



KUMAUN UNIVERSITY, NAINITAL
ORDINANCE

LL.M. 2 YEARS PROGRAMME

Group C – CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

Effective from 2025– 2026 Session

(Website: www.kunainital.ac.in)

**LL.M. 2 Years Programme (Choice Based Credit System) Curriculum effective from 2025
– 2026 Session**

1) Title of the Course : LL.M. Programme

2) Preamble of the Syllabus :

Master of Law is a Post- Graduation Programme of Kumaun University of Uttarakhand. The choice based credit system to be implemented through this curriculum, would allow students to develop a strong footing in the fundamentals and specialize in the disciplines of his/her liking and abilities. The students pursuing this Programme would have to develop in depth understanding of various aspects of the subject.

3) Programme Objectives:

1. To impart knowledge in the specific areas of law in order to gain advanced insight into the subjects.
2. To foster an understanding of the latest legal developments in the area of Constitutional and Administrative law, Corporate and Commercial Law and Intellectual Property and Trade Law.
3. To analyze and evaluate the current legal issues and propose solutions.
4. To prepare them for taking up teaching as a career.
5. To contribute to the society through legal aid and awareness camps.
6. To inculcate Research ethics and also contribute to the holistic development of the students.

4) Programme Outcomes:

1. To demonstrate an understanding of the basic concepts, principles, doctrines and theories in their respective specializations.
2. To enhance their researching skills and aid them to contribute to academic research and publications.
3. To apply the skills of interpretation in advocacy and policy making.
4. To enhance their presentation and teaching abilities.

5) Programme Specific Outcomes:

1. To enable an understanding of the basic concepts and contemporary legal developments in the area of Constitutional and Administrative Law.
2. To enhance advocacy and teaching skills.
3. To assess and contribute to policy making/advocacy through fresh perspectives that arises out of the comparative study of the systems.
4. To develop a sharper academic acumen and will be able to contribute to academic research and publications

6) Definitions:

In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires –

- a. 'Departmental Committee' means the Committee constituted under the Statute.
- b. 'Academic Session' means four consecutive (two odd + two even) Semesters.
- c. 'Choice Based Credit System' (CBCS) provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses as offered by the University.
- d. 'Course' is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weightage. Courses define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures / tutorials / clinical work / field work / outreach activities / project work / vocational training / viva / seminars / term courses / assignments / presentations / self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
- e. 'Core course' means a course that the student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete to receive the Degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course. For this purpose, all courses other than Specialization / Choice Based Elective, are considered as Core courses.
- f. 'Credit Based Semester System' (CBSS) prescribes the requirement for awarding a degree certificate in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.
- g. 'Credit Point' is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
- h. 'Cumulative Grade Point Average' (CGPA) is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student in 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.
- i. 'Elective Course' means a course other than a core course. Elective course may be 'Generic Elective' focusing on disciplines which may add generic proficiency to students or 'Discipline Centric Elective' which enables students to achieve proficiency in a specialized legal discipline or 'Open Elective' which may be chosen from an unrelated discipline.
- j. 'Grade Point' is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a ten point scale.
- k. 'Letter Grade' is an index of the performance of students in a course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.

Grade	Grade Point	Marks Range		Remarks
		From	To	
O	10	90	100	Outstanding
A+	9	80	89.99	Excellent
A	8	70	79.99	Very Good
B+	7	65	69.99	Good
B	6	55	64.99	Above Average
C	5	50	54.99	Average
P	4	40.00	49.99	Pass
F	0	Below 40		Fail

- l. 'Programme' means the Master of Laws (LL.M.) programme conducted by the Kumaun University.

- m. 'Semester Grade Point Average' (SGPA) is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is the 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.
- n. "Semester" means 18 weeks of academic work following a six day week pattern. The odd semester commences in July and ends in December and the even semester commences in January and ends in June.
- o. 'Grade Card' based on grades earned shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. The grade card will display the details of courses studied (code, title, number of credits, grade secured) along with SGPA of that semester and CGPA.

7). Duration and Scheme:-

- a) The programme for the Master of Laws (LL.M.) Degree of the University is of two academic years consisting of four semesters. Each semester will comprise of six months out of which 18 weeks' duration classroom teaching, library work, tutorial ,clinical, seminars and research followed by End semester Examination conducted by the University.
- b) One credit is equivalent to one hour of teaching per week or two hours of practical work / field work per week.
- c) A student for every branch in LL.M. shall, in the course of four semesters undergo instruction in Six Core / Compulsory courses and at least Six Elective Major courses, which are optional leading to specialization in a discipline, apart from the Dissertation and Viva-Voce as per the curriculum. Students also undergo instruction in One Elective Open course provided by the University pool.

8). Eligibility: The candidate should have completed 5 years B.A.LL.B. / 3 years LL.B. (Bachelor in Law) and its equivalent degree. General candidates should have at least 50% marks in LL.B and for SC and ST 45%.

9). Admission: Admissions will be given as per the selection procedure in accordance with the conditions laid down by the Kumaun University, time to time. The reservation rules governing admission to 2 year LL.M. Programme made by the Government of Uttarakhand shall be followed in making admissions.

10). Instructions for the Students: The students seeking admission to Master of Law Programme is hereby informed that they are supposed to adhere to the following rules:

- a) A minimum of 75 % attendance for lectures / practical is the prerequisite for grant of Semester.
- b) The students are supposed to attend all the Assignment Activities, Workshops / Seminars / Training Programme / Symposia/ Study tour organized by the Department.
- c) The students may choose the optional groups from the list approved by the University, based on the availability of infrastructure, faculty and other facilities at the commencement of every academic year and intimate the same to the University.

11). Examination and Evaluation:

- a) Every core paper and major elective paper shall carry 100 marks out of which 70 marks are for written examination and 30 marks for internal assessment.
- b) Internal assessment shall be completed within the semester itself before submission of application for end semester examination. Supplementary chances will not be there for internal assessment. The 30marks under Internal Assessment shall be in the following proportion:

Particulars	Marks
Class Performance	5
Assignment and Presentation	15
Midterm test	10
Total	30

There shall be no Internal Assessment for Dissertation and Practical paper. Assessment of internal work will be conducted before conducting the End Semester Examination.

Assignments -Assignments in each subject shall be of **15 marks**

1. Students shall be required to actively participate in the class during the class hours. A maximum of five marks shall be awarded at the end of each semester in each course by the teacher concerned based on the degree and depth of participation in the class by the student during that semester.

2. The practical examination shall be held at the end of the third semester on Research Methodology II which consists of Research Methodology, Law Teaching and Clinical work. There shall be 20 marks each for doctrinal research and for non-doctrinal research, 20 marks for clinical work and 40 marks for law teaching. How the components of practical shall be evaluated is left to individual faculties of law. They can formulate their own models of assessment. However, for making the practical examination objective and meaningful, the following guidelines shall be adhered to.

A student has to secure a minimum of 50% marks of the practical examination but he has to attend Unit I, Unit II, Unit III and Unit IV of Research Methodology II for a pass. A student who fails to secure the minimum marks in the practical examination will have to repeat.

3. Dissertation on a topic based on the optional, carrying 200 marks. Dissertation Paper will be evaluated by one external examiner only.

4. For End Semester Examinations in core paper and major elective paper, the question paper carrying 70marks consists of two parts. The examination pattern shall be as follows:-

Examination Pattern

Part	Type	No of Questions	Questions to be attempted	Marks Per Questions	Total Marks
A	Short Questions	10	5	6	30
B	Long Questions	4	2	20	40
Grand Total					70

5. While marks are given for all internal and end semester examinations for a maximum mark of 100each, they will be converted into grades by the University.

6. Semester end grade sheets will have only grades (SGPA) & final grade sheets and transcripts shall have grade points average (CGPA).

7. **The system of evaluation will be as follows:** Each internal assessment and end semester Examination will be evaluated in terms of marks. The marks for internal assessment and End semester Examination will be added together and then converted into a grade and later a grade point average.

8. **Semester Pass:** The Pass marks for each course (paper) in Internal as well as external shall be 40%. And The Pass aggregate marks in each semester shall be 50%.

9. **Course Back:** A candidate shall have to pass a minimum three courses (papers) per semester to get promoted to the next semester.

12. **Semester Back:** A candidate shall have to repeat a whole semester if he/she fails in more than two courses (papers) and shall have to reappear as ex-student in all the prescribed papers of that semester. In the aforesaid case, the candidate will not be promoted to the next semester.

13. A student shall be allowed a maximum period of **four consecutive years** to complete the LL.M. 2-years Programme of the University.

**Distribution of Courses
(Optional / Specialization)**

**Group C – CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY
SEMESTER I**

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	ESE	TOTAL
101C	Judicial Process	6	30	70	100
102C	Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges	6	30	70	100
103E(Gr. C)	Criminology And Criminal Justice Administration	4	30	70	100
104E(Gr. C)	Criminology : Theories & Principles	4	30	70	100
*105OCE	Value Education and Human Rights	4	30	70	100

•This open choice elective paper is for the students of other disciplines of the University.

SEMESTER II

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS		
			IA	ESE	TOTAL
201C	Law and Social Transformation in India	6	30	70	100
202C	Research Methodology I	6	30	70	100
203E(Gr-C)	Police Law And Administration	4	30	70	100
204E(Gr-C)	Penology And Victimology	4	30	70	100
205E	Applied Legal Studies	4	30	70	100

SEMESTER III

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS		
			IA	ESE	TOTAL
301C	Legal Theory	6	30	70	100
302C	Research Methodology II (PRACTICAL)	6	20+20+20+40		100
303E(Gr-C)	Law Of Crimes	4	30	70	100
304E(Gr-C)	Privileged Class Deviance	4	30	70	100

SEMESTER IV

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS		
			IA	ESE	TOTAL
401C	Dissertation	12	150+50		200

C – Core Paper

E – Elective Paper

OCE- Open Choice Elective

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 101C
COURSE TITLE: JUDICIAL PROCESS
CREDIT: 6, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives:

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum.

- a) The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- b) It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.
- c) This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.
- d) Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.

This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Learning Outcomes:

The course will help the learners to understand the intricacies of judicial process and growth of law through the judgments. It will sharpen the logic and enable the learners to evaluate the impact of the judgments on impact constituencies.

UNIT I: Nature of Judicial process and its role in constitutional adjudication 15 Hours

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
Judicial process and creativity in law–common law model–legal reasoning and the growth of law–change and stability
The tools and techniques of judicial review and judicial creativity
Analysis of the doctrine of Stare Decisis in India

UNIT II: Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudication 15 Hours

Notions of Judicial Review
Is Judicial Review the same as Judicial Activism?
Judicial Activism and Judicial Self Restraint
Problem of Accountability in judicial law–making

UNIT III: Judicial Process in India 15 Hours

The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and on the notion of Judicial review
The “Independence” of Judiciary and ‘Political’ nature of Judicial Process
Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court; the new dimensions
Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism–Scope and Limits

UNIT IV: Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments 15 Hours

Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure
Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure
The Recent Developments: The “essence of rights” test and “rights test” to determine
Basic Structure
Basic Structure and Constitutionalism

Suggested Readings:

1. Cordozo ‘The Nature of Judicial Process (1995). Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
2. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law Ch.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. J. Stone , Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985), Butterworths. (With effect from the Academic Session 2009-2010)
4. J. Stone. Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning (1999), Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
5. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics. (1980) , Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
6. Rajeev Dhavan. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi – Bombay.
7. Virendra Kumar, Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Doctrine of Constitutionally controlled Governance, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365- 395, (2007).
8. A. S. Anand, Judicial Review – Judicial Activism–Need for Caution, Journal of Indian Law Institute P. 149 (2000).
9. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to Judge the Judges” 25 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, P. 211 (1983).
10. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
11. S.P.Sathe, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford New Delhi. (2002)
12. Amarty Sen, ‘Idea of Justice’

SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE: 102C

COURSE TITLE: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

CREDIT: 6, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives

The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. The objective of study of this particular course is:

- a) Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes.
- b) The Post Graduate students in law, who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialization.

Learning Outcomes

After thorough study of this subject, the learners will be able to understand the various provisions of the constitution, which will be helpful for the learners in various competitive examinations and academics/UGC-NET.

UNIT I	Federalism	15 Hours
	Creation of new states The inter-state disputes on resources Center's responsibility and internal disturbance within States Federal comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State Special status of certain States, Areas, Scheduled Area	
UNIT II:	State: Right to equality	15 Hours
	Definition of state, Need for Widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization, privatization and its impact on affirmative Action Relating to quality.	
UNIT III:	Emerging regime of new rights and remedies	15 Hours
	Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights, Compensation jurisprudence, Right to education, Commercialization of Education and its impact, Brain drain by foreign education market, Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control.	
UNIT IV:	Separation of Powers: stresses and strain	15 Hours
	Judicial activism and judicial restraint, PIL, Judicial Independence, Appointment, transfer and removal of judges, accountability: executive and judiciary, Tribunals.	

Suggested Readings

- 1) M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis
- 2) H.M. Seervai – *Constitutional Law of India*, Universal Law Publishing (LexisNexis)
- 3) D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, LexisNexis
- 4) V.N. Shukla (revised by M.P. Singh) – *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company
- 5) Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press
- 6) S.P. Sathe – *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*, Oxford University Press
- 7) Upendra Baxi – *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press
- 8) R. Dhavan – *Litigation Explosion in India*, N.M. Tripathi

SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE: 103E (Gr. -C)

COURSE TITLE: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives

The aim of the Course is to impart knowledge and develop skills relating to application of criminological and penological thoughts in the administration of criminal justice system.

Learning Outcomes

Over the course, students receive in-depth training in the theoretical and empirical foundations of criminology, the workings of the criminal justice system, and the enforcement of criminal sanctions. Students will critically apply fundamental criminology and criminal justice principles to situations related to crime, criminal justice, and related areas of practice.

UNIT - I

10 Hours

- i. Foundations of Criminology,
- ii. Psychological Basis of Criminology,
- iii. Penology - Conceptual Background,
- iv. theories of Punishment.

UNIT - II

10 Hours

- i. Criminal Justice system in India,
- ii. Juvenile Delinquency,
- iii. Constitutional validity of capital punishment.

UNIT - III

10 Hours

- i. Victimology and Victim Justice,
- ii. Penology and Corrections,
- iii. Criminal Procedure and Evidence,
- iv. Correctional and Rehabilitation Psychology.

UNIT - IV

10 Hours

- i. Police Administration and Crime Prevention,
- ii. Psychology of Crime.

Suggested Readings:

1. Paranjape, N.V. 2005. Criminology & Penology, Central Law Publications.
2. Rani Dhavan Shankardass, 2000, Punishment and the Prison - Indian and International Perspectives, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
3. Chakrabarti, N K, 1999, Institutional Corrections, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
4. Vadakumehery, James Crime Police and Correction, 1998, APH Publishing Co. New Delhi.
5. Dev, R, Criminal Justice, 1998, the law Book Company Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad
6. Singh, Mahendra P, Crime Redemption of Criminals, Probation of offenders, 1987, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.

SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE: 104E (Gr.-C)

COURSE TITLE: CRIMINOLOGY : THEORIES & PRINCIPLES

CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT - I

10 Hours

- i. Criminology: Definition, Nature and Scope,
- ii. Methods of Studying, Importance and Classification of Crime Criminal Behaviour: Explanations;
- iii. Psychological Theories: Alcoholisms and Drugs;
- iv. Crime and Social Processes: Economic Motivation, Socio-cultural Movements, Crime and Community, Female Offender, Influence of Mass-Media;

UNIT - II

10 Hours

- i. Schools of Criminological Thought (Factors in Causation of Criminal Behaviour):
- ii. Schools of Criminology: The Pre-Classical School; The Classical School; Neo-Classical School; Positivist Approach;
- iii. Radical Positivism and Liberal Positivism: Cesare Lombroso; Enrico Ferri; Raffaele Garofalo; Gabriel Tarde

UNIT - III

10 Hours

- i. Criminal Justice System (CJS): Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance; Legislative Process and CJS; Functionaries of CJS: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prison;
- ii. Control of Crime: Police and Law Courts: Prison System-Re-socialization of the Offender, Rehabilitation of Discharged Prisoners in the Administration of Criminal Justice, Prevention of Crime Delinquency.

UNIT – IV

10 Hours

- i. Notions of "force", "coercion", "violence"
- ii. Distinction: "Symbolic violence", "Institutionalized violence", "Structural violence"
- iii. Legal order as a coercive normative order.
- iv. "Collective political violence" and legal order.
- v. Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression"

Suggested Readings

1. Qadri, and Ahmed Siddique, Criminology - Problems and Perspectives, Eastern BookCo.,
2. Pananjpe, N.V. Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, 2005.
3. K.D.Gour, Criminal Law and Criminology, Deep & Deep Publications, India, 2003.
4. Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology, Universal Publication, (2001-Indian reprint)
5. K.N. Pillai, Chandrasekharan, General Principles of Criminal Law, Eastern Book Co.,2005.
6. Shukla Girjesh, Criminology, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2013.

SEMESTER I

COURSE CODE: 105 OCE

COURSE TITLE: VALUE EDUCATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

CREDIT: 4, MARKS :100 (IA – 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives

To understand and analyze the growth and development of Human Rights Law. To evaluate the developments of Human Rights. To understand the regulation of human rights under the International law and the international and the regional protection of human rights. To analyze the international protection of human rights by United Nations and different bodies working under its aegis for protection and enforcement of human rights internationally. To understand the legal regime of protection and enforcement of human rights under various International human rights treaties. To understand the legal regime for protection and enforcement of human rights at the regional level. To understand the relation between international human rights law, and humanitarian law.

Learning Outcome

At the completion of course the students shall have skills of understanding difficult and important issues of human rights concern. They shall be able to carry out researches upon these issues and write scholarly works in this area of great significance. The students shall have capacity of communication with others on human rights matters and shall be able to make presentations before the wider audience to put their views forward. The students having studied Human Rights can seek jobs in the academia, government sector, international organizations, embassies, consulates, foreign universities and institutions and can carry out practice of international institutional and human rights law besides many others.

UNIT I:	Concept and nature of Value Education	10 Hours
	Need and importance of Value Education in contemporary social context Concept of human value with special reference to Indian tradition and culture Different types and components of value education	
UNIT II:	Moral education vis-à-vis religious education	10 Hours
	Moral judgment and moral action Concept of moral development of child Approaches of moral development: Social theory approach and cognitive development approach.	
UNIT III:	Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights	10 Hours
	Human Rights violations – National Integration – Peace and non-violence	

Dr. A P J Kalam's ten points for enlightened citizenship
Social Values and Welfare of the citizen
The role of media in value building

UNIT IV: Environment and Ecological balance

10 Hours

Constitutional or national values - Democracy, socialism, secularism, equality, justice, liberty, freedom and fraternity and different social values.

Suggested Readings

1. Allport, G.W., Vernon, P.E., and Lindzey, G. (1970) *study of values*, Busto: Houghton Mifflin.
2. Central Board of Secondary Education (1997), *Value Education: A Handbook for Teachers*, Delhi: Central Board of Secondary Education.
3. Delors, J. (1996), *Learning: The Treasure within-* Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, Paris: UNESCO.
4. Karan Singh (1996) *Education for global society*, in Delors, J., *Learning: The Treasure Within*, Paris: UNESCO.
5. Kohlberg, L. (1964), *Development of moral character and ideology*, in M.K.
6. Hoffman and L.W. Hoffman (eds) *Review of Child Development Research*, Vol.1, New York: Russell Sage.
7. Kohlberg, L. (1969), *Stage and sequence*, in D.A. Goslin (ed) *Handbook of Socialization Theory and Research*, Chicago: Rand Mc Nally.
8. Morris, Charles W. (1956). *Varieties of Human Values*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
9. Piaget, J. (1960). *The Moral Judgment of the Child*. New York: Free Press
10. Shukla, R.P.(2005). *Value Education and Human Rights*. Sarup & Sons, New Delhi
11. *Value Education*. Manish Prakashan , Plat No. 26, Rohit Nagar Colony, Baranasi Hindu University , Varanasi.
12. M.G.Chitakra: *Education and Human Values*, A.P.H.Publishing Corporation, New Delhi-12, 2003
13. Bandiste, D.D.: *Humanist Values: A Source Book*, B.R.Publishing Corporation, Delhi, 1999
14. Ruhela, S.P. : *Human Values and education*, Sterling Publications, New Delhi, 1986
15. Kaul, G.N.: *Values and Education in Independent Indian*, Associated Publishers, Mumbai, 1975
16. NCERT, *Education in Values*, New Delhi, 1992
17. Swami Budhananda (1983) *How to Build Character A Primer* : Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math,
18. *A Cultural Heritage of India (4 Vols.)*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. (Selected Chapters only)
19. *For Life, For the future : Reserves and Remains* – UNESCO Publication
20. *Values*, A Vedanta Kesari Presentation, Sri Ramakrishna Math, Chennai, 1996
21. Swami Vivekananda, *Youth and Modern India*, Ramakrishna Mission, Chennai
Swami Vivekananda, *Call to the Youth for Nation Building*, Advaita Ashrama, Calcutt

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 201C
COURSE TITLE: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA
CREDIT: 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with

(a) Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and

(b) A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.

The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society

Learning Outcomes:

After Completion of the course learners will be able to understand the different contemporary social issues and the role of law which it has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

UNIT I: Law and Social Change

15 Hours

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

UNIT II: Community, Religion and the law

15 Hours

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

UNIT III: Women, Children and the law

15 Hours

Crimes against women, Gender injustice and its various forms Women's commission, Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions, child labor, Adoption and related problems, Children and education.

UNIT IV: Modernization and the law

15 Hours

Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Democratic decentralization and local self government, Modernization of social institutions through law

Alternative approaches to law

The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya – Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave ; Jayaprakash Narayan, Grama nyayalayas

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.Buxi (ed), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi , Bombay
5. Manushi , A journal About of Women and Society
6. Duncan Derrret , The State, Religion and Law in India (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. H.M.Seervai , Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi
8. D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice–Hall of India (P) Ltd.,New Delhi
9. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
10. Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
11. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988)
12. J.B.Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Government of India
13. M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay
14. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India (1999), Oxford

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 202C
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I
CREDIT: 6, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT I :	Introduction Significance of Research Meaning and concept of research Scientific Methods & Legal Research The science of research and scientific methodology (Theory, facts, definition and concepts, variables etc. i.e. characteristics of scientific methodology) Socio-legal research and legal research models Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research What is research problem? Formulation of research problem	15 Hours
UNIT II :	Research Design and its components Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources Major steps of preparation of research design Research tools Observation, Interview, Questionnaire (Utility and limitations and methods of using these tools)	15 Hours
UNIT III :	Research Techniques Use of case studies and surveys Sampling techniques: i.Design of sample ii.Its uses and advantages in research. iii.Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random. iv.Non-random sampling, haphazard, availability and purposive etc. Scaling Techniques: Types, utility, modus operandi - Elementary Statistics, design & stages in statistical investigation and interpretation and Preparing Diagrams & graphs Content analysis	15 Hours
UNIT IV :	Data Processing Data Collection, Data processing and analysis and interpretation of data Socio-metrics and Jurimetrics Inductions and deductions Computerized research A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and west law coding Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research	15 Hours

Suggested Readings

1. Wilkinson – Bhandarkar –Research Methodology.
2. Young, Pauline V. –Scientific Social Survey and Research.

3. Berelson B : Content Analysis in Communication Research.
4. Jain S. N. : Legal Research and Methodology.
5. Earl Babi – Research Methodology.
6. Good & Halt : Research Methodology (And relevant Websites)

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 203E (Gr -C)
COURSE TITLE: POLICE LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

CREDIT : 4, MARKS : 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT - I Preventive Detention Acts 10 Hours

- i. MISA
- ii. NSA
- iii. COFEPOSA
- iv. TADA
- v. POTA

UNIT - II Violence against the Scheduled Castes 10 Hours

- i. Notion of Atrocities
- ii. Incidence of Atrocities
- iii. Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities
- iv. Violence against Women.

UNIT - III Communal Violence 10 Hours

- i. Incidence and courses of "communal" violence
- ii. Findings of various commissions of enquiry
- iii. The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence
- iv. Operation of criminal justice system in relation to communal violence.

UNIT – IV Contemporary issues and challenges in policing 10 Hours

- i. Contemporary issues in policing
- ii. Crimes against Children and Weaker Sections of the society
- iii. Role of police , Police Act of 1861 – Recent State Enactment (The Uttarakhand Police Act, 2007);
- iv. Gender sensitization: Women police and their role in police work; Sexual Harassment at work place

Suggested Readings

1. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, Vikas Publishing House, NewDelhi,(1982)
2. Upendra Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty: Essays, 1988
3. Glanville Williams – Textbook of criminal law
4. Russel on Crime
5. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law: Cases and Materials (1999), Butterworths (India).

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 204E (Gr - C)
COURSE TITLE: PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY
CREDIT: 4, MARKS : 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT – I

10 Hours

- i. Penology: Definition, Nature and Scope of Penology
- ii. Crime Control Mechanism: Police; Court; Public Prosecutor; Jail Administration; Open Prison; Theories of Crime Causation; Differential Association
- iii. Theory of Crime: Biological, Environmental, Socio–Economic and Psychological Factors affecting Crime

UNIT – II

10 Hours

- i. Different Kinds of Criminals
- ii. Different types of Crimes – Impact of Religion, Political Parties, Media, Family etc. on Crime; Recidivism
- iii. Capital Punishment: Constitutionality, Problems related to Capital Punishment, Judicial attitude in India towards Capital punishment; Relevant Case Laws and Law Reforms Proposals

UNIT – III

10 Hours

- i. Victimology: Definition, Nature and Scope; Victim, Meaning and Kinds; Impact of Victimization: Physical, Economic and Psychological; Double / Secondary Victimization
- ii. Concept; Constituent Elements of Crime and Victimology; Nature and Scope of Victimology
- iii. Development of Victimology, Status of Victim in Criminal Justice System
- iv. Rights of Victim: Compensation to Victim of Crime; Statutory Provisions; Role of Judiciary; Rehabilitation of Victims of Crime

UNIT – IV

- i. Punishment and Sentencing: Types of Punishment; Theories of Punishment: Retribution; Deterrence; Preventive; Prohibitory; Reformatory; Expiatory; Utilitarian
- ii. Alternatives to Punishment Sentencing Policy; Remission; Commutation; Pardoning
- iii. Access to Justice: Compensation to Victims of Crime; Rights of Victims During Trial; Legal Assistance to the Victims; Role of Victim at time of Granting Bail

- iv. Right of Victim to Appeal Malimath Committee Recommendations; Justice J.S. Verma Committee Report; Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013 (Major Highlights); Victim Assistance Program

Suggested Readings

1. Daigle, E. Leah, Victimology, Safe Publication, 1sted. 2013.
2. Gaur, K.D., Criminal Law and Criminology, Deep & Deep Publications, India,2003.
3. Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology, Universal Publication, (2001-Indian reprint) Paranjape, N.V. Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, 2005.
4. Paranjape, Criminology, Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publication,16th Ed. 2014.
5. Pillai, K.N. Chandrasekharan, General Principles of Criminal Law, Eastern BookCo., 2005.

SEMESTER II

COURSE CODE: 205 E

COURSE TITLE: APPLIED LEGAL STUDIES

CREDIT: 4, MARK: 100 (IA- 30, ESE-70)

Course Objectives

This subject based on UGC-NET examination and it contains four papers named Criminal Law, Family law, law of torts and consumer protection Act. Through this subject, the learners will aware about the provisions of concern papers, recent Judgments and amendment.

Learning Outcomes

After thorough study of this subject, the learners will able to gain proper understanding of paper and clear their UGC-NET examination.

Unit-I International Law

10 Hours

Nature of International Law and its sources
Concept of sovereignty and its relevance today
Recognition of State and Governments
Extradition, Asylum, Nationality and Status of Refugees
International Court of Justice
UNO and its organs
Global Trade Regime under International Law

Unit-II Family Law

10 Hours

Concepts in Family Law
Sources of Family Law in India
Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage
Matrimonial Remedies Guardianship
Adoption, Maintenance and CARA Guidelines
Uniform Civil Code

Unit-III Law of Torts

10 Hours

Foundation of Tortious Liability
General Defenses to an action of Tort
Strict Liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability
Remoteness of Damages
Contributory Negligence
Defamation

Unit-IV Law of Contracts

10 Hours

General Principles
Essentials of a valid contract
Offer, acceptance and consideration
Capacity to Contract: Minor's contract
Elements vitiating contract: Mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy, coercion, undue influence, frustration of contract
Remedies for breach of contract: Damages

Suggested Readings:

1. Joshi K.C. 3rd (ed.) (2016), International Law and Human Rights, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
2. Malik's P. L. Handbook of Labor and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
3. Mishra S.N., 28th (ed.) (2016), Labor and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
4. Ahuja V.K., Public International Law, 1st (ed.) (2016), Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
5. Bangia, R.K., (2013), Law of Torts With Consumer Protection Act, ALA. Delhi. 7. Diwan Paras,
6. Peeyushi Diwan (2013), Modern Hindu Law: Codified and Uncodified, Allahabad Law Agency.
7. Diwan Paras, (2016), Muslim Law in Modern India, Allahabad Law Agency.
8. Mulla, (2016), Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
9. Singh, Avtar (2013), Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
10. Markande, P. C., (2010), The Law of Partnership in India. Lexis-Nexis, Delhi

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 301C
COURSE TITLE : LEGAL THEORY
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

Course Objectives

The aim of the course is to make the learners aware about the meaning, definition and origin of law, its relevance to various socio-political and other factors. The course is useful for the learners in understanding the relevance of law, legal principles and legal concepts in day to day activities and its functional aspects. Method of discussion would be based on lecture method, Discussion on Case Studies and Articles available on online databases subscribed by the University.

Learning Outcomes

The course will help the learners to understand the base of law. It will develop the critical outlook of learners towards meaning, relevance and functioning of law.

Unit-I Meaning and Nature of Jurisprudence **15 Hours**

Meaning, Definition and Nature of Jurisprudence

Sources of Law

Judicial Process: Application of Doctrine of Precedent

Natural Law Theories

Unit-II Social Contract Theory **15 Hours**

Theories of Social Contract

Analytical Positivism including Hart Fuller Debate

Pure Theory of Law

Law and Morality

Unit-III Schools of Thought **15 Hours**

Sociological School of Law

Realist School of Jurisprudence

Historical and Anthropological Jurisprudence

Theories of Punishment

Judicial Contribution in bringing Social Changes and Legal Pluralism

Unit-IV Legal Concepts **15 Hours**

Rights and Duty

Meaning and Definition of Right,

Relationship between Rights and Duties,

Kinds of Rights

Concept of Possession: Why Law protects possession,

Meaning and Definition of Possession,

Kinds of possession

Ownership: Meaning and Definition of Ownership,

Kinds of Ownership,

Modes of Acquisition of Ownership

Person: Meaning and Definitions of Person,

Theories of Personality,

Kinds of Person

Status of unborn person, dead man, idol, mosque and so on

Suggested Readings

1. Bowett, D. W. (1982), Law of International Institutions, Oxford University Press, USA.
2. Boderheimer, (1996), Jurisprudence-The Philosophy & Method of Law, Universal, Delhi.
3. Dias R.W.M., (1994), Jurisprudence Indian Reprint-Adithya Books, Delhi.
4. Fitzgerald, (1999), Salmond on Jurisprudence Tripathi, Bombay.
5. Dhyani S.N., (1985) Jurisprudence-A Study of Indian Legal Theory, CLP, All.

SEMESTER III

COURSE CODE : 302C

COURSE TITLE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II (PRACTICAL)

CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 100)

UNIT I : Doctrinal research (20 marks)

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The assignment shall be evaluated internally by a designated faculty member who is engaging LL.M. Classes regularly.

UNIT II : Non-Doctrinal research (20 marks)

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed internally by a designated faculty member who is engaging LL.M. Classes regularly.

UNIT III : Clinical work (20 marks)

The method is that the Legal Aid Clinic of the Department of Law can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labor disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. The initiative and potential of the student and the actual submission of report turned out by him/her shall be assessed by the team of senior faculty who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly. Focus, priority and weightage shall be for the research being done by the students in the above areas.

UNIT IV : Law Teaching (40 marks)

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes.

The students may be asked to teach the LL.M Semester I students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In law teaching practical, the LL.M students are to be evaluated internally. The average marks shall be reckoned. Internal evaluation shall be by a group of senior faculty who are regularly engaged in handling LL.M. classes

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 303E (Gr – C)
COURSE TITLE: LAW OF CRIMES
CREDIT : 4, MARKS : 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT – I	10 Hours
i. Introduction to Substantive Criminal Law ii. Extent and operation of the BNS iii. Definition of Crime iv. Fundamental elements of crime v. Stages in commission of a crime vi. Intention, Preparation, Attempt vii. General Explanations and Exceptions viii. Abetment	
Unit – II	10 Hours
i. Offences affecting the Human body ii. Offences affecting life, causing miscarriage, or injuries to unborn children iii. Offences of hurt, of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement iv. Offences of criminal force and Assault v. offences of kidnapping and Abduction	
UNIT – III	10 Hours
i. Offences against Women ii. Obscene acts and songs iii. Outraging the modesty of women iv. Rape v. Cruelty by husband or relatives of husband vi. Offences relating to marriage	
UNIT – IV	10 Hours
i. Offences against Property & Offence of Defamation ii. Theft, Extortion, robbery and dacoity iii. Criminal Misappropriation and Criminal Breach of Trust iv. Cheating v. Mischief vi. Criminal trespass vii. Defamation	

Suggested Readings

1. T.Bhattacharya- The Indian Penal Code
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Penal Code H.S. Gaur – Penal Law of India
3. Glanville Williams – Textbook of Criminal Law
4. Russel on Crime
5. K.D. Gaur, Criminal Law: Cases and Materials (1999), Butterworths (India)
6. Kenny’s Outlines of Criminal Law
7. Hall’s Principles of Criminal Law
8. H.C. Gour’s Indian Penal Code

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 304E (Gr. -C)
COURSE TITLE: PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100 (IA- 30, ESE- 70)

UNIT - I

10 Hours

- i. Introduction Conception of white color crimes,
- ii. Indian approaches to Socio-economic offences,
- iii. Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understand Indian development.

UNIT - II

10 Hours

- i. Official Deviance Conception of official deviance - permissible limit of discretionary powers Commissions on official deviance.
- ii. The Chambal valley dacoit - Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission – in 1959 and 1971,
- iii. The Chagla Commission Report in LIC -Mundhra Affair,
- iv. The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon,
- v. The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs,
- vi. The Maruti Commission Report,
- vii. TheIbakkar - Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax)

UNIT - III

10 Hours

- i. Police deviance Police Atrocities:
- ii. Encounter killing and the plea of superior's orders,
- iii. Structure of legal restraint on police power in India,
- iv. Unconstitutionality of 'Third Degree' method and use of fatal force by Police.

UNIT - IV

10 Hours

- i. Professional deviance
- ii. Unethical practices by the Lawyers, Doctors, & Media Persons.
- iii. Unethical practices by the Unethical practices by the Response of Indian Legal order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes
- iv. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947,
- v. Vigilance Commission,
- vi. Commission of Enquiry

Suggested Readings

1. Kaplan, Howard B —Patterns of Juvenile Delinquencyll (Sage Pub., Beverly Hills, 1984).
2. United Nations Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders,1985.
3. H S Becker Outsiders: The Studies in Sociology of Deviance, 1966.
4. B.B. Pande, "The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The OtherSide ofDevelopment 136 (K.S. Shukla ed.) 1987;

