



**Sardar Patel University of Police,  
Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur**

(Established by Government of Rajasthan- 2012)

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY OF POLICE, SECURITY AND CRIMINAL  
JUSTICE  
JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN, INDIA**

**LL.M. (Criminal Law)**

**SYLLABUS  
From the Academic Year 2025 -2026 Onwards**

**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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Department of Law sincerely thankful for updating the syllabus as per need of the time to existing BoS members i.e Dr. Vijay Saigal, Associate Professor, Department of law, University of Jammu, Jammu, Dr. Kailash Jeenger, Associate Professor, National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam and Dr. Rufus D, Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology, Sardar Patel University of Police Security and Criminal Justice, Jodhpur.

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## **1. OBJECTIVE**

Criminal Law is concerned with the most potentially invasive contention of authority by the state: if you fail to comply with the law, you will be punished. As crime knows no jurisdictional or geographical boundaries, we need to expand our horizons and not only think domestically but internationally also.

The LLM (Criminal Laws) offers a unique and distinct opportunity to study criminal law in National, international and transnational context. This program provides a holistic analysis of the criminal process through an analysis of the law, its philosophical underpinnings and its operation in practice in constantly changing environment.

For those wishing to gain in-depth understanding of criminal law and criminal justice, this course offers the opportunity for a broader or deeply specialized study within innovative research. The innovative focus and unique areas of study, allow students to develop their ability to critically appraise the current approaches and contemporary issues relating to criminal law *i.e.*, transnational criminal law, cybercrimes and organized crime, and the challenges they pose. This program emphasizes more on critical writing instead of traditional classroom teaching.

## **2. EMPLOYABILITY**

In today's tough, competitive job market, having an LLM is a great addition to individual's portfolio and CV. LLM degree may help in – Advocacy in Criminal Law, Judiciary, Banks, Educational Institutes, Regulatory Bodies, Legal Consultancies, Newspapers as criminal reporter or editor, News channels, Indian Railways, Defense. Apart from all these they have opportunities in NGOs and international organizations like UNO, and also in ICC. There are many opportunities for candidates with LLM degree in Central as well as in State government services.

They can join as judges in various courts in diverse roles such as Attorney and Solicitor General or as public prosecutors.

## **3. ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF LL.M. DEGREE**

LL.M. program shall be normally for a period of Two years from the date of registration.

## **4. DEFINITIONS OF KEY WORDS**

- i. **Academic Year:** Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year.

- ii. **Course:** Usually referred to, as ‘papers’ is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ outreach activities/ project work/ vocational training/viva/ seminars/ term papers/assignments/ presentations/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- iii. **Credit Based Semester System (CBSS):** Under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree or diploma or certificate is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.
- iv. **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
- v. **Credit:** A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two hours of practical work/field work per week.
- vi. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.
- vii. **Grade Point:** It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
- viii. **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.
- ix. **Programme:** An educational programme leading to award of a Degree, diploma or certificate.
- x. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
- xi. **Semester:** Each semester will consist of 15-18 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days. The odd semester may be scheduled from July to December and even semester from January to June.
- xii. **Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate:** Based on the grades earned, a grade certificate shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade certificate will display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured) along with SGPA of that semester and CGPA earned till that semester.

## 5. REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

### A. Registration:

- i. The course of LL.M. Degree shall be of two year duration comprising of four semesters. LL.M. degree shall be awarded to a candidate upon successful passing of all the four semesters before the expiry of the period of LL.M. registration.

Candidates for LL.M. Degree shall first be admitted to the First Semester upon the reopening of the University after summer vacation.

ii. Subsequent Registration:

- a) A candidate, who fails to pursue a regular course of study during any of the Second, Third and Fourth Semesters may be registered in the appropriate Term of any subsequent Year to the Semester concerned but within such time as enables him to complete the study of all Semesters comprising LL.M. Degree Course shall not be stretched more than four years (maximum) from the date of First Semester registration.
- b) Any candidate, whose name is struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues, may be registered in the same Semester on payment of prescribed fee.

**B. Minimum Qualification for Admission:**

Admission to the LL.M. Degree Course of study shall be open to those candidates who have passed the Three-Year LL.B. Degree Examination of University or Institution after Graduation under 10+2+3 pattern; or Five-Year LL.B. Degree Course under 10+2+5 pattern as is recognized by this University as equivalent for the purpose of LL.M. Degree Course and have secured not less than 55% marks in aggregate in the LL.B. Examinations.

**C. Conditions of Admission:**

- i. No application for registration to the First Semester shall be entertained unless it is accompanied by:
  - a) A duly certified transcript of scholastic record of the candidate, commencing from the High School or equivalent Examinations,
  - b) Original Transfer Certificate of a candidate who has been a regular student in any Institution at any time prior to making application for registration in the Department of Law; and
  - c) Original Migration Certificate if the candidate is not enrolled in this University, or, if enrolled, his enrolment has been cancelled.

Provided that if a candidate is unable to produce any of the documents other than the marks-sheet of the Graduation Examination, at the time of seeking admission in the Department of Law, he shall undertake to submit them within one month or within such further period as the University authorities may prescribe; and the admission, if any, of such candidate shall, until the submission of the aforesaid documents, be deemed to be provisional.

- ii. No application for registration shall be entertained unless the candidate gives a written undertaking that:
  - a) He shall exclusively devote his time to the study of courses prescribed for LL.M. Degree and in particular he shall not offer any other course leading to a degree of

any description whatsoever, nor shall he undertake any remunerative work, though with the prior permission of the Department he may join Certificate or Diploma course in any foreign language.

- b) He shall not undergo practical training in Law for the purpose of being enrolled as an Advocate or in Service during his studies to the Degree of Master of Laws and
- c) He shall abide by the provisions of the University Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulation and Rules that are frame or may be framed there under and the orders of the Officers and Authorities of the University and the Department of Law from time to time.

6. **INTAKE:** 20 Seats.

7. **RESERVATION OF SEATS:** As per Government rules

8. **MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:** English

9. **FEES**

The students pursuing the LL.M. Degree Course of Study shall have to pay fee as may be prescribed by the University from time to time.

10. **ATTENDANCE**

Every student is expected to have full attendance, *i.e.*, 100% and condonation up to 25% can be considered by the Head of Department/Dean of the Faculty/Dean Academics for specified cogent reasons only on the following grounds:

- i. Participation in N.C.C./N.S.C./N.S.O. camps, duly supported by a certificate.
- ii. Participation in University or College/Faculty Team Games or Inter-University tournaments, duly supported by a certificate from the University authorities concerned.
- iii. Participation in Educational Excursions conducted on working days certified by the Principal/Dean of the College/Faculty or the Head of the Department. These excursions shall not include those organized for a class as a whole. No credit will be given for excursion conducted on holidays.
- iv. University Deputation for Youth Festival/ Cultural events certified by the Department/Faculty/University authority concerned.

Notwithstanding anything above from point (i) to (iv) the Vice Chancellor shall have the power of condonation of attendance up to 6% with recorded reasons in special cases.

11. **EXAMINATION**

**A. General** – There shall be a University examination at the end of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Semester and the candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to pass in all the prescribed courses within a maximum period of four years from the year of his being admitted to the First Semester.

**B. Minimum Percentage of Marks for Passing** – 40 % in each paper and 50% aggregate of each semester examination. Overall, 50% requires in all the semesters.

**C. Failed** – All the candidates who have not PASSED will be categorized as “FAILED”.

**D. LL.M. Examinations** –

**i. Eligibility:** The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who having been duly admitted to the LL.M. Degree course of Study, has prosecuted a regular course of study for the said examination.

**ii. Division of Assessments:** The examination will be conducted at the end of each semester; each paper will consist of marks divided as under:

**iii. Weightage:**

- **Written Paper– 70%;**
- **Internal Assessment – 30%**

**iv. Written Paper:** A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in the papers as mentioned in each semester.

**v. Scale of Marks, Divisions and Distinction:**

- a. Total Marks in each Paper: 50/100 respectively
- b. Minimum Pass Marks in –
  - (i) Written Papers and Internal assessment: 40% in each assessment;
  - (ii) Dissertation: 50% in the aggregate;
  - (iii) Viva Voce: 50%
- c. To pass the Semester candidate must secure 50% of the total marks.

**E. Divisions** –

- **First Division:** 65% and above of the aggregate of marks.
- **Second Division:** 50% and above of the aggregate marks.

**Table 1: Grades and Grade Points**

S. No	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Point
1	91-100	O (Outstanding)	10
2	81-90	A (Excellent)	9
3	71-80	B (Very Good)	8
4	61-70	C (Good)	7
5	51-60	D (Average)	6
6	40-50	E/F	5
7	<40 (0-39)	F (Fail)	0
8	<b>Incomplete</b> (Subsequently changed into pass or E to O or F grade on subsequent appearance of the examination)	I	0

9	<b>Ab (Absent)</b>	0
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- ❖ For each paper securing below 40% of marks shall be considered as fail *i.e.* Grade F. Similarly securing below 50% of marks in aggregate of each semester examination shall be considered fail *i.e.*, Grade F.
- ❖ A student obtaining Grade F shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the examination.
- ❖ For non-credit courses ‘Satisfactory’ or ‘Unsatisfactory’ shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA.

**F. Classification of successful candidates is based on CGPA as follows:**

- i. Distinction --- CGPA 8.0 or more
- ii. I Class --- CGPA 6.5 or more but less than 8.0
- iii. II Class --- CGPA 5.5 or more but less than 6.5
- iv. Pass --- CGPA 5.0 or more but less than 5.5

**Note:** Only those candidates who appear and pass the examination in all the papers of the First semester, all the papers of the Second semester, all the papers of the Third semester, and similarly all the papers of the Fourth semester, at first appearance are eligible to be placed in O grade.

**G. Awards:**

No candidate who has not passed all the papers relating to any semester at the first appearance shall be eligible for the Award of Medals or Prizes by the University and to receive certificates of rank obtained by them in the examination.

- ❖ Explanation:
  - Credits, Grade Letter Grade Points, Credit Points
  - **Credit** means the unit by which the course work is measured. One credit means one hour of teaching work or one hour of practical work per week.
  - **Grade Letter** is an index to indicate the performance of a student in a particular course (Paper). It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course/paper. It is indicated by a Grade letter O, A, B, C, D, E. There is a **range of marks** for each Grade Letter.
  - **Grade Point** is Weightage allotted to each grade letter depending on the marks awarded in a course/paper
  - **CGPA:** CGPA means Cumulative Grade Point Average. It will be calculated from 2<sup>nd</sup> semester onwards.
  - **SGPA** means Semester Grade Point Average. This is calculated for each semester of the programme
- ❖ **Note:** CGPA x 10 will be the overall percentage of the marks obtained by the candidate.
- ❖ The following procedure to compute the Semester Grade Point: Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

- i. The SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student, *i.e.*

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \Sigma (C_i \times G_i) / \Sigma C_i$$

Where  $C_i$  is the number of credits of the  $i$ th course and  $G_i$  is the grade point scored by the student in the  $i$ th course.

- ii. The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme, *i.e.*

$$\text{CGPA} = \Sigma (C_i \times S_i) / \Sigma C_i$$

Where  $S_i$  is the SGPA of the  $i$ th semester and  $C_i$  is the total number of credits in that semester.

- iii. The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

#### **H. Internal Assessment:**

Methodology of Internal Assessment will be at least 4 components from the following list of assessment methods:

- Seminar Presentations
- Written test
- Viva Voce
- Essays
- Project, Group projects
- Cases and open problems
- Work based Assessment
- Multiple choice Questions
- Short Answer Questions
- Field study
- Intership

#### **I. Doctrinal Research, Non-Doctrinal Research and Dissertation:**

- i. The dissertation topic and the topics for the Doctrinal Research and the Non-Doctrinal Research shall be approved by the concerned Teacher.
- ii. For best practice and in the interest of Student the dissertation topic may be finalized in the first month of the third semester and the topics for the Doctrinal Research and the Non- Doctrinal Research shall be approved by the concerned post-graduate teachers.
- iii. Three copies of dissertation shall be submitted in type written or printed format.

- iv. Three copies of doctrinal research, non-doctrinal research report shall be submitted in type written or printed format.
- v. Candidate may be required to submit the Dissertation at least one week before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination.
- vi. The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the doctrinal research, non-doctrinal research report and Dissertation to pass the Examination.
- vii. The Examiner shall either –
  - Award at least 50% marks, or
  - Return the Dissertation for revision, or
  - Reject the Dissertation.
- viii. The candidate whose Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.
- ix. A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation, he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- x. The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Department of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.
- xi. A Dissertation shall be examined by an external examiner.
- xii. A candidate who has secured minimum passing marks in the internal component of any paper/course such internal marks shall be carried forward till the expiry of LL.M. registration of that candidate.
- xiii. If a candidate fails to clear internal assessment of a paper/course in any semester, the candidate shall be allowed to clear the internal assessment of that particular paper/course in the respective semester of the subsequent academic year by payment, of fees.

#### **J. Viva Voce Examination:**

- i. The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by Panel with at least one External member in the panel
- ii. The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 50 marks.
- iii. The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 25 marks to pass the Viva Voce Examination.

### **12. TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

Programme shall be based more on practical methods than on lectures. Following methods shall be used besides class room teaching:

- a) Seminars

- b) Workshops
- c) Field Study
- d) Tutorials
- e) Assignments
- f) Research Papers
- g) Internship

Students are required to complete two internships of 30 days (either self-sponsored or via Institution) during the perusal of the course as partial fulfilment of the degree and 25 marks for Each Internship be availed under Semester IV LLM 403: Internship

### 13. SAVINGS

The Head of the Department/ Dean of Faculty/Course Coordinator in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor shall have the power to remove all difficulties in interpretation and/or application of these rules, which shall be final and binding. In case of any typographical error, the interpretation shall be made in a manner that ensures the benefit of the students.

#### SEMESTER-I

<u>Paper Code</u>	<u>Paper Name</u>	<u>External Assessment Marks</u>	<u>Internal Assessment Marks</u>	<u>Total Marks</u>	<u>Credits</u>
<u>LLM101</u>	Law And Social Transformation in India	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM102</u>	Indian Constitutional Law and The New Challenges	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM103</u>	Judicial Process	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM104</u>	Legal Research Methodology	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM105</u>	Practical of Research Methodology			<u>50</u>	<u>2</u>

#### SEMESTER-II

<u>Paper Code</u>	<u>Paper Name</u>	<u>External Assessment Marks</u>	<u>Internal Assessment Marks</u>	<u>Total Marks</u>	<u>Credits</u>
<u>LLM201</u>	Substantive Criminal Law	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM202</u>	Organised Crime and Internal Security Law in India	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>LLM203</u>	International Criminal Law and	<u>70</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>4</u>

	<b>Transnational Crimes</b>				
<b><u>LLM204</u></b>	<b>Privileged Class Deviance</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM205</u></b>	<b>Doctrinal Research Paper</b>			<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>

### **SEMESTER-III**

<b><u>Paper Code</u></b>	<b><u>Paper Name</u></b>	<b><u>External Assessment Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Internal Assessment Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Total Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Credits</u></b>
<b><u>LLM301</u></b>	<b>Comparative Perspectives Of Criminal Procedural Law</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM302</u></b>	<b>Cyber Crimes and the Law</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM303</u></b>	<b>Human Rights Under Criminal Justice System</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM304</u></b>	<b>Criminology and Penology</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM305</u></b>	<b>Non-Doctrinal Research</b>			<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>

### **SEMESTER-IV**

<b><u>Paper Code</u></b>	<b><u>Paper Name</u></b>	<b><u>External Assessment Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Internal Assessment Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Total Marks</u></b>	<b><u>Credits</u></b>
<b><u>LLM401</u></b>	<b>Evidentiary Issues Relating to Use of Modern Technology and Forensic in Criminal Trials</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM402</u></b>	<b>Victimology and Law Of Probation</b>	<b><u>70</u></b>	<b><u>30</u></b>	<b><u>100</u></b>	<b><u>4</u></b>
<b><u>LLM403</u></b>	<b>Internship</b>			<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>
<b><u>LLM404</u></b>	<b>Dissertation</b>			<b><u>150</u></b>	<b><u>6</u></b>
<b><u>LLM405</u></b>	<b>Viva-Voce</b>			<b><u>50</u></b>	<b><u>2</u></b>

### **Total Marks**

<b><u>Semester I</u></b>	<b><u>450</u></b>
<b><u>Semester II</u></b>	<b><u>450</u></b>
<b><u>Semester III</u></b>	<b><u>450</u></b>
<b><u>Semester IV</u></b>	<b><u>450</u></b>

<b><u>Total Marks</u></b>	<b><u>1800</u></b>
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## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

### **SEMESTER-I**

#### **[LL.M. 101] LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA**

##### **UNIT-I**

###### **Law and Social Change**

- i. Law as an instrument of social change: Roscoe Pound's Social engineering.
- ii. Law as a product of traditions and culture
- iii. Introduction of common law system and institutions in India and the impact of received law on the Indian Social and Legal Order.
- iv. Limits of Law in bringing out social change.
- v. Impact of Social Movement

###### **Religion and the law**

- i. Religion as an integrating and divisive factor.
- ii. Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems and Remedies
- iii. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion.
- iv. Religion based conflicts
- v. Case Laws and Latest Amendments

##### **UNIT-II**

###### **Language and the law**

- i. Language as an integrating and divisive factor: formation of linguistic states.
- ii. Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.
- iii. Language policy and the Constitution: Official language Act 1963; multi-language system; and the National Education Policy, 2020
- iv. Non-discrimination on the ground of language
- v. **Case Laws and Latest Amendments**

###### **Caste and the law**

- i. Caste as an integrating and divisive factor; Non-discrimination on the grounds of caste
- ii. Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustice Affirmative justice

- iii. Protective discrimination: Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes.
- iv. Statutory Commissions, Statutory provisions.
- v. Protection of Civil Right Act s Act, 1955, SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989
- vi. **Case Laws and Latest Amendments**

### UNIT-III

#### **Women and the law**

- i. Status of Women in Indian Society
- ii. Crimes against women.
- iii. Gender injustice and its various forms; Role of Women's Commission.
- iv. Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions.
- v. Latest Amendments in laws related to women and Case Laws

#### **Children and the law**

- i. Status of Children in Indian Society
- ii. Child labour
- iii. Law of Adoption and related problems.
- iv. Children and education
- v. Constitutional aspects
- vi. Latest Amendment in the realm of laws related to children and Case Laws

### UNIT-IV

#### **Regionalism and the law**

- i. Regionalism as an integrating and divisive factor.
- ii. Right of movement, residence and business; impermissibility of state or regional barriers.
- iii. Equality in matters of employment: the slogan "Sons of the soil" and its practice.
- iv. Admission to educational institutions: preference to residents of a state.
- v. Latest Amendments and Case Laws

#### **Modernisation and Alternative approaches to the law**

- i. Modernisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.
- ii. Modernisation of social institutions through law: Limits of Law
- iii. Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation vs. consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lok adalats
- iv. Naxalite/Maoist movement: cause and cure

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), *Law and Society in Modern India* (1997), Oxford
2. Robert Lingat, *The Classical Law of India* (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System* (1982), Vikas, New Delhi
4. U. Baxi (ed.), *Law and Poverty Critical Essays* (1988), Tripathi, Bombay Manushi A, *Journal about Women and Society*
5. Duncan Derret, *The State, Religion and Law in India* (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi
6. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (4th edition, 2023) N.M. Tripathi
7. D. Basu's *Shorter Constitution of India* (16th edition, 2021) LexisNexis.
8. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, *Law and Menace of Child Labour* (2000), Armor Publications, Delhi
9. Savitri Gunasekhare, *Children, Law and Justice* (1997), Sage
10. Indian Law Institute, *Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflection* (1988), Tripathi
11. B. Kripalani, *Gandhi: His Life and Thought* (1970), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
12. M. P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal History* (Eighth edition, 2022), LexisNexis
13. Agnes, Flavia, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's*
14. *Rights in India* (1999), Oxford
15. Ved Kumari, *Offences Against Women in Kamala Sankaran and Ujjwal Kumar Singh (ed) Towards Legal Literacy An Introduction to Law in India PP.78-94* (2008) Oxford, New Delhi.
16. Virendra Kumar: *Dynamics of Reservation Policy: Towards a More Inclusive Social Order* 50, *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* PP 478-517 (2007).
17. Virendra Kumar, 'Minorities' Right to Run Educational Institutions: T.M.A Pai Foundation in Perspective 45, *Journal of the Indian Law Institute* PP 200-238 (2003)
18. *Law and Social Transformation in India* by P. Ishwara Bhat (Latest Edition, 2022)
19. *Annihilation of Caste* by B. R. Ambedkar (1936)

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## [LL.M. 102] INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND THE NEW CHALLENGES

### UNIT-I

#### **The Concept of Constitutionalism**

- i. Essential Principles of Constitutionalism
- ii. Constitutionalism and Rule of Law
- iii. Constitutionalism and Philosophy of Indian Constitution
- iv. Rule of law under Indian knowledge system

### UNIT-II

#### **Federalism as an aspect of Constitutionalism**

- i. The Federal principle: Classical and Modern
- ii. An overview of the Canadian and American Position
- iii. Federalism and Constitutionalism, Federal Comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State.
- iv. Allocation and share of resources – distribution of grants in aid, inter-state disputes on resources, Special status of certain States- especially art 370, Asymmetric federalism.

### UNIT-III

#### **Emerging regime of new rights and remedies and Directive Principles**

- i. Freedom of Press and challenges, Right to Information, Right to Privacy
- ii. Constitutional Remedies and Judicial Precedents
- iii. Compensatory jurisprudence
- iv. Doctrine of Basic Structure

#### **Emergency provisions and Amendments Constitutional**

- i. Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within States; Directions of the Centre to the State.
- ii. Civil Liberties and Emergency, Suspension of Fundamental Rights.
- iii. Amending Powers Under Constitutions of India; Constitutional amendments by judicial interpretation and transformation
- iv. Doctrine of Basic Structure

## UNIT-IV

### Democratic Process

- i. Election, Election commission: status and Role
- ii. Electoral Reforms, Model Code of Conduct, Relevant Provision of RPA Act.
- iii. Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice
- iv. Grass root democracy. Democratic decentralization and local self-government
- v. Nexus of politics with criminals, the business and the bureaucrats.

### Suggested References:

1. H.M. Seervai's Constitutional Law of India (in three volumes).
2. 4th edition, 2015, reprints are available with ISBN 978-8194776529.
3. M.P. Jain's Indian Constitutional Law, Eighth Edition (2018), Lexis Nexis
4. D.D. Basu's , Commentary on the Constitution of India Twenty-Sixth Edition, (2024-25), LexisNexis.
5. H. Mell Wain, Constitutionalism: Ancient and Modern. (1947).
6. V. Dicey, Introduction to the Study of Law of the Constitution, Ninth edition, edited by E. C. S. Wade, 1939.
7. Lary Alexander (ed). Constitutionalism: Philosophical Foundations. Cambridge. (1998)
8. M. P. Singh 'Constitution of India. 11th Ed. 2008, Eastern Book Co.
9. C. Wheare. Federal Government. Ch. 1 & 2, 4th Edition 1963.
10. P. Singh. Federalism, Democracy and Human Rights. 47 J.I.L.I. 47 (2005).
11. Parmanand Singh 'Social Rights and Good Governance In C. Raj Kumar and D. K. Srivastava (ed.) Human rights and Development: Law, Policy and Governance Ch.24 pp.437-54. Lexis Nexis. Hong Kong. (2006).
12. Parmanand Singh 'Hunger Amidst Plenty: Reflections on Law, Poverty and Governance. 48, J.I.L.I. PP 57-77. (2006).
13. Virendra Kumar: Dynamics of Reservation Policy: Towards a More Inclusive Social Order 50, Journal of the Indian Law Institute PP 478-517 (2007).
14. Virendra Kumar, 'Minorities' Right to Run Educational Institutions: T.M.A Pai Foundation in Perspective 45, Journal of the Indian Law Institute PP 200-238 (2003).
15. Parmanand Singh 'Equality and Compensatory Discrimination: The Indian Experience, In Choklingam and C. Raj Kumar (ed) Human rights, Criminal Justice and Constitutional Empowerment, Chapter 7, Oxford, Delhi. (2006).
16. Parmanand Singh. Protecting the Rights of the Disadvantaged Groups Through Public Interest Litigation, in M. P. Singh et al (ed), Human Rights and Basic

Needs: Theory and Practice, Universal Law Publishing Company, New Delhi, PP 305-329. (2008).

17. U.R. Rai, Constitutional law governance structure. Eastern Book Company. (2022).

18. U.R. Rai, Fundamental Rights and their Enforcements. PHI. (2011).

## [LLM 103] JUDICIAL PROCESS

### UNIT-I

#### Concept of Justice and Nature of judicial process

- i. The concept of justice and Dharma in Indian thought
- ii. Dharma as the foundation of Justice in Indian thought
- iii. The various theories of justice in the western thought
- iv. Nature of Judicial process
- v. Four lectures of Justice Cardozo and its relevance for India

### UNIT-II

#### Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications.

- i. Judicial process and creativity in law
- ii. Constitutional Adjudication: Tools and techniques in creativity through constitutional adjudication
- iii. Various theories of judicial role
- iv. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – Judicial activism and creativity; new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges,
- v. Notions of judicial review: Limits of Judicial review and doctrine of political question.

### UNIT-III

#### Judicial Reform and Accountability in India

- i. Judicial Reform: Appointment and transfer of Judges issues
- ii. The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial appointment
- iii. Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism – scope and limits.
- iv. Problems of accountability, judicial overreach and self-restraint.
- v. Role of the Judiciary in Criminal Trials

### UNIT-IV

#### Relation between Law and Justice

- i. Relation between Law and Justice: Equivalence Theories; Dependency Theory; The independence of justice.
- ii. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.
- iii. Interpretation of Statutes, reasoning, logical, Judicial reasoning, Mimansa Rules of interpretation
- iv. Judicial process and technology: E courts: its impact and problems, Use of AI, Virtual hearings, Live streaming, Arrears, delay and technology, Access to justice and technology

### Suggesting Reference

1. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi - 2011 Reprint of 1921 Edition
2. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Processes (1998), Oxford
3. Julius Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985), Butterworth - No updates in this version
4. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London - In 1972 the 4th Edition was released
5. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, New Delhi - 7th Indian Reprint in Jan'2011
6. Julius Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings (1999), Universal, New Delhi - 2023 edition
7. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow - Published online by Cambridge University Press: 01 August 2014
8. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio-Legal Critique of Its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay - No updates
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, New Delhi – Revised edition released in 2020
10. Edward H. Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago - 2nd edition released in 2013
11. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law Ch.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi - latest 2006 edition
12. Virendra Kumar, Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Doctrine of Constitutionally controlled Governance, 49 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365-395, (2007)
13. S. Anand, Judicial Review – Judicial Activism–Need for Caution, 42 Journal of Indian Law Institute P. 149 (2000) - No updates
14. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to Judge the Judges” 25 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, P. 211 (1983) -1991 edition

15. S.P.Sathe, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford New Delhi. (2002) - 2nd revised edition
16. A.G Norani : 50 years of Indian Constitution - 2002 latest edition
17. S.K. Chaturvedi, Judicial Process, Thompson Reuters, Year, 2021
18. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis-Nexis, Year, 2015 - 8th edition released in 2018

## **[LLM 104] LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **UNIT-I**

- i. Research Methods
- ii. Introduction to Research Methodology
- iii. Social Legal Research- Nature, Objectives, Types
- iv. Types of Research-Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
- v. empirical research: Relevance
- vi. Induction and deduction method

### **UNIT-II**

- i. Identification of Problem of research
- ii. Research problem
- iii. Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.
- iv. Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements.
- v. Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the “rule of the case” tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.
- vi. Juristic Writings – a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.
- vii. Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

### **UNIT-III**

- i. Preparation of the Research Design
- ii. Formulation of the Research problem
- iii. Research Design and its types
- iv. Data and its types
- v. Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology
- vi. Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature

- vii. Use of historical and comparative research materials; Use of observation studies; Use of questionnaires/interview; Use of case studies
- viii. Sampling procedures – design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.’
- ix. Use of scaling techniques

#### UNIT-IV

- i. Jurimetrics
- ii. Analysis of data: software and its use
- iii. Report writing
- iv. Plagiarism, Referencing styles
- v. Ethical issues in research
- vi. Research Metrics: Impact Factor of journal as per Journal Citation Report, SNIP, SJR, IPP, Cite Score. Metrics: h-index, g index, i10 index, etc.

#### **Suggested References:**

1. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective legal Research (1978) - 2nd edition 2001
2. Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research (1962) - latest 2015 edition
3. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, McGraw - Hill Book Company, London - 2017 latest edition
4. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965) - 1975 last update
5. Payne, The Art of Asking Questions (1965) - latest update in 2016
6. Eiwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea, A Guide to Research (1959) - last update 1963
7. Morris L. Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Co. - last update 2003
8. Havard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations - 21<sup>st</sup> edition published in 2020
9. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology - 2016 update
10. S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute - (2001) 2nd Edition.
11. Baxi, Upendra, ‘Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975 - No update
12. Cohen, Morris L., ‘Legal Research’, Minnesota, West Publishing Co. 1985 - 2003 edition
13. Ghosh, B.N., ‘Scientific Method and Social Research’, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984 2-15 edition

14. Goode and Hatt, 'Methods in Social Research', Singapore, Mc. Graw Hill Book Co., 1985 (reprint) - 2017 edition
15. Johari J.C. (ed), 'Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988 - No updates
16. Kothari C.K., 'Research Methodology: Method and Techniques', New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1980 - 2019 edition
17. Stone, Julius, 'Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning', Sydney, Maitland Publications, 1968

### **[LLM- 105] PRACTICAL OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

- i. Reviewing the literature
- ii. Preparation of the Research Design
- iii. Sampling methods
- iv. Using secondary data
- v. Quantitative and qualitative research methodologies
- vi. Primary data collection techniques (interviews, focus groups, questionnaires etc.)
- vii. Analysis of qualitative data and quantitative data
- viii. Use of software for design and basic analysis of survey questionnaires
- ix. Computerized Research –SPSS
- x. Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection – Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data.
- xi. Analysis of data
- xii. Plagiarism, Referencing styles
- xiii. Report writing
- xiv. Databases- Indexing databases, Citation databases: Web of Science, Scopus, etc.
- xv. Journal finder / journal suggestion tools viz. JANE, Elsevier Journal Finder, Springer Journal Suggested, etc.

**Note: Assessment of this paper shall be made on practical based out of 50 marks.**

## **SEMESTER-II**

### **[LL.M. 201] SUBSTANTIVE CRIMINAL LAW**

#### **UNIT-I**

##### **Criminal Jurisprudence and Elements of Crime**

- i. Principles of Criminal Law
- ii. Influence of various schools in framing the Indian penal code 1860 and Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)
- iii. Elements and Stages of Crimes: External and Internal Intention Recklessness, Negligence, Relevance of Motive, Strict Liability, Transferred Malice.
- iv. Criminal Liability and Conditions of Criminal Liability
- v. Comparative study of IPC 1860 and Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)

#### **UNIT-II**

##### **Complicit Criminality and Incomplete or Inchoate Crimes**

- i. General Exceptions
- ii. Offences Of Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy and Attempt;
- iii. Of Offences Against the State;
- iv. Of Offences Relating to Coins, Currency Notes, Bank Notes and Government Stamps

#### **UNIT-III**

- i. Of Offences Relating to Elections
- ii. Of False Evidence and Offences Against Public Justice;
- iii. Of Offences by or Relating to Public Servants;
- iv. Of Contempt of The Lawful Authority of Public Servants

#### **UNIT-IV**

- i. Of Offences Relating to Religion

- ii. Of Offences Against Property;
- iii. Of Offences Relating to Documents and To Property Marks;
- iv. Of Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance, Defamation, Etc.

### Suggested References:

1. Schofield, P. (2021). Jeremy Bentham and the Origins of Legal. The Cambridge companion to legal positivism, 203.
2. Sverdlik, S. (2023). Bentham's an Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation: A Guide. Oxford University Press.
3. Cecchinato, A. (2021). The nature of custom: legal science and comparative legal history in Blackstone's Commentaries. Common law, civil law, and colonial law.
4. Badenhorst, P. J. (2023). Sir William Blackstone and the doctrine of subjective rights. *Obiter*, 44(1), 162-174.
5. Burdick, W. L. (2004). The principles of Roman law and their relation to modern law. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.
6. Friedman, L. M. (2021). Legal Culture and the Legal Profession. Routledge.
7. Williams, R. F., & Friedman, L. (2023). The law of American state constitutions. Oxford University Press.
8. Das, J. K. (2022). Human rights law and practice. PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
9. Tripathi, A. (2021). Marital Rape: Stripping the Sanctity of Matrimonial Relation. An International Analysis. *Sorbonne Student Law Review-Revue juridique des étudiants de la Sorbonne*, 4(1).
10. Ajmal, A., Niazi, F. U., & Rasool, F. (2023). Insanity Defense in Criminal Law in India: A Critical Analysis. *Law and Policy Review*, 2(2), 58-69.
11. Gaur, K. D. (Ed.). (2002). Criminal Law and Criminology. Deep and Deep Publications.
12. Hall, J. (2010). General principles of criminal law. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.
13. Hobbes, T. (2005). Thomas Hobbes: Writings on Common Law and Hereditary Right: A Dialogue Between a Philosopher and a Student, of the Common Laws of England. Questions Relative to Hereditary Right (Vol. 11). Oxford University Press, USA.
14. Huda, S. S. (1919). The principles of the law of crimes in british india. Butterworth.
15. Kane, P. V. (1974). History of Dharmasastra, vol. Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
16. Gooderson, R. N. (1967). Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law. Nineteenth edition. Edited by J. W. C. Turner
17. Mayne, J. D. (1896). The criminal law of India. Higginbotham and Company.)
18. Mayne, D. (2015). The effects of crime and tourism development in Jamaica. Capella University.
19. Hall, J. (2010). General principles of criminal law. The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.

20. Kaplan, J., Weisberg, R., & Binder, G. (2021). Criminal law: Cases and materials. Aspen Publishing.)
21. Bhatia, G. (2018). Speech, Association, Personal Liberty, and the State of Exception: Jyoti Chorge v. State of Maharashtra. State of Maharashtra (April 4, 2018.)
22. Kumar Askand Pandey, B.M.Gandhi's Penal Law, Eastern Book Company, 5th Edition 2023, ISBN NO:9789394364288)
23. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Taxmann's Editorial Board, edition 2024, ISBN NO:9789357784016

## **[LL.M 202] ORGANIZED CRIMES AND INTERNAL SECURITY LAW IN INDIA**

### **UNIT-I**

#### **Introduction to Organized Crimes**

- i. Definition, Nature and Scope
- ii. Characteristics of organized crime
- iii. Types of organized crime, Organized Crimes under BNS
- iv. Causes of organized crime
- v. Transnational organized crime and Role of UN in preventing it.
- vi. Comparison between white-collar crime, corporate crime

### **UNIT-II**

#### **Organized Crimes in India**

- i. Drug trafficking - BNS provisions - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- ii. Smuggling, Money Laundering and Hawala, Counterfeiting of Currency – special enactments, penal provisions
- iii. Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act.
- iv. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and its difference from the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 (Replaced)
- v. The Customs Act, 1962.
- vi. Trafficking of Human and Human Organs- special enactments, Penal provisions in BNS, 2023
- vii. The Nexus of Organized Crime and Politics

### **UNIT-III**

#### **Laws Relating to Internal Security and National security**

- i. Internal security: Nature, scope, definition and Challenges
- ii. Threat of Terrorism: impact and laws to keep check
- iii. The National Security Act, 1980

- iv. Maintenance of Internal Security Act of 1971
- v. Martial Law: 1) Provision in English Law 2) Provision in India
- vi. Firearms- Arms Act and amendments to the Act
- vii. Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act (AFSPA) 1958
- viii. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act and its Amendments relationship with the BNS, 2023
- ix. State legislations to combat internal security threats
- x. Case Laws and Latest Amendments of the Acts

#### **UNIT-IV**

##### **Investigation & Prosecution of Organized Crimes and Internal Security**

- i. Role of police and specialized agencies in investigation (BNS, BNSS, UAPA, NDPS).
- ii. Judicial oversight, trial processes, and sentencing in organized crime cases.
- iii. Profiling of criminal networks and prosecution strategies.
- iv. Key legal and evidentiary issues, including electronic and forensic evidence.
- v. Special courts/tribunals for internal security threats.
- vi. National and state security agencies — structure and coordination.
- vii. Safeguards against abuse of security laws; accountability mechanisms.

##### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Ashok Kumar: 'Challenges to Internal Security of India'
2. Archana Sharma: Threats to India's Internal Security Need for A New Strategy
3. Shrikant Paranjpe: India's Internal Security: Issues and Perspectives
4. Harsh V. Pant , Kanti P. Bajpai: India's National Security: A Reader
5. Namrata Goswami: India's Internal Security Situation: Present Realities and Future Pathways, IDSA Monograph Series No. 23, 2013
6. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyse MONOGRAPH SERIES
7. Institute for Defence Studies and Analyse Books Series
8. Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
9. Bhartiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023
10. Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

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## [LL.M 203] INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW AND TRANSNATIONAL CRIME

### UNIT-I

#### Introduction to International Criminal Law

- i. The concept and sources of international criminal law (including Article 21, Statute of ICC) — with reference to recent developments
- ii. Introduction to temporary international criminal tribunals
- iii. Creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC) Rome Statute
- iv. General principles (Articles 22–27, Statute of ICC).
- v. Question of priority between ICC and national courts (Article 17, Statute of ICC).

### UNIT-II

#### Jurisdiction over International Crimes

- i. Nature and types — aggression, genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, terrorism.
- ii. Mechanisms — ICC, hybrid and ad hoc tribunals, special courts.
- iii. Rome Statute — jurisdiction, admissibility, complementarity.
- iv. Role and obligations of State Parties and non-State Parties.
- v. Emerging issues — universal jurisdiction, environmental and climate-related crimes, corporate liability, AI in warfare transnational organized crime, and space-related offences etc.

### UNIT-III

#### Transnational Crimes

- i. Definition and scope, characteristics of transnational crime.
- ii. Types of transnational crime and its causes.
- iii. Causes of transnational crime — criminal intent and mens rea in such crimes.
- iv. Classification of transnational crimes:
  - a) Drug trafficking as transnational crime
  - b) Trafficking of weapons

- c) Counterfeit of goods
- d) Trafficking of persons and smuggling of migrants
- e) Money laundering
- f) Terrorism
- g) Environmental and climate-related crimes
- h) Cybercrime

#### UNIT-IV

##### **Laws Relating to Transnational Organized Crime and Preventive Action**

- i. Organized crime and the United Nations.
- ii. United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 (including its three Protocols) — with reference to UNODC's role.
- iii. Naples Declaration and Global Action Plan (24 Dec. 1994).
- iv. Extradition law, Extradition Act 1962 (relevant provisions), extradition treaty, and mutual legal assistance treaties (MLATs) including digital evidence sharing. International investigative agencies — INTERPOL (various colour notices), EUROPOL, ASEANAPOL, and other regional policing networks.

##### **Suggested References:**

1. The International Criminal Court: Challenges to Achieving Justice and Accountability in the 21st Century by Mark S. Ellis; Richard J. Goldstone. International Debate Education Association, 2008
2. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure Paperback – June 28, 2010 by Robert Cryer, Hakan Friman, Darryl Robinson
3. International Criminal Law: Cases and Commentary (Paperback) By (author) Antonio Cassese, By (author) Guido Acquaviva, By Mary De Ming Fan, Alex Whiting
4. An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law (Paperback) by Neil Boister
5. The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute (Oxford Commentaries on International Law) By William A. Schabas
6. An Introduction to the International Criminal Court By William A. Schabas
7. International and Transnational Criminal Law by David Luban , Julie R. O'Sullivan, David P. Stewart
8. From Nuremberg to the Hague: The Future of International Criminal Justice, Philippe Sands., Cambridge University Press, 2003
9. Transnational Organized Crime- An Overview from Six Continents by Jay Albanese, Philip Reichel

10. Transnational Organized Crime: A Commentary on the United Nations Convention and its Protocols (Oxford Commentaries on International Law) Hardcover – May 17, 2007 by David McClean, Oxford University Press (May 17, 2007)
11. Handbook of Transnational Crime and Justice by Jay Albanese, Philip Reichel, Sage Publications.

## [LL.M.204] PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

### UNIT-I

#### Introduction

- i. Deviance and Typical forms of deviance
- ii. Conceptions of white-collar crimes
- iii. Indian approaches to socio-economic offences.
- iv. Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development.

### UNIT-II

- i. Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats)
- ii. Conception of Official deviance- permissible limit of discretionary powers.
- iii. The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission- in 1959 and 1971.
- iv. The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair
- v. The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon
- vi. The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs
- vii. The Maruti Commission Report
- viii. The Ibakkar-Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax
- ix. Various reports on Black Money

### UNIT-III

#### Professional deviance

- i Unethical practices at the Indian bar
- ii The Lentin Commission Report
- iii The Press Council on Unprofessional and Unethical journalism
- iv Medical malpractice.
- v Police deviance
- vi Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India

- vii Unconstitutionality of “third-degree” methods and use of fatal force by police.
- viii “Encounter” killings
- ix Police atrocities
- x The plea of superior orders
- xi Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces.
- xii Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commission

#### UNIT-IV

- i Deviance on electoral process (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices)
- ii Vigilance Commission
- iii Public Accounts Committee
- iv Ombudsman
- v Commissions of Enquiry
- vi Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
- vii The Antulay Case
- viii Laws related to Lokpal/Lokayukta (The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013)

#### Suggested References:

1. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982),. Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
2. Upendra Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty: Assays (1988)
3. Upendra Baxi, Liberty and Corruption: The Antulay Case and Beyond (1989)
4. Surendranath Dwivedi and G.S.Bhargava, .Political Corruption in India
5. A.R.Desai (ed.), Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986)
6. A.G.Noorani, Minister's Miscounduct (1974)
7. B.B.Pande. "The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The Other Side of Development 136 (1987, K.S.Shukla ed.)
8. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey' of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
9. Santhanam Committee Report, pgs.53 – 54. Also see Law Commission of India, 47th Report, p.3 (1972). Available at – <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/1-50/report47.pdf>
10. Andrew Ashworth, Sentencing and Criminal Justice, 5th Edition, Cambridge University Press, 2010, Pages 108 – 112. Available at: <http://mja.gov.in/Site>

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11. Law commission of India (47th Report) on Socio – Economic Offences. p. 4 (1972).
12. Jeremy Horder, "Two Histories and Four Hidden Principles of Mens Rea", Law Quarterly Review, pp. 95 – 119 (Vol. 113, January, 1997).
13. Pande B. B. (1987), The Other Side of Development Social Psychological Implications' ed. Shukla K. S., pp. 157 – 158, Sage Publications India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
14. Bequai August (1977), White Collar Crime: A 20\* Century Crisis, p.4, Lexington Books – D. C. Heath and Co., Lexington.
15. David Nelken “White – Collar crime”, Mike Magure (Ed), The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, p. 363 (Rod Murgas and Robert Reinder, 1994).

#### **[LL.M.205] DOCTRINAL RESEARCH PAPER**

Each student has to submit a doctrinal research paper on the basis of the doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting secondary data from various sources collating with legal issues.

## **SEMESTER-III**

### **[LL.M. 301] CRIMINAL PROCEDURAL LAW**

#### **UNIT-I**

- i Diverse systems and Models of Criminal Proceedings
- ii Adversarial / Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems
  - Core features of inquisitorial and adversarial systems
  - Trends of borrowing the best under both systems
- iii Crime Control Model and Due Process Model - Common elements - Differing points of emphasis
- iv Indian system of Criminal Justice Administration and its challenges

#### **UNIT-II**

- i Pre-trial Processes
- ii Bringing information about crime incident before the formal system
- iii Investigation of Crime
- iv Bail and Remand

#### **UNIT-III**

- i Trial Processes
- ii Taking Cognizance by courts and committal proceedings
- iii Types of trials
- iv Framing of Charge and Discharge Proceedings
- v Principal Features of Fair Trial
- vi Trial in Absentia under the BNSS, 2023: Issues and Concerns
- vii Acquittal or Conviction
- viii Revision, Appeal and transfer of case for trial

## UNIT-IV

- i Sentencing Process
- ii Pre-sentence hearing
- iii Transfer of Cases iv. Sentences- Execution, Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences
- iv Reformative Sentence: Community Service etc.
- v Withdrawal from prosecution
- vi Plea Bargaining
- vii Compounding of Offences

### Suggested Readings

1. Francis Pakes, Comparative Criminal Justice, (3rd ed) 2014 Taylor and Francis: Online: (HV7419.R45 2015).
2. Kevin Heller & Markus Dubber, The Handbook of Comparative Criminal Law, 2011: Stanford University Press: eBook: (K5015.4.H36 2011)
3. Harry Dammer & Jay Albanese, Comparative Criminal Justice Systems, (5th ed) 2014: Wadsworth Cengage Learning (HV7419.F35 2014, Law)
4. Kenneth Gallant, The principle of legality in international and comparative criminal law, 2009: Cambridge University Press: eBook ( K5165.G35 2009).
5. Shahid M Shahidullah, Comparative criminal justice systems: global and local perspectives, 2014: Jones & Bartlett (K5001.S52 2014, Law).
6. K.N. Chandrasekhan Pillai : R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure (2008) Eastern.
7. K.I. Vibhute : Criminal Justice (2004)
8. R.V. Kelkar's : Criminal Procedure
9. Justice Malimath Committee Report on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (2003)
10. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs
11. Law Commission of India Reports
12. Woodroffe: Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure, Vol. I & II (2000) Universal.
13. Bhartiya NyayaSuraksha Sanhita 2023: Taxman's Bare Act

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## [LL.M 302] CYBER LAW AND DATA PROTECTION

### UNIT-I

#### Introduction to Cyber Law and Data Protection

- i Meaning, definition, nature of cyber law and cybercrimes.
- ii Historical genesis and evolution of cybercrimes, cyberspace, internet.
- iii Jurisdiction in cyberspace and its types.
- iv Characterization and classification of cybercrimes:
  - Against individuals
  - Against property
  - Against society
  - Against government.
- v Data protection and privacy laws.
- vi Challenges: ICT, IoT, AI, block chain, cloud computing, Crypto currency
- vii Legislative and judicial response, focus on DPDP Act 2023 implementation.

### UNIT-II

#### Fundamentals of Cyber Law and Data Protection

- i Statutory laws in India: BNS 2023, BNSS 2023, BSA 2023, IPC, Evidence Act, IT Act 2000 (with latest amendments), DPDP Act 2023 and rules.
- ii Specific cybercrimes terminologies: stalking, cyber terrorism, child pornography, viruses, fraud, voyeurism, data theft, hacking, identity theft, impersonation, ransomware, Trojans, worms, DoS, pornography, obscenity, deep fakes etc.,(recent contemporary or emerging terminologies)
- iii Issues in data protection regime and agencies.
- iv Electronic contracts.
- v Online intermediaries and guidelines.
- vi Cyber jurisprudence with latest case laws.
- vii Freedom of speech and internet.

### UNIT-III

### **Investigation of Cybercrime and IPR in Cyberspace**

- i Investigation and challenges: technical, legal, confiscation, protection, examination, powers. Digital Evidence regime in India
- ii Digital and forensic evidence: admissibility, burden of proof, authenticity, cyber forensics, block chain forensics
- iii IPR in cyberspace. Copyright issues in AI and Digital Space.
- iv Software licenses, databases, domain names, trademarks, semiconductor design law.

## **UNIT-IV**

### **International Perspectives and Contemporary Trends**

- i Various Conventions/Agreements on Cybercrime.
- ii Cybercrime laws: emerging trend and development of law across globe.
- iii GDPR and EU AI Act.
- iv ICANN and domain disputes.
- v Net neutrality, AI governance, cross-border data flows, AI and data protection laws.
- vi Censorship in cyberspace; Online and data privacy.
- vii Virtual currencies, cryptocurrencies.
- viii Freedom of speech and internet.
- ix Social networking sites and human rights.
- x Recent trends: quantum computing threats, metaverse-related risks.

### **Suggested References:**

1. An Introduction to Cyber Crime and Cyber Law ;Dr.R.K.Chaubay
2. Cyber crime in India : Dr.M.Dasgupta
3. Cyber laws and crimes :Barkha & U.Ramamohan Information Technology Act 2000
4. Albert J. Marcellaa and Robert S. Greenfiled (Ed) (2002) Cyber
5. Forensics, A Field Manual for collecting, examining and preserving evidence of computer crimes, Auerbach publications.
6. Deflem, Mathieu, and J. Eagle Shutt. 2006 “Law Enforcement and Computer Security Threats and Measures.” Pp. 200-209 in The

7. Handbook of Information Security, Volume 2: Information
8. Warfare; Social, Legal, and International Issues; and Security
9. Foundations, edited by Hossein Bidgoli. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
10. Giddens, A (1990) The Consequences of Modernity, Polity Press: Oxford.
11. Hafner, K. & Markoff, J. (1995). Cyberpunks: Outlaws and hackers on the computer frontier. Toronto: Simon and Schuster.
12. Hauben, Michael and Ronda Hauben (1997). Netizens: On the History and Impact of Usenet and the Internet. Wiley-IEEE Computer Society Press: New Jersey
13. McQuade, Samuel C (2005). Understanding and managing cyber crime. New Jersey: Allyn & Bacon.
14. Pease, K. (2001). Crime futures and foresight: Challenging criminal behaviour in the information age. In D. Wall (ed.) Crime and the internet. London: Routledge.
15. Seymour Goodman and Abraham Sofer (ed.) (2002) The Transnational dimensions of cyber crime, Hoover Institution Press Washington.
16. Smith R, Grabosky P and Urbas G (2004). Cyber criminals on trial. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press pp 5-10
17. United Nations (1997). United Nations Manual on the Prevention and Control of Computer-Related Crime, International Review of Criminal Policy Nos. 43 and 44, United Nations: New York,  
<http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/EighthCongress.html>
18. Wall, D. (2001). Cyber crimes and the internet. In D. Wall (ed.) Crime and the internet. London: Routledge.
19. BNS,2023,BNSS 2023, BSA,2023

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## [LL.M. 303] HUMAN RIGHTS UNDER CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

### UNIT-I

#### **An overview of human rights:**

- i The concept, history and development of human rights (including United Nations Charter and International Bill of Rights)
- ii Theories of rights
- iii Classification of human rights in generations
- iv Definition of human rights in the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- v Overview of provisions relating to criminal justice in:
  - a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 (UDHR);
  - b) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (ICCPR);
  - c) Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984 (CAT);
  - d) European Convention on Human Rights, 1950 (ECHR);
  - e) American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 (ACHR);
  - f) African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1981 (ACHPR);
  - g) Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 (CRC)

### UNIT-II

#### **Protection of human rights at pre-trial stage**

- i Features of administration of justice in adversarial system
- ii Respect for rule of law in criminal justice administration: Equality before law and equal protection of laws
- iii Protection against illegal and arbitrary arrest, and seizure and bulldozing of property (Right to personal liberty, reputation, property, production before nearest magistrate, representation through advocate of choice), and issue of handcuffing
- iv Safeguards during arrest of woman and special provisions for a child in conflict with law

- v Protection against self-incrimination, torture and other forms of custodial violence (the Prevention of Torture, and issue of India's non-ratification of CAT); right to human living conditions
- vi Fair and impartial investigation by law enforcement agencies; safeguards during medical examination; right to privacy
- vii Relevant provisions of criminal laws, Constitution of India and human right instruments
- viii Role of judiciary and the National Human Rights Commission (under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993)

### **UNIT-III**

#### **Protection of human rights at trial stage**

- i Presumption of Innocence
- ii Protection against ex-post facto laws and double-jeopardy
- iii Right to free and fair trial; respect for principles of natural justice; right to free legal aid; fair prosecution-counsel
- iv Right to privacy and proceedings in camera; special provisions for a child in conflict with law
- v Protection against prolonged detention: Right to speedy trial
- vi Relevant provisions of criminal laws, Constitution of India and human right instruments
- vii Role of judiciary and the National Human Rights Commission (under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993)

### **UNIT IV**

#### **Protection of human rights after trial**

- i Protection against degrading and inhuman punishment: Debate over capital punishment
- ii Special provisions relating to punishment for a woman convict and a child in conflict with law
- iii Right to appeal
- iv Right to compensation for violation of Fundamental Rights during pre-trial or trial stage
- v Rights in jail: Adequate food, medical facility, safety, human living conditions, sanitation, safety and dignity of female prisoners, no discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion, language, region, etc.
- vi Issue of rights of wrongful convicts: The Protection of Rights of Wrongful Convicts
- vii Relevant provisions of criminal laws, Constitution of India and human right instruments

viii Role of judiciary and the National Human Rights Commission (under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993)

### Suggested References:

1. Agarwal, H.O. Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with Special Reference to India (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1993)
2. Aroras, Nirman, "Custodial torture in Police Stations in India: A Radical Assessment", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol.41, nos.3, and 4, 1999, pp. 513-29
3. Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India :
4. Implementation and Violations (New Delhi: D.K. Publishers, 1996)
5. Baxi, Upendra, "Clemency, Extradition and death: the Judicial Discourse in Kehar Singh ", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol.30, no.4, Oct- Dec. 1998, pp.501-86.
6. Bhargava, G.S., "National Human Rights Commission: An Assessment of Its Functioning", in K.P. Saksena, ed., Human Rights: Fifty Years of India's Independence (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp.106-118.
7. Amnesty International, "Campaign for the Abolition of Torture", Philosophy and Science Action, vol.5, nos. 3-4 1984, pp.205-208.
8. Aroras, Nirman "Custodial Torture in Police Station in India :A Radical Assessment", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol. 41, nos.3 and 4, 1999, pp.513-29
9. Bag, R.K., "Domestic Violence and Crime Against Women: Criminal Justice Response in India ", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol. 39, nos.2- 4, 1997, pp.359-75.
10. Batra, Manjula, Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration : A study of the right of Accused in Indian and Soviet Legal System (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 1989)
11. Bava, Noorjahan, ed., Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India (New Delhi : Uppal Publishing House, 2000)
12. Bhagwati, P.N., " Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System", Journal of the Indian Law Institute, vol. 27, no.1, 1985, pp 1-22.

13. Blackshield, A.R."Capital Punishment in India " , Journal of Indian Law Institute vol. 21 no.2, 1979, pp 137-226.
14. Burgers, J.H., "The Fights against Torture ", International Commission of Jurists, no.32, 1984,pp.47-48
15. Jaswal, P.S. and N. Jaswal , "Right to Personal Liberty and Handcuffing: Some Observations", Journal of the Indian Law Institute, vol.33, no.2, April-June 1991, pp.246-53
16. Sharma, S.C., Police and Human Rights (1999).
17. Upadhyay, C.M., Human Rights in Pre-trial Detention (1999).

## **[LL.M 304] CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY**

### **UNIT-I**

#### **Criminology**

- i Criminology: Definition Nature, Scope and importance of Criminology
- ii Relation between Criminology and other disciplines
- iii Crime: Concept, types and trend
- iv Psychology of Crime
- v Understanding the causes of crime: Major Schools of Criminology

### **UNIT-II**

#### **Criminal Justice System**

- i Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance
- ii Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System
- iii Legislative Process and CJS
- iv Functionaries of CJS: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prison, Reforms in CJS (Malimath Committee Report)
- v Contemporary Challenges to the CJS in India: Law Enforcement, Judiciary and Correctional Systems

### **UNIT- III**

#### **Administration of CJS-Police**

- i Fundamentals of Police Administration
- ii Organization and Structure of Police
- iii Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactment (The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007)

- iv Police Reforms in Independent India and Judicial Intervention (Reports of various committees, commissions and Supreme Court guidelines)
- v Policing in Modern Society- Different approaches including Community Policing etc.

## UNIT- IV

### Penology

- i Nature, concept and types of Punishment
- ii Theories of punishment
- iii Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment
- iv Rights of Prisoners, UN's Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners
- v Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction,
- vi Community service as new form of punishment under BNS, 2023
- vii Sentencing-Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system

### Suggested References:

1. Sutherland: principles of criminology(latest Edition)
2. Garofolo:Criminology Parts I,II and III (Latest Edition).
3. Taft:Criminology (Latest Edition)Part-I-Ch 1,3 for study.
4. Pillai:Principles of Criminology lectures 2,3,4,5,6,9,11 and 12.
5. Cavan :Criminology Part-I Omitting Chapter 2. Part II-full.
6. Lombroso,Casare:Crime,its cause and remedies.
7. Different Reports published by government of India form time to time.
8. Moral Approach to criminal Law by Radzinowicz and Turner.
9. New Horizons in Criminology by Barnes and Tettters.
10. Pioneers in Criminology edited by Minnhein.
11. Criminology : Ahmad Siddique
12. Criminology and Penology : Prof N.V.Paranjape
13. S.Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment- in Criminal Law (1970) H.L.A.
14. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
15. Herbert L, Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
16. Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and .Punishment (1975)
17. A.Siddique, Criminology (1984), Easter, Luclcnow,
18. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second .Report Cn, 3 (1971)
19. K. S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Surveys of Sociology
20. and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)

**[LL.M 304] Non-Doctrinal Research Paper**

Each student has to submit a doctrinal research paper on the basis of the doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting primary data from various sources collating with legal issues.

**SEMESTER-IV****[LL.M 401]****EVIDENTIARY ISSUES RELATING TO USE OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY AND FORENSIC IN CRIMINAL TRIALS****UNIT-I**

- i Understanding Evidence.
- ii Types of Evidence.
- iii Facts: relevant facts/facts in issue.
- iv "Proved", "Not proved" and "Disproved".
- v Presumptions.
- vi The Doctrine of Res Gestae.
- vii Admissibility of Forensic Evidence in the Courts, Standard of Admissibility, The Four Aspects of Admissibility in Indian Law, and Standards under Section 61–65B of BSA, 2023 for electronic records.
- viii Expert Testimony – qualifications, credibility, and cross-examination of forensic experts under Indian law.
- ix Burden of Proof and relevance under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023.

**UNIT-II**

- i Types of Forensic Evidence.
- ii Definition and Scope of Forensic Evidence.
- iii Trace Evidences – hair and fiber, glass fractures, tool marks, paint and soil.

- iv Forensic Ballistics – meaning, classification of firearms and ammunition, identification of firearm and shooter; explosives: meaning, classification, and types.
- v Examination of Documents and Currency – questioned documents: meaning and types; identification of handwriting; differentiation of genuine and counterfeit currency notes & coins; cyber forensics in document authentication.
- vi Footprints – meaning, importance, types, methods of recording and lifting, gait pattern.

### UNIT-III

- i Tyre Impressions – meaning, importance in crime investigation, methods of recording and lifting, skid marks and their importance.
- ii Body Fluids and DNA – blood, semen, DNA profiling; reference to DNA Technology (Use and Application) Regulation Bill, 2019.
- iii Death – meaning and modes of death, changes after death, asphyxial deaths: hanging, strangulation, drowning and their medico-legal importance.
- iv Toxicology – poisons: meaning, types, signs, symptoms and medico-legal importance.
- v Modern Scientific Techniques – narco-analysis, polygraph, brain mapping, hypnotism, lie detector tests and others; Judicial guidelines in various Landmark judgements (e.g. *Selvi v. State of Karnataka*)
- vi Evidentiary value of injury details and chain of custody in Indian law.

### UNIT-IV

- i Forensic Science in Legal Systems.
- ii Modern Developments in Forensic Science and Law
- iii Milestones in Forensic Legislation – forensic evidence under BSA and other Acts
- iv Supreme Court Directives and High Court Observations – key judgments and their impact on forensic practices.
- v Digital Forensics – mobile forensics, cloud data acquisition, block chain forensics; practices under BSA, 2023.
- vi Forensic Failures – analysis of wrongful convictions, lessons from Indian cases (e.g., Aarushi Talwar case).
- vii Forensic Science and Human Rights.

**Suggested Reading:**

1. Fundamentals of Forensic Science, 3rd Edition, 2015, Max M. Houck (Author), Jay A. Siegel (Author)
2. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, Author: B R Sharma, ISBN: INK9388548786, EDITION: 6th, YEAR: 2020
3. A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, by Jaising P Modi, K Kannan, Edition: 27th Edition, 2022
4. Forensic science in India: A vision for the twenty-first century, 1 January 2014, by B.B. Nanda (Author), 1 January 2014
5. Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science, Richard Saferstein, 7 July 2017
6. Barry, A.J. Fisher; Techniques of Crime Scene Investigation, 7th Ed, CRC Press, New York, 2003.
7. Mordby, J. & Reckoning, D; The Art of Forensic Detection, CRC Press New York, 2003
8. G.R. Chatwal; Analytical Spectroscopy 2nd Edn, Himalaya Publishing House New Delhi, 2002
9. Mehta, M.K; Identification of Thumb impression & cross examination of Fingerprints, N.M. Tripathi Pub. Bombay, 1980
10. Chatterjee, S.K; Speculation in Fingerprint Identification, Jantra Lekha printing Works, Kolkata, 1981
11. Parikh's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Eight Edition, 28 February 2019
12. Morrison R.T and Boyd R. Organic Chemistry 6th Ed Prentice Hall, 2006
13. Laboratory Procedure Manual: Petroleum Products, Directorate of Forensic Science, MHA, Govt. of India, 2005

14. Katherine, M. K; CDE – Forensic Document Examination – Humana Press, New Jersey, 2007
15. Advanced Topics in Forensic DNA Typing: Methodology, 3rd edition, 27 July 2011
16. Textbook of Forensic Science, Import, 29 October 2023
17. Laboratory Procedure Manual: Petroleum Products, Directorate of Forensic Science, MHA, Govt. of India, 2005
18. Katherine, M. K; CDE – Forensic Document Examination – Humana Press, New Jersey, 2007
19. Butler, J; Advanced Topics in Forensic DNA Typing: Methodology, 1st Ed., Academic Press, London, 2009.
20. BSA, 2023
21. Pankaj Srivastava et.al. (eds.), Textbook of Forensic Science. Springer. (2022).

## **[LL.M 402] VICTIMOLOGY AND LAW OF PROBATION**

### **UNIT-I**

#### **Victimology**

- i Victim, Victimization, Victimology; Concept, Nature & Related Issues
- ii First and Second generation of Theories of Victimology/ Victimization: with special reference to Victim Precipitation Theory, Deviant Place Theory, Lifestyle Theory, Routine Activities Theory
- iii Key Concepts in Victimology: Need of understanding Victim Psychology Psychodynamics of Victimization- Primary Victimization, Secondary Victimization, Tertiary Victimization,
- iv Victim and Witness Vulnerability, Victimless Crimes, Victim Proneness, Victim Blaming, Restorative Justice

### **UNIT-II**

#### **Victims Assistance and Compensation**

- i CJS and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police
- ii National & International Organization and Initiatives for Victims of Crime: Indian Society of Victimology, World Society of Victimology, The South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV), UN Declaration on Victims of Crime, 1985, The Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Amnesty International

- iii Victim Assistance & Service: Types; Victims Assistance & Services of Criminal Justice System.
- iv Law for Victim compensation in India and its comparative study with Commonwealth nations, Compensatory Jurisprudence.
- v Role of NHRC, Various Commissions, NGOs and Social organization in victim assistance.
- vi CJS and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence - Victim & Police
- vii New Criminal Law Regime 2023 in India and Victim Justice

### UNIT-III

#### Therapeutic Approaches-I

- i Law relating to Prisons in India
- ii Prison Reforms in Indian Prison system; Types of Prisons
- iii Law relating to Probation: The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958,
- iv Parole, furlough and other flexible, premature release techniques in India
- v Alternate sentencing and Open Prisons

### UNIT-IV

#### Therapeutic Approaches-II and Juvenile justice

- i Law relating to Juvenile Justice in India with latest amendments and case laws,
- ii Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- iii Procedural safeguards for juveniles
- iv Juvenile Institutions and Competent authorities
- v Constitutional aspects.
- vi Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice

#### Suggested Reading:

1. National Institute of Social Defence, Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (1986)
2. K.S. Shukla, Adolescent Offender (1985)
3. United Nations, Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)
4. Myron weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)
5. The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children UNICEF periodic materials.
6. Singh Makkar, S.P, 1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandar.
7. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi

9. Devasia, V.V, 192, Criminology, Victim logy and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
10. Schur, Edwin, M, 1965, Crimes without victims, Prentice Hall. Inc.
11. Sparks, Richard F, Genn, Hezel G, Dodd, David. J, 197, Surveying victims, John Wiley and Sons' Ltd.
12. Geiser, Robert. L, 1979, Hidden Victims, Beacon Press, Boston.
13. Parsonage, William H, 1979, Perspectives on Victimology, Sage Publications
14. Shapland, Joanna, Willmore Jon, Duff Peter, 1985, Gower Publishing Company Ltd.
15. Mc Donald, William F, 1976, Criminal Justice and the Victim, Sage Publications, London.
16. Drapkin Israel and Viano, Emilio, 1973, Victimology: A new focus Lexington Books.
17. Walklate, Sandra, 1989, Victim logy: The victim and the Criminal Justice Process, Unwin Hyman Ltd.
18. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology: Problem & Perspectives, Eastern Book Company
19. Kumar Askand Pandey, Juvenile Justice- A Commentary, Eastern Book Company, (1st ed. 2019, r/p 2024).

#### **[LL.M 403] INTERNSHIP**

**The credit for The Two internships done during 2 years of Course will be assessed under this.**

The internship component is designed to provide law students with practical exposure to the functioning of legal institutions, enabling them to bridge the gap between theoretical learning and professional application. Each student is required to undergo Two internships (30 days) which may be **self-sponsored or arranged through the institution**. Placements may include courts, law firms, legal aid centres, government departments, corporate legal divisions, NGOs, or investigative agencies etc. During the internship, students will engage in research, drafting, client interaction, and case preparation, gaining hands-on experience in procedural and substantive law.

#### **[LL.M 404] DISSERTATION and [LL.M 405] Viva-Voce**

To make the LL.M. program research oriented every student has to carry out Dissertation work selecting any topic from the subjects taught in the last three semesters applying Legal Research Methodology which is to be submitted for evaluation internally externally has to appear for viva-voce.