers** can be promoted to next semester 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.

15. GENERAL RULES:

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

16. DEFINITION:

I. Course (paper) - A segment of the P.G. Diploma programmed i.e. a paper.

II. Value added courses - An optional course to be selected offered by other university teaching department.

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17. **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.

18. **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.

19. **DETAILS OF SYLLABUS**

   - **APPENDIX-I**

     Papers:

     a. Semester I

        i.   Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges

        ii.   Law And Social Transformation in india

        iii. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory –I

        iv.   Cyber Law: International Perspective

        v.   Laws of Cyber Space

        vi.   Value Added Course (Credited)

     b. Semester II

        i.   Research Methodology

        ii.   Basic of computer and Cyber Security

        iii. Cyber crime and investigation procedures

        iv.   Analysis of information technology Act, 2000

        v.   Cyber crime and IT Laws

        vi.   Value Added Course (Non-Credited)

        vii. Dissertation

        viii. Viva-voce

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- **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 of Administrative)
4. Legal Framework governing human relations, (Department of Business of Administrative)
5. Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence, (Department of Pharmacy)
6. Social Work Profession: Concept, Philosophy and Development, MSW, (Department of SocialWork)
7. Computer Applications/ Computer fundamental, (Department of CSIT)
8. Right to Information & Good Governance
9. Security Law, (Department of CSIT)
10. Labour Jurisprudence, MSW (Department of SocialWork)
11. Clinical Legal Aid, (Department of Law)
12. Environment Awareness, (Department of Education)

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
I SEMESTER
PAPER I
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-THE NEW CHALLENGES

1. **Introduction:** Indian Constitutional Law has been an outcome of labour of constitutional framers. Constitutional Governance always faces new challenges and ameliorating aspirations of such a plural democracy based on rule of law and judicial review is very challenging itself.

2. **Course Outcome:**

    C.O. 1: The objective of this paper is to study the nature of constitutional governance.

    C.O. 2: It is intended to highlight the role of constitution to face new challenges of society.

    C.O. 3: This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of challenges of constitutional governance.

    C.O. 4: To Understand the concept of Constitutional Morality.

3. **Programme Outcome**:

    P.O. 1: To understand and distinguish the role of Constitution to tackle the problems of society

    P.O.2 : To understand the impact of Constitution in making public opinion.

    P.O.3: To Inculcate the value of legal research

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: Indian Federal Structure   **(8 Lectures)**

   1.1 Federalism : Creation of New States, Special status of certain States & Article 370,

   1.2 Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State,

   1.3 Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.

   1.4 Separation of Power : Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances,

Unit II: Judicial Framework & Constitutional Governance   **(8 Lectures)**

   2.1 Constitutional framework-Judicial interpretation and practice, Judicial activism and judicial restraining, PIL : Implementation, Judicial autonomy and independence,

   2.2 Accountability of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

   2.3 Democratic Process : Election and Electoral reforms, Election Commission.

   2.4 The Rule Of Law : The independence of judiciary as an aspect of separation of powers/Divisionof functions.

   2.5 Constitutional Morality, Right to Dissent, Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Inlusive and Egalitarian Governance.

Unit III :State & Constitutional Governance   **(8 Lectures)**

  3.1 The Executive : Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President vis-a vis form of Government.

  3.2   The Legislature : Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege : Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation OnPrivileges.

  3.3 The Judiciary : Status, Power, functions and contemporary developments, Power of JudicialReview.

  3.4 Constitutional torts and compensatory Jurisprudence, Contractual Liability of State Fundamental Duties & Citizenship

Unit IV: Equality, Liberty & Constitutional Governance   **(8 Lectures)**

  4.1 Liberalization & Social Justice

  4.2   Right to Equality: Privatization and its Impact On Affirmative Action.

  4.3   Empowerment of Women.

  4.4   Freedom of Press and Challenges of New Scientific Development,

  4.5   Data Protection & Privacy

Unit V: Constitutional Governance & Emerging Trends   **(8 Lectures)**

  5.1 Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.

  5.2 Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights.

  5.3 Secularism: Religious freedom and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

  5.4 Implementation of International Obligation : Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.

Books:
  1. D.D. 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 Challenge

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
I SEMESTER
PAPER II
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Law is considered a social phenomenon. It removes the hindrances that hinder human growth. The legal phenomenon in spite of having a unique, objective identity is inherently tied to the social realities. The modern anthropocentric world considers individual as the center of the universe and law along with society must serve this individual. A tectonic shift in the society is bound to change the legal culture of a country. A Kelsenian/normative approach necessitates that Constitution changes the society whereas the sociological approach is of the view that it is the society that transforms the legal structure. Indian has adopted the latter approach. The purpose of the course is to familiarize the students with the changing dynamics of the Indian Legal system from post-independence to the current era of globalization.

2 . Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1 : To assess the concept of social transformation and its impact on the legal culture.

C.O. 2 : To evaluate the social problems affecting the Indian nation state and its legal solutions.

C.O. 3 : To critically evaluate the existing legal structure and its efficacy in solving the current social evils of the nation state .

C.O. 4 : To assess the legal culture of India in a post globalized era

3 . Program Outcomes

P.O.1: To foster an inter disciplinary approach in order to assess the social reality of law in India

P.O.2: To assess the changing nature of law in India in the era of „Right Based jurisprudence‟.

P.O.3: To encourage a Critical method of thinking among the students to assess the legal situation

P.O.4: To assess the social impact and outcome 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 : Law and Social Change   **(8 Lectures)**

   1.1 Meaning of Social Change and Social Transformation .

   1.2 Relation between Law and Society : The Consensus and Conflict model

   1.3 Social, Economic and Educational Corollary

   1.4 Law and Morality.

UNIT II: Constitution and Social Change   **(8 Lectures)**

   2.1 The normative method and sociological mode of change.

   2.2 Constitutional Amendments and Social change

   2.3 Basic Structure theory as a balancing factor

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2.4 Women Empowerment and Social Dichotomy

2.5 Liberty and Social Acceptance

UNIT III: Globalization and Constitution of India   (8 Lectures)

3.1 Impact of Globalization on the vision of Article 38 and Article 39 (b), (c) of the Constitution.

3.2 Impact of Globalization on the legal aspects of Industries and Agriculture in India .

3.3 Impact of Human Rights on Indian Legal Culture.

3.4 Status of Welfare state in a Globalized Economy.

UNIT IV: Social Transformation & Modern India   (8 Lectures)

4.1 Regionalism and Law : Right to Movement, Residence and Business

4.2 Language Policy and Indian Constitution : Official, State and Court Language

4.3 Freedom of Religion and Religious Minorities

4.4 Reservation Policy in India : Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe and Backward Class

UNIT V: Contemporary Issues in Indian Legal Culture   (8 Lectures)

5.1 Citizenship Law of India and Identification Documents in India.

5.2 Right to Privacy and Supreme Court of India.

5.3 Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism and Social Upliftment

5.4 Good governance and RTI

Resources:

1. Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, Oxford.

2.Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India,

3.U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System,

4.Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India,

5.H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India.

6. TarnginiSriraman, *In Pursuit of Proof: A History of identification Documents in India* ,Oxford publications

7.Chris Thornhill, *A Sociology of Constitutions: Constitution and State legitimacy in Historical – Sociological Perspective* ,Cambridge Publications .

8 .Anupama Roy, *Mapping Citizenship in India, O*xford Publication.

9 .Gautam Bhatia, *The Transformative Constitution : A Radical Biography in Nine Acts ,* Harper Collins India

10. Dr. Amit Singh, Law And Social Transformation In India

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
I SEMESTER
PAPER III
JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL THEORY-1

Legal philosophy is backbone of legal discourse. Philosophical investigation of different ideas and theories is core of the legal study. This paper aims to introduce to the students the different schools and theories of legal philosophy so as to develop their analytical, critical and comparative approach to legal study. Scientific investigation of an idea is fulfilling and enriching experience and this paper inculcates the value of inquisitiveness, inquiry and inclusivity of ideas.

2 .Course Outcomes:

C.O. 1: Grasp the fundamentals of different schools and their dominant ideas.

C.O.2: Understand the concept of law and legal order in the backdrop of the theories of different schools.

C.O.3: Apply their understanding of law in different legal systems;

C.O.4: Identify and analyze problems of legal order and their analysis with multiple perspectives.

C.O.5: To appreciate establishment of an egalitarian legal order.

3. Program Outcomes

P.O.1: Demonstrate the ability to extract rules and policy from cases, statutes, and administrative regulations and analyzing, interpreting and arguing differing interpretations of rules and statutes;

P.O.2: Demonstrate the ability scientific, critical and comparative inquiry of the theory and ideas;

P.O.3: Identify legal issues and application of legal ideas thereto;

P.O.4: Inculcating the value of research;

P.O.5: Demonstrate the ability to solve problems with an holistic approach;

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 Legal Philosophy & Natural Law School   (8 Lectures)

1.1 Legal Philosophy & Jurisprudence

1.2 Jurisprudence: Distinct Study & Synthetic Jurisprudence

1.3 Jurisprudence: A Priori & A Posteriori, Deductive & Inductive Method

1.4 Natural Law School: Roman & Greek School, Thomist& Sophist, Social Contract, Dark Ages, Stammler &Kohler

UNIT II: Historical School & Analytical School   (8 Lectures)

2.1 Maine & Status to Contract, Anthropology & Law

2.2 Kelsen: Pure Theory of Law: Normative Character of Law

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2.3 Hart: Minimum Content of Morality, Morality & Law Discourse in Contemporary World

UNIT III: Philosophical School& Sociological School (8 Lectures)

3.1 Kant &Hegel: Idealism, Metaphysical and Materialism, Dialectical Materialism

3.2 Sociology of Law and Sociological Jurisprudence

3.3 Inhering: Interest Theory

3.4 Roscoe Pound: Theory of Interests & Social Engineering

UNIT IV: Realist, Critical Studies & Feminism (8 Lectures)

4.1 Badman Theory, Jurimetrics & Skepticism& Scandinavian School

4.2 Critical Legal Studies

4.3 Feminism: Liberal & Radical Approach

UNIT V: Modernism and Post-Feminism and Post Modernism School (8 Lectures)

5.1 Modernism & Deconstructionism

5.2 Post-feminism and Post Modernism Discourse

5.3 Contemporary Discourse

Books:
1. Bodenehimer, Jurisprudence-The Philosophy & Method of Law, Universal, Delhi
2. R.W.M. Dias,Jurisprudence, Indian Reprint-Adithya Books, Delhi
3. Fitzgerald,Salmond on Jurisprudence, Tripathi, Bombay
4. Dhyani S N, Jurisprudence-A Study of Indian Legal Theory.
5. Wayne Morrison, Jurisprudence, Cavendish Publication.
6. Llyod, Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet and Maxwell.
7. N.E. Simmonds, Central Issues in Jurisprudence, Justice, Law and Rights, Second Edition (Sweet &Maxwell) .
8. Brian Bix, Jurisprudence: Theory and Context, Carolina Academic Press, 1999.
9. Roger Cotterrell, Politics of Jurisprudence.

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
SEMESTER -I
PAPER IV
CYBER LAW: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

I. Basic Objectives of the Paper:

This paper will complement the issues covered in Paper I and discuss Law on Cyber Space in International Scenario and also endeavors to compare the electronic commerce laws of various countries

II. Expected Learning Outcome:

A student will derive an understanding of all aspects of Contraventions of law including those related to Law of Contracts, Intellectual Property Rights, Human Rights issues etc.

Unit I: Electronic Data Interchange

1. EDI : Concept and legal Issues.

2. UNCITRAL Model Law.

3. Electronic Signature Law's of Major Countries

4. Cryptography Laws

5. Cyber Law's of Major Countries

Unit II : Law Of Intellectual Property.

1. Copy Right Act.

2. Trade and Merchandise Act

3. Patent Act

4. Domain Name Disputes

5. Cyber-Squatting

6. Important Case Laws.

Unit III: Freedom of Speech & Human Rights Issues in Internet

1.   Freedom of Expression in Internet

2. Issues of Censorship

3. Hate speech

4. Sedition

5. Libel

6. Subversion

7. Privacy Issues

8. International Positions on Free Speech in Internet

Unit IV: E-Banking and Legal Issues

1. Electronic Money
2. Regulating e-transactions
3. Role of RBI and Legal issues
4. Transnational Transactions of E-Cash
5. Credit Card and Internet
6. Laws relating to Internet credit cards
7. Secure Electronic Transactions

Unit V: Taxation Issues in Cyber Space

1. Indian Tax System
2. Transactions in E-Commerce
3. Taxing Internet Commerce
4. Indirect Taxes
5. Tax evasion in Cyber space
6. Understanding International Taxation
7. Fixed place vs. Website
8. Permanent Establishments
9. Double Taxation
10. Role of ISPs
11. OECD initiatives in International Taxation

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
SEMESTER -I
PAPER V
LAWS OF CYBER SPACE

I. Basic Objectives of the Paper:

This paper will complement the issues covered in Paper I and discuss Law on Digital Contracts along with Law applicable to Digital Authentication. To the extent necessary to understand Digital Signatures, technical background such as Cryptography would also be discussed. Additionally, Cyber offences other than those covered under ITA 2000 such as Domain Name Laws, Copyright laws, Laws related to Privacy, Freedom of Speech etc. will also be covered. Additionally Cyber Judicial System under ITA 2000 will also be covered.

II. Expected Learning Outcome:

A student will derive an understanding of all aspects of Contraventions of law including those related to Law of Contracts, Intellectual Property Rights, Human Rights issues etc. Additionally the technical aspects of Electronic Signatures and Cyber Judiciary will provide further coverage of ITA 2000.

Chapter I : Law of Digital Contracts:

1. Fundamentals of Contract Law

2. Types of Contracts in Web space, Formation of Contracts with electronic documents

3. Legal Recognition of Electronic documents and Signatures

4. Attribution, Acknowledgement, Time and place of electronic messages

5. Click Wrap contracts, Shrink Wrap Contracts, virtual property related contracts, etc.

Chapter II : Technology and Law of Electronic Signatures

1. Fundamentals of Cryptography

2. Hashing and Asymmetric Cryptosystem

3. Digital Certificates, Secured Electronic Signatures

4. Certifying Authorities

Chapter III: IPR Issues in Cyber Space:

1. Domain Name Disputes and Resolution through UDRP/INDRP

2. Copyright on Web documents and Software, Software licensing practices, copy left, Open general License

3. DMCA, Proposed amendments to Indian Copyright Act

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Head of department Law,

4. Patent issues in Cyber Space

Chapter IV: Privacy and Freedom of Speech issues in Cyber Space

1. International perspectives of Human Rights in Cyber Space

2. Privacy issues in Cyber Space

3. Freedom of Speech issues in Cyber Space

4. US/UK/EU law on Privacy in Cyber Space

5. Law of Spam, Children online privacy, Stalking etc. in different Countries

6. Indian approach to Privacy and Data Protection in ITA, 2000/ Privacy

Act 2011 (proposed)

Chapter V: Cyber Judicial System under ITA 2000

1. System of Adjudication, Constitution, powers and procedures

2. Cyber Appellate Tribunal, constitution, powers and Procedures

3. Quasi-Judicial Authorities under ITA 2000

Chapter VI: Legal issues of E-Business

1. Understanding the E-Business technology

2. Legal Issues in E-Business and E-Payments

3. Legal Issues in E-Banking in India

4. E-Taxation

5. E-Consumer Protection

6. Cross border legal issues

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
SEMESTER -I
PAPER- VI
VALUE ADDED COURSE
RIGHT TO INFORMATION & GOOD GOVERNANCE

Course Objective
- The course is designed to equip students, how the right to information infuses transparency and Accountability in governance and preventing abuse of power.
- The aim of the course is to highlight the basic guidelines of RTI Act, the relationship between
- Right to information act and good governance and the issues relating to RTI act to adopt the best practices in governance.
- To make them learn as to how the concept of human development is directly linked to human rights. A rights-based approach demands participation in governance and development, which guaranteed access to information can provide.
- The right to information is a basic right that underpins good governance, democracy, poverty eradication and the practical realization of human rights.

Course Contents
Unit I:
Origin and Concept of Right to Information, Good Governance and Right to Information, Origin and Concept of Good Governance.
Unit II:
Right to Information under International Conventions and Declarations, Right to Information under regional instruments
Unit III:
Right to Information under Indian Constitution- Fundamental rights and right to information; Judiciary and right to information;
Unit IV:
Right to Information Act 2005 in India-Public authorities and their obligation Implementation of Right to Information Act in private sector, Judicial review and Right to Information Act, Information related to the third party and protection of right, Appeals under right to information law.
Unit V:
Right to Information in different Statutes in India. The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 2002; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972, Indian Evidence Act, 1972 etc. Right to information and Empowerment of the people, Voters right to know.

Reference of Book:
- Faizan Mustafa : Constitutional Issues in Freedom of Information: International and National Perspectives
- De Smith : Judicial Review of Administrative Action
- M.P.Jain : Cases and Materials on Administrative Law
- M.P.Jain : Constitution of India
- D.D.Basu : Comparative Administrative Law
- Datar, Arvind P. : Constitution of India
- Brownlie I : Basic Documents on Human Rights
- Rajkumar. C. : Corruption and Good Governance

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER I
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1 . Introduction:

Research is the most important aspect of higher learning. This paper aims to introduce the research foundation, types, tools, techniques and methods for doctrinal and non-doctrinal method. It also makes the students aware about the research universe, research design, research tools and method. Research plan and its execution is the most important aspect of this paper.

2 .Course Outcomes :

C.O. 1 : To understand the dimensions of legal research.

C.O. 2 : To be able to find out research problem and hypothesize the research universe and tool techniques for the same .

C.O. 3 : To apply various tools and techniques in doctrinaire and non-doctrinaire researches.

C.O. 4 : To be able to understand the use of ICT in researches.

3. Program Outcomes

- To inculcate the value of inter disciplinary research attitude.
- To assess the importance of investigation and exploration of facts in law & policy making and in its enforcement.
- To encourage to find out legal issues in a comparative way of social problems and its solutions via legal researches.
- To train in comprehensive comparative legal

research. **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 : Research Methods   (8 Lectures)

1.1 Research, Meaning & Significance

1.2 Legal Research, Socio-Legal Research

1.3 Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal

1.4 Relevance of Empirical Research

    1.5 Induction and Deduction

Unit II: Identification of Problem of Research   **(8 Lectures)**

    2.1 Research Problem

    2.2 Formation of Research Problem

    2.3 Sampling Technique, Meaning, Type & Scaling

    2.3 Questionnaire / Interview, Observation

    2.4 Compilation of List of Reports or Special Studies Conducted Relevant To The Problem

Unit III Research Design &Tools   **(8 Lectures)**

    3.1 Steps in Preparation of Research

    3.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of Data : Methodology

    3.3 Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature, Use of casestudies,

    3.4 Literature Review, Jurimetrics, Case Study & Case Law Analysis

    3.5 Hypothesis, Nature, Type, Formulation, Testing & Variables

Unit IV Classification and Tabulation of Data   **(8 Lectures)**

    4.1 Rules for Tabulation

    4.2 Explanation of tabulated data

    4.3 Analysis of Data, Report Writing & Interpretation

    4.4 Plagiarism & Research Ethics, Copyright Violations, Fair Use, Citation & Bibliography

Unit V Computerized Research   **(8 Lectures)**

    5.1 Legal Research & Computer

    5.2 Use of software for legal research SPSS

    5.3 Use of Computer, Mobiles and Camera in Data Collection

    5.4 Use of Power Point Presentation and Explanation, Audio Visual

References:
1. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewiez, 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.

11. Goode and Hatt, „*Methods in Social Research*‟, Singapore, Mc. Graw Hill Book Co., 1985 (reprint).

References:

1. Baxi, Upendra, "*Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff*, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph,1975.
2. Cohen, Morris L., "*Legal Research*", Minnesota, West Publishing Co. 1985.
3. Ghosh, B.N., "*Scientific Method and Social Research*", New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984.
4. Johari J.C. (ed), "*Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences*", New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd. 1988.
5. Kothari C.K., "*Research Methodology: Method and Techniques*", New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1970.
6. Stone, Julius, "*Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning*", Sydney, Maitland Publications, 1968.

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER II
BASIC OF COMPUTER AND
CYBER SECURITY

Unit-I

1. History of Computers, Areas of Application

2. Computers and its components, Application Software and System Software

3. Introduction to Operating System

4. Basics of Networks and internet, Types of Network, Definition of Cyber Security

5. Search Engines, E –mails and WWW; Internetworking Devices, Internet Service provider, IP Address, Working of Email system, Domain Name System, Blogs, Peerto peer sharing

6. Cryptography, type, goals , PKI

7. Digital signatures and electronic signatures, Electronic Payment System and Taxation.

Unit-II

1. Computer & Cyber Security:

   a. Types of Attacks,

   b. Network Security

   c. Overview of Security threats,

   d. Hacking Techniques,

   e. Password cracking

   f. Insecure Network connections,

   g. Malicious code

   h. Concept of Fire wall Security

2. Email security: web authentication, SSL and SET

3. Database Security

4. Operating System Security

5. E – commerce & M – commerce System Security

6. Advance Computers, Network & Mobile Security Techniques

Unit-III

1. Evolution of the IT Act, Genesis and Necessity

2. Salient features of the IT Act, 2000, various authorities under IT Act and their powers. ; Penalties & Offences, amendments.

3. Impact on other related Acts (Amendments) :

   (a) Amendments to Indian Penal Code.

   (b) Amendments to Indian Evidence Act.

   (c) Amendments to Bankers Book Evidence Act.

   (d) Amendments to Reserve Bank of India Act.

4. Cyber Space Jurisdiction

   (a) Jurisdiction issues under IT Act, 2000.

   (b) Traditional principals of Jurisdiction

   (c) Extra terrestrial Jurisdiction

   (d) Case Laws on Cyber Space Jurisdiction

5. E – commerce and Laws in India

   (a) Digital / Electronic Signature in Indian Laws

   (b) E – Commerce; Issues and provisions in Indian Law

   (c) E – Governance; concept and practicality in India

   (d) E – Taxation issues in Cyberspace

   (e) E – Contracts and its validity in India

   (f) Cyber Tribunal & Appellate Tribunal

   (g) Cyber Regulations

Unit-IV

1. Intellectual Property Rights, Domain Names and Trademark Disputes

   a. Concept of Trademarks / in Internet Era

   b. Cyber Squatting

   c. Reverse Hijacking

   d. Jurisdiction in Trademark Disputes

   e. Copyright in the Digital Medium

   f. Copyright in Computer Programmes

   g. Copyright and WIPO Treaties

      h.   Concept of Patent Right

      i.   Relevant Provisions of Patent Act 1970

2. Sensitive Personal Data or Information (SPDI) in Cyber Law

      a.   SPDI Definition and Reasonable Security Practices in India

      b. Reasonable Security Practices – International perspective

3. Cloud Computing & Law

4. Cyber Law : International Perspective

      a.   EDI: Concept and legal Issues.

      b.   UNCITRAL Model Law.

      c.   Electronic Signature Law's of Major Countries

      d.   Cryptography Laws

      e.   Cyber Law's of Major Countries

      f.   EU Convention on Cyber Crime

BOOKS:

1. Cyber Law & Cyber Crimes By Advocat Prashant Mali; Snow White publications, Mumbai

2. Cyber Law in India by Farooq Ahmad; Pioneer Books

3. Information Technology Law and Practice by Vakul Sharma; Universal LawPublishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

4. The Indian Cyber Law by Suresh T. Vishwanathan; Bharat Law House New Delhi

5. Guide to Cyber and E – Commerce Laws by P.M. Bukshi and R.K. Suri; Bharat Law House, New Delhi

6. Guide to Cyber Laws by Rodney D. Ryder; Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur

7. The Information Technology Act, 2000; Bare Act – Professional Book Publishers,New Delhi

8. Computer Forensics: Principals and Practices by Linda Volonino, Reynaldo Anzalduaand Jana Godwin; Pearson Prentice – Hall 2007

9. First Responder's Guide to Computer Forensics by Richard Nolan rt al; CarnegiMellon, 2005.

10. Digital Evidence and Computer Crime, 2nd Ed. By Eoghan Casey; Academic Press, 2004.

11. The Regulation of Cyberspace by Andrew Murray, 2006; Rutledge – Cavendish.

12. Scene of the Cybercrime: Computer Forensics Handbook by Syngress.

13. Security and Incident Response by Keith J. Jones, Richard Bejtloich and Curtis W.Rose

14. List of Websites for more information is available on:

    Http://www.garykessler.net.library/ forensicsurl.html

15. Introduction to Forensic Science in Crime Investigation by Dr. (Smt) Rukmani Krishnamurthy.

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER III
CYBER CRIME AND INVESTIGATION PROCEDURES

Unit-I

1. Cyber Forensic and Computer Crimes and types. Crimes targeting Computers: Definition of Cyber Crime & Computer related Crimes, Classification & Differentiation between traditional crime and cyber crimes.

   (a) Data Theft

   (b) Hacking

   (c) Spreading Virus & Worms

   (d) Phishing

   (e) Cyber Stalking / Bullying

   (f) Identity Theft & Impersonation

   (g) Credit card & Online Banking Frauds

   (h) Obscenity, Pornography & Child Pornography

   (i) Cyber Defamation, Defacement,

   (j) Illegal online selling & Gambling

   (k) Denial of Service Attacks

   (l) Cyber terrorism

   (m) Software Piracy & illegal downloading

Unit-II

1. Reasons for Cyber Crimes.
2. Cyber Criminal Mode and Manner of Committing Cyber Crime
3. Prevention of Cyber Crimes & Frauds Critical analysis & loop holes of The IT Act, 2000
4. Cyber Crimes: Freedom of speech in cyber space & human right issues
5. Investigation of Cyber Crimes
6. Investigation of malicious applications
7. Agencies for investigation in India, their powers and their constitution as per IndianLaws
8. Procedures followed by First Responders;
9. Search and Seizure Procedures of Digital Evidence

Unit-III

1. Securing the Scene , Documenting the Scene, Evidence Collection and Transportation

   a. Data Acquisition

   b. Data Analysis

   c. Reporting

2. Digital Forensics

   a. Computer Forensics

   b. Mobile Forensics

   c. Forensic Tools

   d. Anti – Forensics

3. Electronic / Digital Evidence laws & cases Laws

4. International Organizations and Their Roles

   a. ICANN

   b. URDP

   c. WTO and TRIPS

   d. Interpol & Europol

   e. Impact of Cyber warfare on Privacy Identity

   f. Net Neutrality and EU Electronic communication Regulatory framework

   g. WCAG

   h. Social Networking sites Vis – a – Vis Human Right

5. Case Laws : Indian & International Cases

A Singh

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER IV
ANALYSIS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT, 2000

Objective of the Course: The course deals with all the aspects of Cyber law as per Indian/IT act 2008.It also covers overview of Intellectual l Property Right and Trademark Related laws with respect to Cyber Space.

Learning Outcomes: After the completion of course, the students will be able to:- Demonstrate a critical understanding of the Cyber law with respect to Indian IT/Act 2008

Unit-I
1. Introduction to Cyber World
2. Introduction to Indian Cyber Law
3. Distinction between Cyber Crime and Conventional Crime
4. Cyber Criminals and their Objectives
5. Kinds of Cyber Crime-cyber stalking; cyber pornography; forgery and fraud; crime related to IPRs; Cyber terrorism; computer vandalism etc.
6. Overview of General Laws and Procedures in India
7. Electronic Commerce
8. Digital Signatures - technical issues
9. Digital Signatures - legal issues
10. Electronic Contracts

Unit-II

1. Overview of Intellectual Property related Legislation
2. Computer Software and related IPR Issues
3. Copyright law & Cyberspace
4. Trademark law & Cyberspace
5. Law relating to Semiconductor Layout & Design
6. Penalties & Offences under the IT Act, 2000
7. Offences under the Indian Penal Code, 1860
8. Investigation and adjudication of cyber crimes
9. Digital evidence
10. Pornography Act and Evidence Act etc

Unit-III

1. History of Computers, Areas of Application
2. Computers and its Components, Hardware, Hard disk, SD Card
3. Computer Software: Application Software and System Software
4. Concept of Operating System
5. Business Data Processing
6. Networks and internet, Types of Network.
7. Search Engines, E –mails and WWW
8. Internetworking Devices, Internet Service Provider, IP Address
9. Communication Protocols and Wireless Networks

10. Working of Email System, Domain Name, Blogs,
11. Social Media
12. Emerging Cyber Concepts: Cloud Computing

Unit-IV
1. Information Technology: Understanding the Basic concepts
2. Evolution of the IT Act 2000, Genesis and Necessity
3. Nature, Scope and Importance of IT Act
4. Salient features of the IT Act, 2000,
5. Electronic records and Digital Signature
6. Regulation of Certifying Authorities
7. Duties of Subscribers
8. The Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal
9. Offences & Penalties under IT Act
10. Investigation Officer & their power under IT Act

1. Rattan, Jyoti and Rattan, Vijay (2019) Cyber Laws & Information Technology, Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd
2. Padmavati, L. (2015) Lectures on Cyber Laws [Information Technology Act, 2000],Asia Law House
3. Gupta, Apar (2015) Commentary On Information Technology Act– With Rules, Regulations, Orders, Guidelines, Reports And Policy Documents, Lexis Nexis
4. Duggal, Pavan (2017) Cyber Law - An exhaustive section wise Commentary on the Information Technology Act along with Rules, Regulations, Policies, Notifications etc.,Universal Law Publishing - an imprint of LexisNexis
5. Nappinai, N.S. (2017) Technology Laws Decoded, Lexis Nexis

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER-V
CYBER CRIME 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.

P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER-VI
VALUE ADDED COURSE
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS

Course description Law and policy plays a major role in the conservation and management of natural resources as well as pollution control. This course intends to introduce the students to the vast field of Environmental Law and Policy. The course would be divided into three broad areas. The first part would cover the basic concepts and principles of Environmental Law. This would include judicial precedents, which now forms an essential part of environmental jurisprudence. The second part would be divided into specific introductory modules on forests and wild life including bio-diversity related laws; Air and Water related laws including mega projects and marine laws; and laws relating to hazardous substances. The third part would discuss the developments at the international level in the field of environmental law. At the end of the course it is expected that the students would be familiar with the overall Environmental Law and Policy regime of the country as well as its international obligations. It is expected that the case studies would equip them with basic knowledge and skills to understand environmental law issues.

UNIT-I

Basic Concepts in Environmental Law.

An introduction to the legal system; Constitution, Acts, Rules, Regulations; Indian Judiciary, Doctrine of precedents, judicial review, Writ petitions, PIL–liberalization of the rule of locus standi, Judicial activism. Introduction to environmental laws in India; Constitutional provisions, Stockholm conference; Bhopal gas tragedy; Rio conference.

General principles in Environmental law: Precautionary principle; Polluter pays principle; Sustainable development; Public trust doctrine. Overview of legislations and basic concepts.

UNIT-II

Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity related laws

Evolution and Jurisprudence of Forest and Wildlife laws; Colonial forest policies; Forest policies after independence Statutory framework on Forests, Wildlife and Biodiversity: IFA, 1927; WLPA, 1972; FCA, 1980; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Forest Rights Act, 2006. Strategies for conservation– Project Tiger, Elephant, Rhino, Modulew leopard.

UNIT-III

Air, Water and Marine Laws

National Water Policy and some state policies Laws relating to prevention of pollution, access and management of water and institutional mechanism: Water Act, 1974; Water Cess Act, 1977, EPA, 1986. Pollution Control Boards Ground water and law Judicial remedies and procedures Marine laws of India; Coastal zone regulations. Legal framework on Air pollution: Air Act,1981; EPA, 1986

UNIT-IV

Environment protection laws and large Projects

Legal framework on environment protection-Environment Protection Act as the framework legislation–strength and weaknesses; EIA; National Green tribunal The courts infrastructure projects.

UNIT-V

Hazardous Substances and Activities

Legal framework: EPA and rules made thereunder; PLI Act, 199 Principles of strict and absolute liability

International Environmental law
An introduction to International law; sources of international law; law of treaties; signature, ratification Evolution of international environmental law: Customary principles; Common but differentiated responsibility, Polluter pays.

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER-VII
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 though 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 concern, rest of all student will be supervised by HOD/ principal and Dean accordingly.

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P.G. DIPLOMA IN CYBER LAW
II SEMESTER
PAPER-VIII
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.

Value added course (any one for each semester)
Right to Information & Good Governance

Course Objective

- The course is designed to equip students, how the right to information infuses transparency and
Accountability in governance and preventing abuse of power.
- The aim of the course is to highlight the basic guidelines of RTI Act, the relationship between
- Right to information act and good governance and the issues relating to RTI act to adopt the best practices in governance.
- To make them learn as to how the concept of human development is directly linked to human rights. A rights-based approach demands participation in governance and development, which guaranteed access to information can provide.
- The right to information is a basic right that underpins good governance, democracy, poverty eradication and the practical realization of human rights.

Course Contents

Unit I:
Origin and Concept of Right to Information, Good Governance and Right to Information, Origin and Concept of Good Governance.

Unit II:
Right to Information under International Conventions and Declarations, Right to Information under regional instruments

Unit III:
Right to Information under Indian Constitution- Fundamental rights and right to information; Judiciary and right to information;

Unit IV:
Right to Information Act 2005 in India-Public authorities and their obligation Implementation of Right to Information Act in private sector, Judicial review and Right to Information Act, Information related to the third party and protection of right, Appeals under right to information law.

Unit V:
Right to Information in different Statutes in India. The Official Secrets Act, 1923; the Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 2002; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972, Indian Evidence Act, 1972 etc. Right to information and Empowerment of the people, Voters right to know.

Reference of Book:
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- De Smith : Judicial Review of Administrative Action
- M.P.Jain : Cases and Materials on Administrative Law
- M.P.Jain : Constitution of India
- D.D.Basu : Comparative Administrative Law

- Datar, Arvind P. : Constitution of India
- Brownlie I : Basic Documents on Human Rights
- Rajkumar. C. : Corruption and Good Governance

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Value added course (any one for each semester)
SECURITY LAW

1. Objective: To provide knowledge in the field of law and practices related to securities and financial markets and to train students to deal with legal and economic aspects of them.
iii.   Unit-1;
iv. Overview of Capital and Financial MarketsCapital Market: Introduction, meaning and significance, Investors and companies, Securities laws andregulatory framework governing Indian capital market, Financial Market: Introduction, meaning andsignificance, Financial reforms and present scenario, Regulatory authorities governing financial market.
v. Unit-2;
vi. Sebi Act, 1992 & Security Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956
vii.   Objective, Powers and Functions of SEBI Securities Appellate Tribunal, Appeals, Appearance before SAT
viii.   Unit-3;
ix. Depositories Act, 1996 Definitions, setting up depositories, its type, role, functions, Admission of securities, Dematerialization rematerialisation, Depository process, Inspection and penalties, Internal audit, concurrent audit of depository participants.
x. Unit-4;
xi. Other Related Laws Limited Liability Partnership, Venture capital, Mutual Fund, Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Trade
xii.   (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.
xiii.   Acts and Statutes (As Amended)
   The Companies Act, 2013
xiv.   2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956
xv.   3. The Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
xvi.   4. The Depositories Act, 1996
xvii.   5. The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
xviii.   6. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999
xix.
xx.
xxi.   Refrences:
xxii.   1. Singh, Avtar; Company Law; Eastern Book Company
xxiii.   2. Kuchhal, M.C. and Vivek; Modern Indian Company Law; Shree Mahavir Book Depot
xxiv.   3. V.L.Iyer; SEBI practical manual.
xxv.   4. TAXMAN; SEBI manual.

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Value added course credited
Paper: Clinical legal Aid

Course Objective

Legal aid mainly means providing free legal aid services for free to the needy or the poor section of the society. These are those people who are not capable to afford a legal representative for them who can fight a case for them. So the government has brought out the service of free legal aid to the needy people. There are certain objectives of the government to establish a system of the free legal system. And the **Right to Free Legal Aid** is also mentioned under Article 39A of the Constitution of India.

Unit- I : Public Interest Litigation Public interest litigation in judicial activism and public welfare, Merits and demerits of public interest litigation, Locus standi and public interest litigation, Human right and public interest litigation, Prison and Prisoners and public interest litigation, Police and public interest litigation, Environmental protection and public interest litigation, Labour and public interest litigation, legal system and public interest litigation, Education and public interest litigation, Politics and public interest litigation, Poverty and public interest litigation.

Unit- II : legal aid under Criminal Procedure. Code and rights of accused, Constitution, functions and powers of National Legal Service Authority and State Legal Service Authority,

Unit- III : Lok-adalat. Lok-adalat system means justice of the door steps of people, Organization of lok-adalat, its power and nature of its award, Objects and necessity of Legal aid camps and legal literacy.

Unit- IV : Para Legal Training. Object and importance of para legal training, Writing of case comment, Law office management, Use of computer in legal work and legal research in support of P.I.L.

Unit- V : Introduction to ICT and Cyberspace. Evolution and Growth of ICT, Computer Hardware, Software and Packages, Networking Concepts, Introduction to Cyberspace and Its Architecture, Evolution and Basic Concepts of Internet, Social Issue in the Regulation of Cyberspace, The Regulability of Cyberspace, E-Governance, Issues Concerning Democracy, National Sover-eignty, Personal Freedom, Emerging Social Issues from, Digital Divide, Promotions of Global Commons, Open Source Movement.

References:
1. Law, Poverty, and Legal Aid: Access to Criminal Justice, S. Muralidhar,
2. Legal Aid: Catalyst for Social Change, Raman Mittal
3. Comparative Legal Aid Systems and India, Jeet Singh Mann Histories of Legal Aid: A Comparative and International Perspective, Felice Batlan, Marianne Vasara-Aaltonen.

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Computer Applications/ Computer fundamental

UNIT-1:

Introduction to Computers: Definition of Computers, History and Generations of Computers, Characteristics of computer, Classification of Computers. Fundamental Block diagram of Computer: CPU, Input & Output Unit. Input devices, Output devices, Types of printer's, Memory, CD-ROM, Hard disk, Floppy disk.

Software: Definition of Software, Types of Software-System software, Application software and Utility software. Computer Languages: Definition, types of Programming languages, Language Processors: Assemblers, Interpreters, Compiler and Editors. Introduction to Operating Systems: Types of Operating System, Functions of Operating System examples. MS-DOS Internal and External Commands.

UNIT-2:

Windows: Introduction to Windows, Starting Windows, Desk Top, Task Bar, Start Up Menu Working with programs and icons-Adding, removing, starting and quitting programs and icon. Working with files and folders-creating, deleting, opening, finding, copying, moving and renaming files and folders. Control Panel, setting, My Computer, Recycle bin, My documents, drives. Windows notepad, Accessories and windows Explorer.

MS-Word: Overview of Word Processing, Parts of word window, Types of Menus . Opening, creating saving, cut, copy and paste. print and print preview. Find and Replace, Header& Footer, save & save as, Borders and shading, Bullets & Numbering, spelling and Grammar, Word count, Mail Merge, Table handling and important shortcut keys, Macros.

UNIT-3:

MS-PowerPoint: Overview of MS-PowerPoint, Slides, PowerPoint views, Auto content wizard, Custom Animation, Transition and build effects, Printing slides and important shortcut keys.

Internet, World Wide Web: Introduction to Internet, Internet Access, Internet Basics, Protocols-TCP/IP,HTTP,FTP, Addressing, World Wide Web(WWW), Web Pages & HTML,Web browsers, Searching for information-search engines. Internet chat. Applications of Internet. Advantages and Disadvantages of Internet.

UNIT-4:

E-mail: Introduction to e-mail, Mailing basics, e-mail ethics, creating an e-mail id, spanning, composing a mail, receiving and replying the mail, Advantages and Disadvantages of e-mail services, Mailing lists, News groups.

Networking& web Designing: The need and use of Computer Networks. Concepts of Networking-LAN, WAN, MAN. ISP's in India and their responsibilities. Video Conference, downloading and uploading files. Introduction to HTML, Basic tags, Formatting tags, Style sheets, Table handling, Lists, Hyperlinks in HTML.

UNIT-5:

MS-EXCEL: Overview of Spreadsheet, Opening, creating, saving work sheet and work book. Copy &paste, insert rows/columns, formatting, formula, print& print preview,. Functions: Types of functions, sort, filter and basic operations. Advanced features such as charts/graphs. Different formulae for calculations.

MS-ACCESS: Overview of MS-Access, Main elements of Access, Table, Queries, creating

Forms, entering and updating data using Forms, finding, editing and deleting data in a Form, Reports, Relationships.

REFERENCES:

1. Microsoft Office 2007 Training Guide, BPB Publications-2010
2. Fundamentals of Computers,V Rajaraman 6th edition PHI Learning Private Limited 2014
3. Sanjay Saxena: A First Course in Computers. Vikas Publishing House.
4. Peter Norton: Computing Fundamentals. 6th Edition, McGraw Hill-Osborne,2007
5. Alexis Leon and Marthews Leon: Introduction to Computers, Leon Vikas,1999.
6. Microsoft Office 2007 Training Guide, BPB Publications-2010
7. Fundamentals of Internet & WWW, Greenlaw & Hepp, Tata McGraw Hill 2002
8. Fundamentals of Computers,V Rajaraman 6th edition PHI Learning Private Limited 2014
9. Sanjay Saxena: A First Course in Computers. Vikas Publishing House.
   HTML 4 for Dummies, Ed Tittel 5th edition

Value Added Course

Environmental Awareness

Course description Law and policy plays a major role in the conservation and management of natural resources as well as pollution control. This course intends to introduce the students to the vast field of Environmental Law and Policy. The course would be divided into three broad areas. The first part would cover the basic concepts and principles of Environmental Law. This would include judicial precedents, which now forms an essential part of environmental jurisprudence. The second part would be divided into specific introductory modules on forests and wild life including bio-diversity related laws; Air and Water related laws including mega projects and marine laws; and laws relating to hazardous substances. The third part would discuss the developments at the international level in the field of environmental law. At the end of the course it is expected that the students would be familiar with the overall Environmental Law and Policy regime of the country as well as its international obligations. It is expected that the case studies would equip them with basic knowledge and skills to understand environmental law issues.

UNIT-I

Basic Concepts in Environmental Law.

An introduction to the legal system; Constitution, Acts, Rules, Regulations; Indian Judiciary, Doctrine of precedents, judicial review, Writ petitions, PIL–liberalization of the rule of locus standi, Judicial activism.   Introduction to environmental laws in India; Constitutional provisions, Stockholm conference; Bhopal gas tragedy; Rio conference.

General principles in Environmental law: Precautionary principle; Polluter pays principle; Sustainable development; Public trust doctrine. Overview of legislations and basic concepts.

UNIT-II

Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity related laws

Evolution and Jurisprudence of Forest and Wildlife laws; Colonial forest policies; Forest policies after independence Statutory framework on Forests, Wildlife and Biodiversity: IFA, 1927; WLPA, 1972; FCA, 1980; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Forest Rights Act, 2006. Strategies for conservation– Project Tiger, Elephant, Rhino, Modulew leopard.

UNIT-III

Air, Water and Marine Laws

National Water Policy and some state policies Laws relating to prevention of pollution, access and management of water and institutional mechanism: Water Act, 1974; Water Cess Act, 1977, EPA, 1986. Pollution Control Boards Ground water and law Judicial remedies and procedures Marine laws of India; Coastal zone regulations. Legal framework on Air pollution: Air Act,1981; EPA, 1986

UNIT-IV

Environment protection laws and large Projects

Legal framework on environment protection-Environment Protection Act as the framework legislation–strength and weaknesses; EIA; National Green tribunal The courts infrastructure projects.

UNIT-V

Hazardous Substances and Activities

Legal framework: EPA and rules made thereunder; PLI Act, 199 Principles of strict and absolute liability

International Environmental law

An introduction to International law; sources of international law; law of treaties; signature, ratification   Evolution of international environmental law: Customary principles; Common but differentiated responsibility, Polluter pays.

A Singh
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M.J.P.R.U., Bareilly