

## LL.M. (CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)

Name of Program	<b>Masters in Law (CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)</b>
Duration	2 years Total Semesters: 4
Eligibility Criteria	Bachelors in Law (LL.B.)
Objective of program	The main objective of the program is to glean advanced knowledge in this discipline thereby generating employment in the field of academics as well as career advancement in corporate sector along with nurturing research skills in the student.
Program Outcome	<p><b>PO1: In-depth Learning:</b> To develop conceptual and procedural in-depth knowledge of Law.</p> <p><b>PO2: Specialized Knowledge:</b> To explore and apply the legal knowledge of Criminal Laws</p> <p><b>PO3: Research Aptitude:</b> To inculcate research aptitude providing theoretical knowledge of legal research methodology and practical exposure by dissertation.</p> <p><b>PO4: Legal Education:</b> To provide platform to become academicians in the field of Criminal Law.</p> <p><b>PO5: Critical Thinking:</b> To enable the learner to translate ideas into words, and words into practical solutions, which is reflective of their critical thinking and thereby enabling him/her for higher research degree with clarity of purpose.</p>
Program Specific outcome	<p><b>PSO1:</b> To familiarize the learner with the basic principles governing the Criminal Law.</p> <p><b>PSO2:</b> To understand the basic conceptual framework on the theories of crime, criminal and criminal law including the criminal justice system.</p> <p><b>PSO3:</b> To evaluate the emerging trends adopted by the criminal justice system in combating the new age crimes.</p> <p><b>PSO4:</b> Learn the art of doing doctrinal and empirical research that covers knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research.</p> <p><b>PSO5:</b> Students are equipped with knowledge of teaching methods enabling them to enter in teaching profession.</p>

Mapping between PO's and PSO's		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	PO1					
	PO2					
	PO3					
	PO4					
	PO5					
Medium of Instruction	English & Gujarati					

Semester 1								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
1805090101010001	Constitutional Law - I	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1805090101020001	The Concept of Law	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1805090101030001	General Principles of Criminal Law	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
180590101040001	Principles of Criminology	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
180509010150001	Principles of Law of Evidence	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
180509010160001	Comparative Criminal Procedure	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: 1805090101010001: Constitutional Law - I**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101010001
<b>Course Title</b>	Constitutional Law – I
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	To familiarize students with the framing of the Constitution, working and functioning of drafting committee
<b>Course Objective</b>	To understand the core principles embodied in the Constitution of India
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<b>CO1</b> To enable the students to understand the importance of constitution <b>CO2</b> To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary

	<p><b>CO3</b> To understand the philosophy of fundamental rights and duties</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Know about the enforcement remedies available under the Constitution of India and about access to justice through Public Interest Litigation</p> <p><b>CO5</b> To able to eluate preamble, fundamental rights and duties, panchayat, National commission for Schedule caste, Schedule tribe, Election commission.</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Understand the meaning, nature and concept of federalism, its essential features and be able to familiarize with the Indian federal structure and its status quo in the contemporary era.</p>																																										
<p><b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="732 667 1341 936"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5						CO6					
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<p><b>Course Content</b></p>	<p><b>1. Equality and Social justice</b></p> <p>1.1 Equality before law and equal protection of law-meaning-constitutional provisions - total conspectus.</p> <p>1.2 Classification for differential treatment - constitutional validity</p> <p>1.3 Gender justice and empowerment of women</p> <p>1.4 Administrative discretion and equality</p> <p>1.5 Compensatory discrimination : justice to weaker sections of the society : SC/ST/OBC</p> <p>1.6 Strategies for ameliorative justice</p> <p>1.7 Equality and private discrimination</p> <p>1.8 Equality and protective discrimination</p> <p>1.9 Right to Equality : privatization and its impact of affirmative action</p> <p><b>2. Freedoms and Social Control</b></p> <p>2.1 Freedom of Speech and expression : right to information</p> <p>2.2 Freedom of Press and Media and challenges of new scientific developments</p> <p>2.3 Citizen's liberties and restraints, their validity</p> <p>2.4 Property and Social Control</p> <p>2.4.1 1950 to 1978</p> <p>2.4.2 After 1978</p>																																										

	<p>2.4.3 from fundamental right to constitutional right</p> <p>2.5 Right to strike, hartal and bandh</p> <p><b>3. Personal liberty</b></p> <p>3.1 Rights of accused: double jeopardy, self-incrimination, retroactive punishment</p> <p>3.2 Right to life and personal liberty : meaning, scope and limitations</p> <p>3.3 Procedure established by law and due process</p> <p>3.4 Preventive Detention - Constitutional Policy and Constitutional safeguards.</p> <p>3.5 Right to education: Primary education and higher education.</p> <p><b>4. Secularism and Freedom of Religion</b></p> <p>4.1 Concept of Secularism and Constitutional Provisions : Historical perspective of Indian secularism</p> <p>4.2 Non-discriminatory State</p> <p>4.3 Freedom of Religion : Scope and limits of freedoms</p> <p>4.4 Religion and State in India : State control and non-interference with religion</p> <p>4.5 Minority rights : Scope and meaning of minority – minority rights to educational institutions</p> <p><b>5. Fundamental rights and Directive principles</b></p> <p>5.1 Fundamental rights and directive principles - judicial balancing</p> <p>5.2 Directive Principles : Directions of social change</p> <p>5.3 Judicial policy towards Directive Principles</p> <p>5.4 What is State? Meaning, Scope and expansion - need to widen definition in wake of liberalization.</p> <p>5.5 What is law? Meaning, Scope and expansion.</p> <p>5.6 Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental rights</p> <p>5.7 Emerging of new rights and compensation jurisprudence.</p> <p><b>6. Fundamental Duties</b></p> <p>6.1 The need and status in constitutional setup</p> <p>6.2 The relationships of the fundamental duties with fundamental rights and directive principles.</p>
<b>Reference Books</b>	<p>– Granville Austine: <b><u>History of Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience</u></b> (2000) Oxford: The Indian</p>

	<p>Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (1999) Oxford <b><u>Corner Stone of a nation</u></b> (1972).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.D. Basu, <b><u>Constitutional Law of India</u></b>: Prentice Hall of India.</li> <li>- Rajeev Bhargava, <b><u>Secularism and Its Critics</u></b> (2009) Oxford.</li> <li>- Constituent Assembly Debates Vol.1 to 12</li> <li>- Reajeev Bhargava, <b><u>Politics and Ethics of Indian Constitution</u></b>, Oxford.</li> <li>- H.M. Seervai : <b><u>Constitution of India</u></b> : Vol. 1 to 3, Tripathi</li> <li>- M.P. Singh (ed) <b><u>V.N. Shukla's : Constitutional Law of India</u></b> (2008) Oxford</li> <li>- T.K. Tope's : <b><u>Constitutional Law of India</u></b></li> <li>- Marc Gallenter: <b><u>Competing Equalities - Law and Backward Classes in India</u></b> (1984) Oxford.</li> <li>- B. Sivaramayya, <b><u>Inequalities and the Law</u></b> (1984). Eastern.</li> <li>- M.P. Jain, <b><u>Indian Constitutional Law</u></b>, Vol. I &amp; II (2010) Lexis Nexis</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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**Course: 1805090101020001: The Concept of Law**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101020001
<b>Course Title</b>	The Concept of Law
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The course aims at understanding the various jurisprudential theories and concepts, basics of law and also to hone their soft skills in order to enhance their capacities to build a strong foundation for the study of Master of Law course.
<b>Course Objective</b>	The object of this course is to study the theory of law and its fundamental principles and concepts. It provides clear understanding about the nature of law and basic functions of

	law, the relationship between law and Justice, and law and morals etc.																								
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> A basic grounding in the central themes of the legal philosophies which involves examining the major schools of legal theory.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> The course offers students an opportunity to introspect carefully about the values that ought to underpin a country's legal system</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Competency gained introducing students to core legal debates that have preoccupied legal philosophers from the early days of civilization to modern times.</p>																								
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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Natural Law</b></p> <p>1.1 What is Natural Law? Natural Law and search of absolute values</p> <p>1.2 Greek origins and Jus Gentium</p> <p>1.3 Medieval period</p> <p>1.4 Renaissance, Reformation and counter reformation</p> <p>1.5 Grotius and International Law</p> <p>1.6 Natural Law &amp; Social Contract</p> <p>1.7 Kant and Human Freedom</p> <p>1.8 The Meaning and Development of Natural Law in Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century</p> <p>1.9 Fuller and Morality of law</p> <p>1.10 Hart on Natural Law</p> <p>1.11 Finnis and Restatement of Natural Law</p> <p>1.12 Indian concept and perception of Natural law</p> <p><b>2. Classical Legal Positivism</b></p> <p>2.1 What is legal positivism</p> <p>2.2 Jeremy Bentham and Utilitarians</p> <p>2.2.1 Bentham's "of Laws in General"</p> <p>2.3 John Austin</p> <p>2.4 Bentham and Austin compared</p> <p>2.5 Classical Legal Positivism and Indian Legal System</p> <p><b>3. Modern Legal Positivism</b></p>																								

- 3.1 HLA and the Concept of Law
- 3.2 Hans Kelsen and the Pure Theory of Law
- 3.3 Modern Trends in Analytical and Normative Legal Theory
- 3.4 John Rawls and Distributive Justice
- 3.5 Robert Nozick and the Minimal State
- 3.6 Josepn Raz and the 'Source' thesis

#### **4. Law and Social Theory**

- 4.1 What is sociological jurisprudence and sociology of law?
- 4.2 Rescoe Pound and Social Engineering
- 4.3 August Comte and Sociology
- 4.4 Herbert Spencer and Laissez Faire
- 4.5 Emile Durkheim and Law and Social Solidarity
- 4.6 Max Weber and theory of legitimate domination
- 4.7 Sociological Jurisprudence Since Rescoe Pound
  - 4.7.1 Laswell
  - 4.7.2 McDougal
  - 4.7.3 Talcott Parsons
  - 4.7.4 Selznick
- 4.8 From Sociological Jurisprudence to Sociology of Law
  - 4.8.1 Unger and Development of Modern Law
  - 4.8.2 Michael Foucault
  - 4.8.3 Jurgen Habermas
  - 4.8.4 Autopoiesis
- 4.9 Sociological Jurisprudence and Indian Perspective

#### **5. Legal Realism**

- 5.1 American Realism
  - 5.1.1 Oliver Wendell Holmes
  - 5.1.2 Karl Llewellyn
  - 5.1.3 Jerome Frank
  - 5.1.4 American Realist Method
- 5.2 The Scandinavian Realism
  - 5.2.1 Alf Ross
  - 5.2.2 Karl Olivecrona
- 5.3 Comparing American Realism and Scandinavian Realism

	<p>5.4 Modern Realism.</p> <p><b>6. Historical and Anthropological Approaches</b></p> <p>6.1 The Historical School</p> <p>6.1.1 Savigny</p> <p>6.1.2 Sir Henry Maine</p> <p>6.2 Anthropological Jurisprudence</p> <p>6.3 Legal Pluralism</p> <p>6.4 Historical Perception and Indian Perspective</p> <p><b>7. Marxist Theories of Law &amp; State</b></p> <p>7.1 Marx and Hegel's Philosophy</p> <p>7.2 Marx and Justice, Morality and Human Rights</p> <p>7.3 The "withering away of the State"</p> <p>7.4 Other Marxist thinking</p> <p>7.5 Marxist Theories of Law and State - a Critique.</p> <p><b>8. Critical Legal Theory</b></p> <p>8.1 Critical Legal Studies</p> <p>8.2 Postmodern Legal Theory</p> <p>8.3 Feminist Jurisprudence</p> <p>8.4 Critical Race Theory</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Raymond Works, <b><u>Understanding Jurisprudence</u></b> (2009) Oxford.</li> <li>- S.N. Dhyani, <b><u>Fundamentals of Jurisprudence The Indian Approach</u></b> (1992) Central Law Agency.</li> <li>- R.W.M. Dias, <b><u>Jurisprudence</u></b> (1994) Butterworth &amp; Co.</li> <li>- Avtar Singh, <b><u>Introduction to Jurisprudence</u></b> (2001) Wadhwa.</li> <li>- Wayne Morrison, <b><u>Jurisprudence From the Greeks to Post-modernism</u></b> (1997) Lawman (India).</li> <li>- M.D.A Freeman, <b><u>Llyod's Introduction to Jurisprudence</u></b> (1994) Sweet and Maxwell.</li> <li>- W. Friedman, <b><u>Legal Theory (2002-Indian Reprint)</u></b> Universal.</li> <li>- G.W. Paton : <b><u>A Text book of Jurisprudence</u></b> (2007). Oxford.</li> <li>- Bodenheimer, <b><u>Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of Law</u></b> (1996) Universal.</li> <li>- Fitzgerald (ed). <b><u>Salmond on Jurisprudence</u></b> (1999) Universal.</li> <li>- H.L.A. Hart : <b><u>The Concept of Law</u></b> (1970) Oxford.</li> <li>- Rescoe Pound, <b><u>Introduction to Philosophy of Law</u></b> (1998-Reprint) Universal.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- V.D. Mahajan, <b><u>Jurisprudence and Legal Theory</u></b> (1996- Reprint) Eastern.</li> <li>- Upendra Baxi, <b><u>Towards Sociology of Indian Law</u></b> (1986) Satvahan.</li> <li>- , <b><u>Marx, Law and Justice : Some Indian Perspectives</u></b> (1992).</li> <li>- , <b><u>The Crisis of Indian Legal System</u></b> (1982) Vikas.</li> <li>- Yash Ghai et al, <b><u>The Political Economy of Law, A Third World Reader</u></b> (1987).</li> <li>- John Rawls, <b><u>A Theory of Justice</u></b> (2000) Universal.</li> <li>- Jeremy Bentham, <b><u>Theory of Legislation</u></b> (1985)</li> <li>- W. Friedman, <b><u>Law in a Changing Society</u></b> (1996) Universal.</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Exam</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Exam</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05	Internal Exam	15	External Exam	70	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1805090101030001: General Principles of Criminal Law**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101030001
<b>Course Title</b>	General Principles of Criminal Law
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law.
<b>Course Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To examine the historical evolution of criminal law maxims, doctrines, and principles.</li> <li>• To analyze the sentencing policy of the penal law of the land.</li> <li>• To articulate the differences between Indian Law on one hand which is codified and non-codified British law?</li> <li>• To articulate informed opinion over important,</li> </ul>

	<p>controversial issues in criminal law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To recognize important considerations dealing with the rights of criminal defendants.</li> </ul>																														
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Explain the general principles of criminal law specifically those relating to criminal conduct, culpability and defences, from the perspective of a range of legal systems and traditions.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Critically evaluate relevant criminal law doctrines, informed by developments at the forefront of legal research.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Apply the relevant principles to particular areas of the criminal law, and to problematic cases.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Critically evaluate proposals for development of the criminal law.</p>																														
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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Nature of Crime</b></p> <p>1.1 What is crime? 1.2 Criminal Law and Morality 1.3 Law &amp; Ethics 1.4 Definitions of Crime</p> <p><b>2. Historical Outline</b></p> <p><b>3. Penal Law in India</b></p> <p>3.1 Religious approaches 3.2 Under the British Rule 3.3 Making of the IPC</p> <p><b>4. Constituent Elements of Crime</b></p> <p><b>5. Mens Rea</b></p> <p>5.1 Mens Rea in IPC 5.2 Public Welfare Offences &amp; Mens Rea 5.3 Criminal liability of a Corporation</p> <p><b>6. General Exceptions</b></p> <p>6.1 Mistake of Fact 6.2 Juridical Acts 6.3 Accident &amp; Misfortune 6.4 Infancy 6.5 Insanity or Mental Abnormality 6.6 Intoxication 6.7 Consent and Compulsions</p>																														

	<p>6.8 Trivial Acts</p> <p><b>7. Private Defence</b></p> <p>7.1 The Right of Private Defence - legislative framework</p> <p>7.2 General Principles availability and non-availability</p> <p>7.3 Circumstances and Plea of the right</p> <p>7.4 Limits of the Rights</p> <p><b>8. Attempt</b></p> <p><b>9. Abetment</b></p> <p><b>10. Criminal Conspiracy</b></p> <p><b>11. Joint Liability</b></p> <p><b>12. of Punishments</b></p> <p>12.1 Types of Punishments</p>						
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- P.S. Atchuthen Pillai: <b>Criminal Law</b> (1996) M.N. Tripathi</li> <li>- Harri's: <b>Criminal Law</b> (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.</li> <li>- K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai: <b>General Principles of Criminal Law</b> (2005) Eastern.</li> <li>- Kenny's: <b>Outlines of Criminal Law</b> (19th edn.) Universal.</li> <li>- T.S. Batra : <b>Criminal Law Principles of Liability</b> (1978) Metropolitan</li> <li>- Smith and Hogan: <b>Criminal Law Cases and Materials</b> (1975), Butterworths.</li> <li>- K.I. Vibhute: <b>P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law</b> (2008) Lexis Nexis.</li> <li>- L. Radzinowicz: <b>A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I &amp; II</b> (1969) Stevens.</li> <li>- Russell: <b>On Crime</b>, Vol. I &amp; II, Universal</li> <li>- Cross and Jones: <b>An Introduction to Criminal Law</b> (1972) Butterworths.</li> <li>- R. Prakash: <b>O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law</b> (2010) Eastern.</li> <li>- Shamsul Huda's : <b>Principles of Law of Crimes</b> (with suppl by O.P. Srivastava) Eastern</li> <li>- O.P. Srivastava : <b>Principles of Criminal Law</b></li> </ul>						
<p><b>Teaching Methodology</b></p>	<p>Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment</p>						
<p><b>Evaluation Method</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Component</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05
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Attendance	05						

	Internal Exam	15
	External Exam	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Course: 1805090101040001: Principles of Criminology (Caus. Of Crime)**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101040001																																				
<b>Course Title</b>	Principles of Criminology (Caus. Of Crime)																																				
<b>Credit</b>	4																																				
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4																																				
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15																																				
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012																																				
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The students will gain acquaintance with learning theories of criminology and various schools of criminology.																																				
<b>Course Objective</b>	The students will gain acquaintance with learning theories of criminology and various schools of criminology.																																				
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Understand the interdisciplinary nature of Criminology and the role of criminologist in the criminal justice system.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Describe the different schools of Criminology and critically identify the contribution of each school of thought for the growth and development of Criminology.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Conduct Criminological research on theories of crime causation as well of biological, psychological, sociological and integrated influences on criminal behavior by distinguishing them from a variety of theoretical elements.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Engage in lifelong learning and understanding of the need to keep abreast on the developments in the different theories of crime causation as a field criminology and criminal justice.</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Apply professional, social, and ethical standards in the studying theories of crime causation</p>																																				
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5					
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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. The concept of crime</b> 1.1 Notion of deviance and crime</p> <p><b>2. Nature and Scope of Criminology</b></p> <p><b>3. Schools of Criminology</b></p>																																				

	<p><b>4. Individualistic Approaches to Crime-Bio-anthropological theories</b>  4.1 Lombroso  4.2 Modern Crimino-Biological School  4.3 Frustration - Aggression Theories</p> <p><b>5. Individualistic Approaches to Crime : Psychodynamic Theories</b>  5.1 Mental disorders and Criminality  5.2 Psychoanalytical theories</p> <p><b>6. Environment Approaches to Crime: Socio-legal approaches.</b>  6.1 Social Disorganisation Theories  6.2 Sutherland's Theory of Differential Association  6.3 Anomie</p> <p><b>7. Crime and Economic Conditions</b>  7.1 Bonger  7.2 Marxian Approaches</p> <p><b>8. Organised Crimes</b></p>				
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S.M.A. Qadri: <b>Ahmed Siddiques Criminology - Problems and Perspectives</b> (2005) Eastern.</li> <li>- N.V. Pananjpe: <b>Criminology and Penology</b> (2005) Central Law Publications</li> <li>- Sutherland Edwin and Crassey Donald - <b>Principles of Criminology</b> (1900)</li> <li>- Taft and England : <b>Criminology</b></li> <li>- Barnes and Teeters: <b>New Horizons in Criminology</b> (1960)</li> <li>- K.D. Gaur: <b>Criminal Law and Criminology</b> (2003) Deepand Deep</li> <li>- Glanville Williams: <b>The Text Book on Criminal Law</b> (2nd Edition) Universal.</li> <li>- Katherine S Williams: <b>Textbook of Criminology</b> (2001-Indian reprint) Universal.</li> <li>- K.S. Pillai : <b>Theories of Criminology</b></li> <li>- M.J. Sethna : <b>Society and the Criminal</b> (1989) M.N. Tripathi</li> <li>- J. Robert Lilly etal : <b>Criminological Theory Context and Consequences</b> (2007) Sage.</li> <li>- R.P. Kathuria's : <b>Law of Crimes and Criminology</b>. Vol. I to IV.</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Teaching Methodology</b></p>	<p>Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment</p>				
<p><b>Evaluation Method</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%; text-align: left;">Component</th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="height: 20px;"> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks		
Component	Marks				

	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10
	Attendance	05
	Internal Exam	15
	External Exam	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Course: 1805090101050001: Principles of Law of Evidence**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101050001
<b>Course Title</b>	Principles of Law of Evidence
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The law of evidence has its own significance amongst procedural laws. The knowledge of law of evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition, they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.
<b>Course Objective</b>	The law of evidence, is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the forum. This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart to the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<b>CO1</b> To acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof as well as production of evidence. <b>CO2</b> To analyze and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.

	<p><b>CO3</b> To Analyze the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration.</p>																														
<p><b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b></p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="743 405 1333 579"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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<p><b>Course Content</b></p>	<p><b>1. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence</b></p> <p>1.1 Facts</p> <p>1.2 Evidence - Oral &amp; documents Admissibility and in admissibility</p> <p>1.3 Presumption</p> <p>1.4 Witness</p> <p>1.5 Appreciation of Evidence</p> <p><b>2. Facts : Relevancy</b></p> <p>2.1 The Doctrine of Res Gestae</p> <p>2.2 Common intention-evidence</p> <p>2.3 The problems of "otherwise irrelevant facts"</p> <p>2.4 Customs : facts for proof</p> <p>2.5 Facts concerning bodies - mental state</p> <p><b>3. Admission and Confessions</b></p> <p>3.1 General principles concerning admissions</p> <p>3.2 General principles concerning confessions</p> <p>3.3 admissibility and in admissibility of admissions and confessions</p> <p>3.4 Comparison</p> <p><b>4. Dying Declarations</b></p> <p>4.1 the justification for relevance</p> <p>4.2 judicial standards of appreciation - evidentiary value</p> <p><b>5. Other statement by persons who cannot be called as witnesses</b></p> <p>5.1 General Principles</p> <p>5.2 Some special problems</p> <p><b>6. Judgments : Relevance</b></p> <p>6.1 General Principles</p> <p>6.2 Admissibility in civil and criminal matters</p> <p>6.3 "Fraud" and "Collusion"</p> <p><b>7. Expert Testimony</b></p> <p>7.1 General Principles</p> <p>7.2 Who is an Expert - types of expert evidence</p> <p>7.3 Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony</p> <p><b>8. Oral and Documentary Evidence</b></p>																														

	<p>8.1 General Principles concerning Oral Evidence  8.2 General Principles concerning Documentary Evidence  8.3 General Principles regarding Exclusion  8.4 Special Problems of Hearing Evidence</p> <p><b>9. Witnesses : Examination and Cross examination</b>  9.1 Competence  9.2 Privileges  9.3 General Principles</p> <p><b>10. Burden of Proof</b>  10.1 General conception of onus probandi  10.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi  10.3 the justification of presumptions and of judicial notice scope of judicial notice  10.4 justification as to presumption  10.4.1 of certain offences  10.4.2 of dowry death</p> <p><b>11. Estoppel :</b>  11.1 Meaning Rationale  11.2 Estoppel, Res judicata and waiver; and presumption  11.3 kinds of Estoppel  11.4 Distinction in civil and criminal cases</p>												
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sarkar and Manohar: <b>Sarkar on Evidence</b> (1999) Wadhwa.</li> <li>- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal : <b>Law of Evidence</b>, Wadhwa</li> <li>- Avtar Singh: <b>Principles of Law of Evidence</b> (1992) Central Law Agency.</li> <li>- Vepa P. Sarathi: <b>Law of Evidence</b> (2002-Supple-2003) Eastern.</li> <li>- Law Commission of India Reports Sixty-ninth Report (1977) on the Indian Evidence Act.</li> <li>- Albert S. Osborn: <b>The Problem of Proof</b> (1998-First Indian Reprint) Universal.</li> <li>- Polein Murphy: <b>Evidence</b> (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Component</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Exam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Exam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05	Internal Exam	15	External Exam	70	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1805090101060001: Comparative Criminal Procedure**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1805090101060001																														
<b>Course Title</b>	Comparative Criminal Procedure																														
<b>Credit</b>	4																														
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4																														
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15																														
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012																														
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	To understand the important provisions of Criminal procedure code																														
<b>Course Objective</b>	The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common weal. Obviously, criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. This imposes a duty upon those connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, too enormous to be placed within a class room discussion. However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure.																														
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Critically analyze and compare basic Criminal Law issues in different jurisdiction, particularly India, England, US, France, Russia, China and Germany.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Make connections to theories and readings when analyzing comparative Criminal Law issues, and theories, generalize and hypothesize on these issues</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Study about pre-trial procedure and trial procedure</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> To learn about the provisions relating to review procedures and sentencing policies</p>																														
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO3</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO4</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Organising of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies</b></p> <p>1.1 Hierarchy of Criminal courts and their jurisdiction</p> <p>1.2 Nyaya Panchayats in India and in Tribal Areas</p>																														

	<p>1.3 Police Prosecutors and Defence Counsels 1.4 Withdrawal of prosecution</p> <p><b>2. Pre Trial Procedures</b> 2.1 General Observations 2.2 Steps to ensure accused's presence 2.3 Arrest and questioning of accused-Rights of arrested person 2.4 Search, Seizure and production of materials 2.5 Investigation by Police</p> <p><b>3. Trial Procedures</b> 3.1 The Accusatory system of Trial and the Inquisitional system 3.2 Role of judge the prosecutor and the defense attorney 3.3 Cognizance of offences 3.4 Commencement of Trial Proceedings 3.5 Charge and common features 3.6 Disposal of Criminal cases without full Trial 3.7 Plea-Bargaining</p> <p><b>4. Bails and Bonds</b></p> <p><b>5. Principal Features of a Fair Trial</b></p> <p><b>6. Trial Procedures-</b> 6.1 Preliminary pleas to bar trial 6.2 Trial before Court of Session 6.3 Trial of warrant cases, summons cases and summary trial 6.4 Trial Procedure and Special Rules of Evidence</p> <p><b>7. Judgment</b></p> <p><b>8. Review Procedures</b> 8.1 Appeals 8.2 Revision</p> <p><b>9. Transfer of Cases</b></p> <p><b>10. Sentences : Execution, Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences</b></p> <p><b>11. Preventive and Precautionary measures-Special enactments</b></p> <p><b>12. Public Interest Litigations and Criminal justice</b></p> <p>The paper will be taught with reference, wherever necessary to the procedures in India, England, US, France, Russia, China and Germany.</p>
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- K.N. Chandrasekhan Pillai: <b>R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure</b> (2008) Eastern.</li> <li>- K.N.S. Pillai : <b>Lectures on Criminal Procedure</b></li> <li>- K.I. Vibhute : <b>Criminal Justice</b> (2004) Eastern</li> <li>- R.V. Kelkar's: <b>Criminal Procedure</b> (4th Edn.) Eastern</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Justice Malimath Committee Report on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (2003) Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs</li> <li>- Law Commission of India Reports</li> <li>- Woodroffe: <b>Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure</b>, Vol. I &amp; II (2000) Universal.</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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Semester 2								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
1905090102010001	Constitutional Law - II	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090102020001	Legal Education and Research Methodology	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090102030001	International Criminal Law	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090102040001	Forensic Science and Crime Investigation	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090102050001	Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090102060001	Drug Addiction, Human Rights and Criminal Justice System	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: 1905090102010001: Constitutional Law - II**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102010001
<b>Course Title</b>	Constitutional Law - II
<b>Credit</b>	4

<b>Teaching per week</b>	4						
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15						
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012						
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to make students develop and understand the skill of reading and interpreting the Constitution, to train students in understanding historical evolution of Constitutional doctrines and to make students analyze the various interpretation of Constitution by Judiciary.						
<b>Course Objective</b>	The purpose of this paper is to make students develop and understand the skill of reading and interpreting the Constitution, to train students in understanding historical evolution of Constitutional doctrines and to make students analyze the various interpretation of Constitution by Judiciary.						
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1</b> To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary by discussing and analysing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To understand the central and state relations, financial and administrative</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To realize the status and importance of fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy and relation among them by understanding the articulation of its basic values under the Constitution of India;</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Comprehend the basic feature of the Constitution of India and the importance of the role of judiciary in ensuring checks and balances</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Understand the meaning, nature and concept of federalism, its essential features and be able to familiarize with the Indian federal structure and its status quo in the contemporary era.</p>						
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
	CO1						
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
	CO6						
<b>Course Content</b>	<b>1. Comparative Constitutionalism</b>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authoritarianism-Dictatorship Democracy-Historic Evolution of Constitutional Government</li> <li>• Limited Government-Concept-Limitations on Government Power</li> <li>• Separation of Powers</li> <li>• Rule of Law-Concept and New Horizons</li> <li>• Judicial Review and its Reach</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Federalism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confederation and Federation-Distinction</li> <li>• Patterns of Federal Government, What is Federal Government</li> <li>• Judicial Review for Federal Umpiring</li> <li>• Principles of Federalism, Indian Constitutional Provisions &amp; Scheme : Central</li> <li>• Control Vs. State Autonomy</li> <li>• New Trends in Federalism : Co-operative Federalism</li> <li>• Plural Aspects of Indian Federalism : Special Status of Jammu &amp; Kashmir;</li> <li>• Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.</li> <li>• Nature and Characteristics of Indian Federalism : Territory-Federal</li> <li>• Implications; Creation of new states.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Centre-State Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislative Relations &amp; Management of Legislative Conflicts within Federal</li> <li>• Framework.</li> <li>• Administrative Relations and Management of Executive Conflicts within</li> <li>• Federal Framework.</li> <li>• Distribution of Fiscal Power, Financial Relations and Management of Financial</li> <li>• Conflicts, Restrictions and Regulations of Fiscal Power and Allocation within</li> <li>• Federal Framework.</li> <li>• Judicial Machinery for settlement of Centre-State and Inter-State Disputes</li> <li>• Inter-State Disputes, Comity and Co-operation within Federal Framework.</li> <li>• Justice Sarkaria Commission: Recommendations on Centre-State Relations.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Democratic Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Parliamentary Government at the Centre and State</li> <li>• Union Executive :</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– President: Election, Qualifications, Powers, Impeachment and Relationship with Council of Ministries.</li> <li>– Council of Ministries : Prime Minister-Cabinet System-Collective &amp; Individual Responsibility</li> <li>– Attorney General of India</li> <li>• State Executive : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Governor and State Government Constitutional Relationship</li> <li>– Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Legislative Processes, Powers and Privileges and Immunities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Comptroller &amp; Auditor General of India</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Coalition Government and Anti Defection Law</li> <li>• Local Governments : Panchayats, Municipalities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Union Territories</li> <li>– Scheduled &amp; Tribal Areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Free &amp; Fair Elections as essence of Democracy and the Role of Election Commission</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Constitutional Processes of Adaptation and Alterations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methods of Constitutional Amendments</li> <li>• Limitations upon Constituent Power</li> <li>• Development of Basic Structure, Doctrine of Judicial Activism and Restraint</li> <li>• Power, Procedure of Constitutional Amendment and its implications of Federal Structure.</li> </ul> <p><b>6. Inter-State Trade and Commerce: Problems and Perspectives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freedom</li> <li>• Exceptions</li> <li>• Implications on the Concept of Federalism</li> </ul> <p><b>7. Services Under the Constitution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doctrine of Pleasure of the President and the Governor</li> <li>• Protection against arbitrary removal, reduction and dismissal.</li> <li>• Public Service Commissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>8. Federalism and Emergency Situations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proclamation and Effect of Proclamation.</li> <li>• Duty of Union to protect States</li> <li>• Failure of Constitutional machinery in State and Centre's responsibility.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency and its impact on Fundamental rights: Direction of the Centre to the</li> <li>• State under Article-356 and 365.</li> <li>• Financial Emergency and its Implications</li> </ul>
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– M.V. Pylee: Constitutions of the World (2003), Universal.</li> <li>– M.P. Singh (ed). V.N. Shukla' : Constitutional Law of India (2008), Oxford</li> <li>– M.P. Singh (ed) : Comparative Constitutional Law, Festschrift in Honour of</li> <li>– Professor P.K. Tripath, (2011) Eastern.</li> <li>– H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India (1991), Tripathi.</li> <li>– M.P. Jain : Indian Constitutional Law (Vol-I &amp; II - 2010) Lexis Nexis</li> <li>– T.K. Tope : Constitutional Law of India</li> <li>– Constituent Assembly Debates : Vol-9 (pp.203, 240, 302-349) and Vol-10 (325-342)</li> <li>– Administrative Reforms Commission: Report of the Study Team on Central-State Relationships (1967) Vol-I Sections-I &amp; II.</li> <li>– L.M. Singhvi (ed) : Union-State Relations in India (1969)</li> <li>– K. Subba Rao : The Indian Federation.</li> <li>– K.C. Wheare : Federal Government, Oxford.</li> <li>– D.D. Basu : Constitutional Law of India, Prentice-Hall</li> <li>– D.T. Lakdawala : Union-State Financial Relation, (1967)</li> <li>– V.D. Sebastian : Indian Federalism and Legislative Conflicts (1985)</li> <li>– Granville Austin : Indian Constitution Cornerstone of the Nation: Fifty years of the working of the Indian Supreme Court</li> <li>– B.N. Rau : Making of the Indian Constitution</li> <li>– V.M. Dandekar : "Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution" 22 EPW, 1865 (1988)</li> <li>– S.P. Sathe : Fundamental Rights and Amendment of Indian Constitution (1968)</li> <li>– G.C.V. Sabbu Rao : Legislative Powers in Indian Constitutional Law (1982)</li> <li>– International Commission of Jurists : Status of Emergency and Human Rights (1984)</li> <li>– S.K. Verma and Kusum (eds) : Fifty Years of the Supreme Court of India – Its Grasp and Reach (4th Impression-2009) Indian Law Institute Oxford.</li> <li>– Report of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002)</li> <li>– Relevant Volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute (Constitutional Law-II) New Delhi.</li> </ul>
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment

<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Marks</b>
	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10
	Attendance	05
	Internal Exam	15
	External Exam	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

**Course: 1905090102020001: Legal Education and Research Methodology**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102020001					
<b>Course Title</b>	Legal Education and Research Methodology					
<b>Credit</b>	4					
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4					
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15					
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012					
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to study various aspects of legal education and to learn and understand the procedure involved in legal research.					
<b>Course Objective</b>	The course objective is to conduct legal research in a systematic manner and to learn about legal education.					
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> To study how and why legal education was introduced in India and to understand the importance of legal education.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Identify and explain the broad contexts of legal research, various constituencies of that research and different forms of analysis of that research.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Construct a literature review, frame a legal research question and develop an appropriate methodology.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Demonstrate persuasive and effective written and oral communication skill.</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Synthesise and critically identify, use and evaluate a range of legal resources</p> <p><b>CO6:</b> Record, store and manage research data</p>					
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Legal Education</b></p> <p>1.1 Objectives of Legal Education</p> <p>1.2 Methods of Law Teaching - Merits &amp; Demerits</p>					

	<p>1.2.1 Lecture Method</p> <p>1.2.2 Problem Method</p> <p>1.2.3 Discuss Method</p> <p>1.2.4 Seminar Method</p> <p>1.2.5 Pedagogy &amp; Use of ICT</p> <p>1.3 Post Graduate Teaching: Pedagogy and Use of ICT.</p> <p>1.4 Examination System - Internal and External Evaluation and Problems in evaluation.</p> <p>1.5 Students Participation in law school programmes - Organisation of seminars, publication of journal, students' feedback</p> <p>1.6 Clinical Legal Education : Legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform</p> <p><b>2. Research Methodology</b></p> <p>2.1 Research, Legal Research and Socio-Legal Research</p> <p>2.2 Research Methods and Research Methodology-distinction</p> <p>2.3 Kinds of research methods</p> <p>2.3.1 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal</p> <p>2.3.2 Relevance of empirical research</p> <p>2.3.3 Induction and Deduction methods of Reasoning</p> <p><b>3. Research Problem</b></p> <p>3.1 What is research problem?</p> <p>3.2 Identification and formulation of research problem</p> <p>3.3 Survey of literature and bibliographical research</p> <p>3.4 Legislative materials including subordinate legislations, notifications and policy statements</p> <p>3.5 Decisional materials including foreign decisions, methods of discovering "rule of the case", tracing history of important cases and whether overruled; discovering judicial conflict in areas pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.</p> <p>3.6 Juristic writings-survey of juristic literature relevant to select problem in Indian and Foreign periodicals.</p> <p>3.7 List of Reports and Special Studies conducted relevant to the research problem</p> <p><b>4. Preparation of Research Design</b></p> <p>4.1 Meaning, Contents, Steps of Research Design</p> <p>4.2 Characteristics and Significance of Research Design</p> <p>4.3 Types of Research Designs</p> <p>4.4 Designs of Study in Empirical Research</p> <p>4.5 Sampling Method in Legal Research</p>
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	<p>4.6 Legal Impact Analysis and Impact of Judicial decisions</p> <p>4.7 Scaling Technique</p> <p>4.8 Socio-metry in Socio-legal Research</p> <p><b>5. Devising Fools and Techniques for Data Collection</b></p> <p>5.1 Questionnaire and Schedule</p> <p>5.2 Interviewing : Art and Skill</p> <p>5.3 Scaling Technique in Socio-legal Research</p> <p>5.4 Use of observation studies</p> <p>5.5 Use of Historical and Comparative research and case materials and juristic literature</p> <p>5.6 Methods of collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature</p> <p>5.7 Use of case studies</p> <p>5.8 Jurimetrics</p> <p><b>6. Classification and Tabulation of Data</b></p> <p>6.1 Use of cards for data collections and Rules for tabulation</p> <p>6.2 Analysis and Interpretation of Data</p> <p><b>7. Use of Computers and Law Library</b></p> <p><b>8. Report writing</b></p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Robert Watt : Concise Legal Research (2001) Universal.</li> <li>– S.K. Myneni : Legal Research Methodology (2001) Allahabad</li> <li>– Hugh Brayne, Nigel Duncan and Richard Grimes : Clinical Legal Education - Active</li> <li>– Learning in your Law School (2003) Oxford.</li> <li>– N.R. Madhava Menon (ed) : A Handbook on Clinical Legal Education (1998) Eastern</li> <li>– S.K. Agrawal (ed) : Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi</li> <li>– Indian Law Institute Publication : Legal Research and Methodology (2001)</li> <li>– M.O. Price , H. Bitner and Bysiewicz : Effective Legal Research (1979)</li> <li>– Pauline V. Young : Scientific Social Survey and Research (1962)</li> <li>– Morris L. Cohen : Legal Research in a Nutshell (1996) West Publishing Co.</li> <li>– Harvard Law Review Association : Uniform System of Citations.</li> <li>– William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt : Methods in Social Research (1952)</li> <li>– H.M. Hyman : Inter viewing in Social Research (1965)</li> <li>– Payne : The Art of Asking Questions (1965)</li> <li>– Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and J. Crea : A Guide to Legal Research (1959)</li> <li>– UGC Report of the Curriculum Development Centre in Law Vol-I &amp; II (1990) and UGC Model Curriculum in Law Report (2001).</li> </ul>

<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><b>Component</b></th> <th><b>Marks</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Exam</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Exam</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Marks</b>	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05	Internal Exam	15	External Exam	70	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090102030001: International Criminal Law**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102030001
<b>Course Title</b>	International Criminal Law
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	<p>The course looks at the rules, concepts, principles, institutional architecture, and enforcement of what we call international criminal law or international criminal justice, or, sometimes, the law of war crimes.</p> <p>The focus of the course is the area of international criminal law concerned with traditional “war crimes” and, in particular, four of the core crimes set out in the Rome Statute (war crimes, torture as a crime against humanity, genocide and aggression). It adopts a historical, philosophical and practical focus throughout, though the course is mainly directed at the conceptual problems associated with the prosecution of war criminals and, more broadly, legalised retribution. Attention, in this respect, will be directed towards the moral and jurisprudential dilemmas associated with bureaucratic criminality and individual culpability.</p>
<b>Course Objective</b>	<p>The course takes a gander at the standards, ideas, standards, institutional design, and implementation of what we call global criminal law or worldwide criminal equity, or, at times, the law of war violations.</p> <p>The focal point of the course is the area of worldwide criminal law worried about customary "atrocities" and, specifically, four of the center wrongdoings set out in the Rome Statute (atrocities, torment as an unspeakable atrocity, annihilation and hostility). It embraces a chronicled, philosophical and viable concentration all through, however the course is primarily aimed at the theoretical issues related with the indictment of war crooks and, all the more</p>

	comprehensively, legitimized requital. Consideration, in this regard, will be coordinated towards the moral and jurisprudential problems related with regulatory guiltiness and individual culpability.																																										
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> To understand international criminal law and its basic principles, concepts and methodologies and be familiar with the sources and methods of research in the field of international criminal law</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> To have an understanding of the evolution of the concept of international crime, from piracy juris gentium to the drafting of the Statute of the International Criminal Court</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> To examine the role played by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies in the development of international criminal law</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> To examine the different international and national procedures for prosecuting or otherwise dealing with international crimes, and the political and legal determinants of those procedures, also with regard to their enforcement</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> To assess the contribution made to the development of international criminal law by the Nuremberg and Tokyo International Military Tribunals, the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, as well as national tribunals and so-called "mixed tribunals", and to consider the legal and political questions to which those proceedings give rise</p> <p><b>CO6:</b> To have an understanding of the law and procedure regulating the activities of the International Criminal Court.</p>																																										
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1" data-bbox="732 1220 1341 1486"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5						CO6					
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CO6																																											
<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <p>1.1 Meaning and sources of International Criminal Law</p> <p>1.1.1 Other concepts of international criminal law</p> <p>1.1.2 Sources of international criminal law</p> <p>1.1.3 International criminal law and other areas of law</p> <p>1.1.4 A body of criminal law</p> <p>1.2 The objectives of international criminal law</p> <p><b>2. Prosecutions in National Courts</b></p>																																										

	<p>2.1 Jurisdiction of national courts  2.2 National prosecutions of international crimes  2.3 State co-operation with respect to national proceedings</p> <p><b>3. International Prosecutions</b></p> <p>3.1 History international criminal prosecutions; Nuremberg and Tokyo  3.2 The Ad-hoc International Criminal Tribunal: Yugoslavia (1993), Rwanda (1994).  3.3 The International Criminal Court (ICC)  3.3.1 Creation of ICC  3.3.2 Structure and Composition of ICC  3.3.3 Crimes within jurisdiction of ICC  3.3.4 Proceedings before the ICC  3.3.5 Jurisdiction of the ICC  3.3.6 Enforcement of decisions of the ICC  3.3.7 Appraisal of the ICC</p> <p>3.4 Other Courts with international elements</p> <p><b>4. Substantive Law of International Crimes</b></p> <p>4.1 Genocide  4.2 Crimes against humanity  4.3 War crimes  4.4 Aggression  4.5 Transitional Crimes, Terrorism and Torture</p> <p><b>5. Principles and Procedures of International Prosecutions</b></p> <p>5.1 General principles of liability  5.2 Defences/grounds for excluding criminal liability  5.3 Procedures of international criminal investigations and prosecutions  5.4 Victims in the international criminal process  5.5 Sentencing and penalties</p> <p><b>6. Relationship between National and International Systems</b></p> <p>6.1 State co-operation with the international courts and tribunals  6.2 Immunities  6.3 Alternatives and complements to criminal prosecution  6.4 Future of International criminal law</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Malcolm Shaw: <b>International Law</b> (6th edn-2008) Cambridge</li> <li>- Robert Cryer, Hakan Friman, Darryl Robinson and Elizabeth Wilmhurst: <b>An Introduction of International Criminal Law and Procedure</b> (2nd edn-2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Robert Cryer: <b>Prosecuting International Crimes: Selectivity and the International Criminal Law</b> (2005) Cambridge</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ian Brownlie: <b>Principles of Public International Law</b> (2008) Oxford</li> <li>- S.P. Gupta: <b>Internal Law and Human Rights</b> (2009) Allahabad.</li> <li>- Devin O. Pendas: <b>The Frankfurt Auschwitz Trial 1963-65 Genocide History and the Limits of the Law</b> (2010) Cambridge.</li> <li>- Mark Osiel: <b>Making Sense of Mass Atrocity</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Victor Peskin: <b>International Justice in Rwanda and the Balkans - Virtual Trials and Struggle, for State co-operation</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Phi Clark: <b>The Gacaca Courts, Post-Genocide Justice and Reconciliation in Rwanda- Justice without Lawyers</b> (2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Willem J.M. Van Genugten, Michael P. Scharf and Sasha E. Radin (eds): <b>Criminal Jurisdiction 100 years after the 1907 Hague Peace Conference</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Gerhard Werle: <b>Principles of International Criminal Law</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Jarinde Temminck Tuinstra: <b>Defence Counsel in International Criminal Law</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Ellen L. Lutz and Caitiin Reigner (eds): <b>Prosecuting Heads of State</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Larry May and Zachary Hoskins : <b>International Criminal Law and Philosophy</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Larry Alexander, Kimberly Kessler Ferzan and Stephen J. Morse : <b>Crime and Culpability A theory of Criminal Law</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- Nancy A. Combs: <b>Fact-Finding in International Criminal Law</b> (2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Chantal Meloni: <b>Command Responsibility in International Criminal Law</b> (2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Carsten Stahn and Larissa Van den Herik (eds): <b>Future Perspectives on International Criminal Justice</b> (2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Yasmin Naqvi: <b>Impediments to Exercising Jurisdiction over International Crimes</b> (2010) Cambridge</li> <li>- Christine Schvon: <b>International Criminal Procedure - A Clash of Legal Cultures</b> (2009) Cambridge</li> <li>- William A. Schabas: <b>An Introduction to the International Criminal Court</b> (2011) Cambridge</li> <li>- Guenael Mettraux: <b>International Crimes and Ad hoc Tribunals</b> (2005) Cambridge</li> <li>- Antonio Casses: <b>The Oxford Companion to International Criminal Justice</b> (2009) Oxford</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knut Dormann, Louise Doswald - Beck, Robert Kolb: <b>Elements of War Crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</b> (2002) Cambridge</li> <li>- Dominic Mc Goldrick, Peter J. Rowe, Eric Donnelly : <b>The Permanent International Criminal Court</b> (2004) Cambridge</li> <li>- Alexander Zahar, Goran Sltuiter : <b>International Criminal Law</b> (2008) Cambridge</li> <li>- M. Cherif Bassiouni: <b>International Criminal Law: Sources, Subjects and Contents</b> (2008) Cambridge</li> <li>- Ilias Bantekas, Susan Nash, Mark Mackarel: <b>International Criminal Law</b> (2001) Cambridge</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090102040001: Forensic Science and Crime Investigation**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102040001
<b>Course Title</b>	Forensic Science and Crime Investigation
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The present course is intended to develop an understanding of the scientific principles of crime scene investigation and reconstruction, including evidence collection and preservation.
<b>Course Objective</b>	The objective of the course is to learn about the student will be able to describe the fundamental principles and functions of forensic science and its significance to human society. The student will be able to illustrate the divisions in a forensic science laboratory. And also student will understand the working of the forensic establishments in India and abroad.

**Course Outcome**

**CO1:** Demonstrate the capabilities, use, potential and limitations of forensic laboratory theory and techniques in respect to the analysis of evidence.

**CO2:** Utilize ethical principles and an understanding of legal precedents to make decisions related to investigative techniques, analysis of evidence, and courtroom testimony.

**CO3:** Demonstrate problem-solving skills and synthesize forensic, evidential, and investigatory information from multiple sources to generate theories about a crime.

**CO4:** Demonstrate the ability to conduct interviews and interrogations, develop and execute investigative plans, follow up investigative leads, document their findings, and testify to the interpretation of evidentiary findings in a courtroom setting.

**Mapping between CO's and PSO's**

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1					
CO2					
CO3					
CO4					

**Course Content**

- 1. Forensic Science**
  - 1.1 Meaning and Definition
  - 1.2 Historical Perspective
  - 1.3 Need and Principles
  - 1.4 Tools and Techniques
  - 1.5 Forensic Science Institutions
- 2. Laws in Forensic Science**
  - 2.1 The Indian Constitution and Article 20(3)
  - 2.2 The Indian Evidence Act and Expert Evidence and Expert Testimony: Sections 45, 73, 51, 159.
    - 2.2.1 Problems of Proof
  - 2.3 Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and S. 293.
  - 2.4 Judicial Approach - Important Case Law regarding techniques and expert evidence
- 3. Recent Advances in Forensic Sciences**
  - 3.1 The Polygraph (Lie-Detector Test)
    - 3.1.1 Development, Principle, Instrument
    - 3.1.2 Whether Self-incriminating, Fundamental Rights to life, privacy
    - 3.1.3 Admissibility and in-admissibility
  - 3.2 Voice Identification Spectrograph
    - 3.2.1 Development, Principle & Technique
    - 3.2.2 Evaluation & Interpretation
  - 3.3 Narco-Analysis Test

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3.1 Brain Mapping Test</li> <li>3.3.2 Confession and its Evidentiary Evaluation</li> <li>3.3.3 Conducting of tests and Permissibility</li> <li>3.3.4 Principles of Natural Justice</li> <li>3.4 DNA Fingerprinting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.4.1 What is DNA, Source of DNA</li> <li>3.4.2 DNA Profiling Technique</li> <li>3.4.3 Evidentiary clue materials</li> <li>3.4.4 Forensic Applications of DNA Test <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.4.4.1 DNA Testing and Human Right Implications in Civil &amp; Criminal Cases</li> </ul> </li> <li>3.4.5 DNA and Expert Evidence-Evidentiary Standards and Relevancy</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>4. Identification of Disputed Documents, Foot Prints, Fingerprints, Ballistics and Toxicology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Disputed Documents - their Examination - identification and handwriting</li> <li>4.2 Fingerprints and Footprints identification</li> <li>4.3 Ballistics - Firearms – identifications</li> <li>4.4 Toxicology - poison - kinds of poison</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Medical Evidence in Offences against Women</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Statutory Provisions of Penal Law as to Rape. Sections 375, 376-A to 376-D of the Indian Penal Code and Section 114-A of the Indian Evidence Act. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1.1 Sources of evidence in rape cases and essentials for medical examination of the prosecutrix.</li> </ul> </li> <li>5.2 Dowry death: Sections 498-A and Section 304-B of the IPC; Sections 198-A, 174 &amp; 176 of Cr.P.C. and Section 113-A and 113-B of the Indian Evidence Act, Scope and Presumption as to cause of death.</li> <li>5.3 Expert Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.3.1 Medical Evidence</li> <li>5.3.2 Non-Medical Evidence</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>6. Role of Investigator including Death Investigator</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Scene of Occurrence of Crime: Problems, Evaluation, Modern aids, Scene management, documentation.</li> <li>6.2 Post-mortem examination (autopsy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.2.1 Possibilities, whether natural or unnatural death - suicide, murder or accident</li> <li>6.2.2 Identification and time of death and identification of dead</li> <li>6.2.3 Cause of death</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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	<p><b>7. Experts</b></p> <p>7.1 Who is an expert?</p> <p>7.2 Kinds of Experts : Medical Expert, Chemical Analyst, Public Analyst, Radiologist, Serologist, Microscopist, Photography expert, Experts in Mineralogy, Zoology, Botany, Handwriting expert, Fingerprints expert, Ballistic Expert, Forensic Expert, Dog tracking.</p> <p>7.3 Evidentiary value and Admissibility of Expert opinion</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- B.R. Sharma : Forensic Science in Criminal Investigations and Trials (4th edn2005) Universal</li> <li>- Firearms in Criminal Investigations &amp; Trials (4th edn-2011) Universal</li> <li>- : Scientific Criminal Investigation (2010) Universal</li> <li>- : Law relating to Handwriting Forensics (2012) Universal</li> <li>- H.J. Walls : Forensic Science - An Introduction to Scientific Crimes Investigation (2nd Indian Reprint-2008) Universal</li> <li>- R. Ramachandran: Scientific Techniques of Criminal Investigation (2011) Kamal.</li> <li>- B.S. Nabar : Forensic Science in Crime Investigation (Reprint-2005) Asia Law House</li> <li>- Quzalbash Yawer : Law of Lie Defectors Narco-analysis, Polygraphy, Brain mapping, Brain fingerprints (2011) Universal</li> <li>- Jurgen Thorwald : Crime and Science : The New Frontiers of Criminology (1967) A Helen and Kurt Welff Book, New York</li> <li>- R. Deb: Principles of Criminology, Criminal Law and Investigation (1991) S.C. Sarkar &amp; Sons Pvt. Ltd. Calcutta.</li> <li>- R.L. Gupta : The Medico-Legal Aspects of Sexual offences (1979) Eastern</li> <li>- R.L. Gupta : Law relating to Identification and Expert Opinion (1990) Eastern</li> <li>- H.R. Hardless: Venkaiah's Law of Prints and Impressions (1979) Law Book Co.</li> <li>- M.L. Chandak: V. Mitter's Law of Identification and Discovery (1978) Law Book Co.</li> <li>- S.P. Tragi: Ejaz Ahmed's Expert Evidence (2007) Vinod Publication (P) Ltd.</li> <li>- B.S. Bhuvan : Examination of Disputed Documents (2010) Dwivedi</li> <li>- Gaur's: Firearms and Forensic Ballistics, Forensic Chemistry and Criminal Jurisprudence (2006) Delhi Law House.</li> <li>- K. Kumar : Russell A. Grgory's Identification of Disputed Documents Fingerprints and Ballistics (1989) Eastern</li> <li>- A.K. Singla : B.L. Saxena's Law and Technique relating to Identification of Handwriting, Disputed Documents, Fingerprints, Footprints and Detection of Forgeries (1990) Central Law Agency - Abhijeet Sharma : DNA Tests in</li> </ul>

	<p>Paternity Determination and Criminal Investigation : A Lawyer's Handbook (2007) Lexis Nexis - Jyotirmoy Adhikary : DNA Technology in Administration of Justice (2008) Lexis Nexis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- D.K. Ganguly : Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology : Principles, Practice and Procedure (2007) Dwivedi Law Agency</li> <li>- Debashish Moitra and Rakesh Kaushal : Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology (2007) Delight Law Publishers</li> <li>- K. Mathiharan and Amrit K. Patnaik : Modi's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology (23rd edn-2008) Lexis Nexis</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090102050001: Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102050001
<b>Course Title</b>	Cyber Laws and Cyber Crimes
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	This course will be interactive and going to benefit all in the terms of professional growth. The course on cyber laws gives students an introduction into the cyber world and laws that governs it at National and International level. The course is designed to expose the students to the existing legislations, the comparative jurisprudence, the emerging challenges and the balance of freedom of expression and accountability. This course aims to lay a strong foundation to understand and deal with the cyber operations in professional as well as personal front.
<b>Course Objective</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objective of the course is to introduce the cyber world and cyber law in general</li> <li>• To explain about the various facets of cybercrimes</li> <li>• To enhance the understanding of problems arising out of online transactions and provoke them to find solutions</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To educate about the regulation of cyber space at national and international level.</li> </ul>																														
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Make learner conversant with the social and intellectual property issues emerging from ‘cyberspace.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Explore the legal and policy developments in various countries to regulate cyberspace</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Give learners in depth knowledge of information technology act and legal frame work of right to privacy, data security and data protection.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Make study on various case studies on real time crimes</p>																														
<b>Mapping between CO’s and PSO’s</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO3</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO4</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5																										
CO1																															
CO2																															
CO3																															
CO4																															
<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Cyber Space and Cyber Law : Emerging Jurisprudence</b></p> <p>1.1 Understanding and defining Cyber Space</p> <p>1.2 Regulation of Cyber Space</p> <p>1.3 Legal Regulation of Cyber Space</p> <p>1.4 Cyber Law &amp; Regulation of Cyber Space</p> <p>1.5 Scope of Cyber Laws : e-commerce, online contracts; IPRs (copyright, patent, trademarks, software patenting, e-taxation, e-governance and cybercrimes)</p> <p>1.6 Cyber Law in India with special reference to the Information Technology Act, 2000</p> <p>1.7 Related Foreign Legislations, e.g. UK, USA, European Union, etc-comparative study</p> <p><b>2. Information Technology and Its Influence.</b></p> <p>2.1 What is Information Technology?</p> <p>2.2 Information Technology: Different Facets and Divergent Dimensions eg. Computers &amp; Network Systems, Internet, Internet services, Networking etc.</p> <p><b>3. Regulatory Framework</b></p> <p>3.1 International Legal Regime</p> <p>3.1.1 International Legal Regime relating to cyber crimes</p> <p>3.1.2 European Convention on Cyber Crimes</p> <p>3.1.3 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and Foreign Judgments</p> <p>3.2 Domestic Legal Regime : Cyber Law in India</p>																														

3.2.1 Information Technology Act, 2000 with Amendments

3.2.2 Rules & Regulations and Guidelines under the Act.

3.2.3 State Rules

#### **4. Cyber Crimes : Criminality & Technology**

4.1 Criminality : Technological Influence

4.2 Current Forms of Criminality

4.2.1 Crimes affecting Individuals: Infringement of privacy, identity thefts, cyber stalking, libel, issues of censorship.

4.2.2 Crimes affecting Economy: hacking, virus, sabotage, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, piracy, espionage, cybersquatting, spam, trespass, mischief.

4.2.3 Crimes affecting National Security: cyber terrorism, cyber warfare, sedition, subversion, hate speech.

4.2.4 Contents based crimes : Racial and Hate propaganda; child pornography

#### **5. Computer Crimes and Cyber Crimes**

5.1 Multiple Terms and definitions and attempts to harmonize definitions by OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development), Council of Europe, United Nations etc.

5.2 Criminological insight into Cyber Crimes

5.3 Typology of Cyber Crimes: Trends & Patterns

5.3.1 Typology based on Role of computer in cybercrimes : computer as target tool of crime

5.3.2 Typology based on perpetrators based on perpetrators of cybercrime. Insiders vs. Outsiders

5.3.3 Typology based on victims of cybercrimes, crimes affecting individuals, economy and national security

5.3.4 Typology based on contents

#### **6. Issues Pertaining to Criminalization and criminal liability**

6.1 State's sovereign power

6.2 Indian Criminal Law : Actus Reus/Mens Rea

6.3 Rule of Law and Fair Procedure

#### **7. Cyber Crimes : Country Specific Responses**

7.1 Indian Legal Response in Context of Information Technology Act, 2000.

7.2 Responses of Foreign countries namely UK, USA, Australia, Germany etc.

	<p>7.3 International Initiatives to combat cybercrimes : OECD, G7 &amp; G8 Groups, Council of Europe, UN Conventions and of Council of Europe, WTO, WIPO, INTERPOL, National Police Organizations etc.</p> <p><b>8. Regulation of Cyber Crimes</b></p> <p>8.1 Issues Relating to investigation. Provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, Pre-Trial Investigations and challenges in context of cybercrimes.</p> <p>8.2 Issues relating to jurisdiction</p> <p>8.2.1 Concept of jurisdiction</p> <p>8.2.2 Internet jurisdiction</p> <p>8.2.3 Indian context of jurisdiction</p> <p>8.2.4 International position of Internet jurisdiction, case in cyber jurisdiction.</p> <p>8.3 Issues relating to evidence; Evidence Law as applicable to cybercrimes; principles of evidence; typology of evidence; discovery of evidence; evidence collection; search, seizure and information; forensic examination of seized data; admissibility of computer generated evidence and appreciation of computer generated evidence by judiciary</p> <p><b>9. Human Rights in Cyber Space: Concerns &amp; Conflicts</b></p> <p>9.1 Civil liberties and Cyber Regulation</p> <p>9.2 Issues and Implications: Freedom of Expression, Illegal contents, Privacy, Individual vs. Collective Rights.</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (eds) : Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space (2004) Indian Law Institute</li> <li>- Yatindra Singh Justice : Cyber Laws (2005) Universal</li> <li>- Ranbir Singh and Ghanshyam Singh: Cyber Space and the Law (2004) NALSAR University.</li> <li>- Richard Morgan and Kit Burden : Legal Protection of Software</li> <li>- A Handbook (Indian Reprint-2007) Universal.</li> <li>- Rodney D. Ryder : Guide to Cyber Laws (2007) Wadhwa</li> <li>- S.V. Joga Rao : Law of Cyber Crimes and Information Technology Law (2004) Wadhwa</li> <li>- Computer Contracts &amp; Information Technology Law (2005) Wadhwa (Chapters I to IV, X &amp; XII)</li> <li>- K. Mani's: A Practical Approach to Cyber Laws (2008) Kamal Publishers.</li> <li>- Legal Framework on Cyber Crimes (2009) Kamal Publishers.</li> <li>- Sarla Gupta and Beniprasad Agrawal : Cyber Laws (2008), Premier</li> <li>- Barkha &amp; U. Rama Mohan: Cyber Law &amp; Crimes, (2011) Asia.</li> <li>- Stewart Room : Butter Worths Data Security Law &amp; Practice (2009) Lexis Nexis</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Nandan Kamath: Guide to Information Technology Act, Rules &amp; Regulations (2001) Universal.</li> <li>- Law relating to Computers, Internet &amp; E-Commerce (2007) Universal.</li> <li>- Vakul Sharma: Information Technology Law and Practice (2004) Universal.</li> <li>- Alex Samuel and A.K. Upadhyaya: Investigation of Cyber Crimes (2011) Dwivedi &amp; Company.</li> <li>- Vimlendu Tayal : Cyber Law, Cyber Crime Internet and E-Commerce (2011) Bharat Law Publications</li> <li>- Talat Fatima : Cyber Crimes (2011) Eastern</li> <li>- Apar Gupta : Commentary on Information Technology Act (2007) Lexis Nexis</li> <li>- Priti Suri &amp; Associates : Open Space &amp; Law (2006) Lexis Nexis</li> <li>- Yee Fen Lim : Cyberspace Law - Cases and Materials (2007) Oxford</li> <li>- Aparna Vishwanathan : Cyber Law (2012) Laxis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa</li> <li>- Editions of the Annual Survey of Indian Law and the Journal of Indian Law Institute published by the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi</li> </ul>												
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**Course: 1905090102060001: Drug Addiction, Human Rights and Criminal Justice System**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090102060001
<b>Course Title</b>	Drug Addiction, Human Rights and Criminal Justice System
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	To familiarize the students with the issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality.
<b>Course Objective</b>	Almost all the major dilemmas of criminal policy surface rather acutely in combating drug addiction and trafficking through the legal order. The issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality is quite complex. At least three

	<p>important questions have been recently identified as crucial for comparative research. First, to what extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behavior? Second, in what ways do criminal behavior patterns determine drug abuse? Third, are there any common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behavior? Apart from these causal issues, there is the broad questions of the social costs-benefits of criminalization of addictive behavior. Should drug-taking remain in the category of "crime without victims?" Or should it be viewed as posing an ever-growing threat to human resource development and be subjected to state control, over individual choices as to survival and life-styles? The problems here are not merely ideological or theoretical. User of drugs for personal, nontherapeutic purposes may well be linked with international trafficking in psychotropic substance. It has even been suggested that encouragement of drug-dependency may have, in addition to motivation of high profits, politically subversive aspects. Assuming that both addiction and trafficking have to be regulated, what penal polices should be appropriate? What human rights costs in the administration of criminal justice should be considered acceptable? The international response to these questions is indicated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in New York, 30 March 1961 and as amended by 1972 Protocol in Geneva, 25 March, 1972 and the Convention on Psychotropic substances, adopted in Vienna, 21 February 1971. India has recently adopted the basic principles of these conventions in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986 Broadly, penal policy dilemmas here relate to: (a) management of sanctions relating to production, distribution and illicit commerce in Narcotic Substances and, (b) ways of prevention of abuse of drugs, including speedy diagnosis, treatment, correction, aftercare, rehabilitation, and realization of persons affected. Important problems of method in studying the impact of regulation need evaluated at every stage. The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.</p>
<p><b>Course Outcome</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Examine the interaction between drug abuse and criminality.  <b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behaviour.  <b>CO3:</b> Explore the relationship between drug dependence and criminal behaviour.</p>

**CO4:** Examine the penal policies which are most appropriate to prevent drug abuse and trafficking.  
**CO5:** Analyze the international responses to prevent drug abuse and trafficking.  
**CO6:** Establish the need of vital role of community in combating drug addiction.

**Mapping between CO's and PSO's**

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1					
CO2					
CO3					
CO4					
CO5					
CO6					

**Course Content**

- 1. Introductory**
  - 1.1 Basic conceptions
    - 1.1.1 "Drugs" "narcotics", "psychotropic substances"
    - 1.1.2 'Dependence', "addiction"
    - 1.1.3 "Crimes without victims"
    - 1.1.4 "Trafficking" in "drugs"
    - 1.1.5 "Primary drug abuse"
- 2. How Does One Study the Incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse?**
  - 2.1 Self-reporting
  - 2.2 Victim-studies
  - 2.3 Problems of comparative studies
- 3. Anagraphic and Social Characteristics of Drug Users**
  - 3.1 Gender
  - 3.2 Age
  - 3.3 Religiousness
  - 3.4 Single individuals/cohabitation
  - 3.5 Socio-economic level of family
  - 3.6 Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban)
  - 3.7 Educational levels
  - 3.8 Occupation
  - 3.9 Age at first use
  - 3.10 Type of drug use
  - 3.11 Reasons given as cause of first use
  - 3.12 Method of intake
  - 3.13 Pattern of the Use
  - 3.14 Average Quantity and Cost
  - 3.15 Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic)
- 4. The International Legal Regime**

	<p>4.1 Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 &amp; 1972, Geneva Protocol 1972</p> <p>4.2 Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972</p> <p>4.3 International collaboration in combating drug addiction</p> <p>4.4 The SARC, and South-South Co-operation</p> <p>4.5 Profile of international market for psychotropic substances</p> <p><b>5. The Indian Regulatory System</b></p> <p>5.1 Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India</p> <p>5.2 Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage</p> <p>5.3 The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act)</p> <p>5.4 India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions</p> <p>5.5 Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse</p> <p>5.6 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, including Rules, Orders, State Legislations and Prevention of Illicit Traffic in NDPS Act, 1988</p> <p>5.7 Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation.</p> <p><b>6. Human Rights Aspects</b></p> <p>6.1 Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics</p> <p>6.2 The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches</p> <p>6.3 Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutory powers</p> <p>6.4 Bail</p> <p>6.5 The Problem of differential application of Legal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less.</p> <p><b>7. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction</b></p> <p>7.1 Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. de addiction and aftercare)</p> <p>7.2 The role or educational systems</p> <p>7.3 The role of medical profession</p> <p>7.4 The role of mass media</p> <p>7.5 Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems</p> <p>7.6 Law reform initiatives</p>
<b>Reference Books</b>	- H.S. Becker : Outsiders : The Studies in Sociology of Deviance (1966)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers (eds) : Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974)</li> <li>- R. Cocken : Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971)</li> <li>- G. Edwards Busch (ed). : Drug Problems in Britain : A Review of Ten Years (1981)</li> <li>- P. Kondanram and Murthy : "Drug Abuse and Crime : A preliminary Study" 7 Indian Journal of Criminology, 65-68 (1979) - Mehraj Uddin : Drug Addiction : Socio-Legal Dimension (1997) Book Media</li> <li>- Khan M.Z. : Drug Abuse Amongst College Youth (1985) Somaiyya Mumbai</li> <li>- P.R. Rajgopal : Violence and Response : A Critique of the Indian Criminal System (1988)</li> <li>- United Nations : Economic and Social Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations - Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDRI) Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crimes (Rome, July 1984, Publication No.21)</li> <li>- Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates on 1986 Bill on Psychotropic Substances. Useful Journals in this area are : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The Law and Society Revies (USA)</li> <li>(ii) Journal of Drug Issues (Tallahassee Florida)</li> <li>(iii) International Journal of Addiction (New York)</li> <li>(iv) British Journal of Criminology</li> <li>(v) Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore, Md.)</li> <li>(vi) Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (Chicago, III)</li> <li>(vii) International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology (London)</li> <li>(viii) Bulletin on Narcotics (United Nations)</li> <li>(ix) Indian Journal of Criminology</li> </ul> </li> </ul>												
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Semester 3								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
1905090103010001	Law and Social Transformation in India	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090103020001	Judicial Process	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090103030001	Penology and Victimology	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090103040001	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090103050001	Privileged Class Deviance	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100
1905090103060001	Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice	4	0	4	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: 1905090103010001: Law and Social Transformation in India**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103010001
<b>Course Title</b>	Law and Social Transformation in India
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to make the students aware the role that law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.
<b>Course Objective</b>	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 the law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<b>CO1:</b> Explain constitutional orientation and response to social transformation

**CO2:** Describe aspects of non-discrimination on the ground of language  
**CO3:** Identify affirmative actions necessary for social transformation  
**CO4:** Analyze the impact of multiculturalism and ethnicity  
**CO5:** Conceptualize modernization of law and social institutions.

**Mapping between CO's and PSO's**

	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1					
CO2					
CO3					
CO4					
CO5					

**Course Content**

- 1. Law and Social Change**
  - 1.1 Law as an instrument of social change.
  - 1.2 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 of further development of law and legal Institutions in India.
- 2. Religion and the law**
  - 2.1 Religion as a divisive factor.
  - 2.2 Secularism as a solution to the problem.
  - 2.3 Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems.
  - 2.4 Freedom of religion and non- discrimination on the basis of religion.
  - 2.5 Religious minorities and the law.
- 3. Language and the law**
  - 3.1 Language as a divisive factor: Formation of linguistic states.
  - 3.2 Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities
  - 3.3 Language policy and the constitution: Official Language: multi-language system.
  - 3.4 Non- discrimination on the ground of language.
- 4. Community and the law**
  - 4.1 Caste as a divisive factor.
  - 4.2 Non - discrimination on the ground of caste.
  - 4.3 Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices.
  - 4.4 Protective-discrimination: Scheduled castes, tribes backward classes.
  - 4.5 Reservation; Statutory Commissions, Statutory provisions.

	<p><b>5. Regionalism and the law</b></p> <p>5.1 Regionalism as a divisive factor.</p> <p>5.2 Concept of India as one unit.</p> <p>5.3 Right of movement, residence and business; impermissibility of state of region berries</p> <p>5.4 Equality and in matters of employment: the slogan “Sons of the Soil” and its practice.</p> <p>5.5 Admission to education institutions: preference to residents of state.</p> <p><b>6. Women and the law</b></p> <p>6.1 Crimes against women</p> <p>6.2 Gender injustice and its various forms.</p> <p>6.3 Women’s Commission.</p> <p>6.4 Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions.</p> <p><b>7. Children and the law</b></p> <p>7.1 Child labour.</p> <p>7.2 Sexual exploitation.</p> <p>7.3 Adoption and related problems.</p> <p>7.4 Children and education.</p> <p><b>8. Modernisation and the law</b></p> <p>8.1 Modernisation as a value: Constitutional Perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties.</p> <p>8.2 Modernisation of social institution through law.</p> <p>8.2.1 Reform of family law</p> <p>8.2.2 Agrarian reform – Industrialisation of agriculture.</p> <p>8.3 Agrarian reform- Free enterprise v. State regulation- Industrialisation environmental protection.</p> <p>8.4 Reform of court processes.</p> <p>8.4.1 Criminal law: plea bargaining; compounding and payment compensation to victims.</p> <p>8.4.2 Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. Confrontation v. consensus; Mediation and conciliation; Lok adalats.</p> <p>8.4.3 Prison reforms.</p> <p>8.5 Democratic decentralization and local self-governments.</p> <p><b>9. Alternative approaches to law</b></p> <p>9.1 The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya- Gandhiji, vinoba bhava; Jayaprakash Narayan; Surrender of decoits; concept of grama nyanalayas.</p> <p>9.2 Socialist thought on law and justice; an enquiry through constitutional debate on the right to property.</p>
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	<p>9.3 India Marxist critique of law and justice.</p> <p>9.4 Naxalite movements: causes and cure.</p>
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Marc Galanter (ed.):<b><u>Law and Society in Modern India</u></b> (1997) Oxford.</li> <li>– Robert Lingat : <b><u>The Classical Law of India</u></b> (1998), Oxford.</li> <li>– U. Baxi:<b><u>The Crisis of the Indian Legal System</u></b> (1992), Vikas, New Delhi.</li> <li>– U. Baxi (ed.):<b><u>Law and Poverty Critical Essays</u></b> (1988), Tripathi, Bombay.</li> <li>– Satvahan : <b><u>Towards Sociology of Law</u></b>, 1986, Oxford</li> <li>– Satvahan : <b><u>Human Rights in Post Human World</u></b> 2007, Oxford</li> <li>– Manushi: <b><u>A Journal about Human and Society</u></b>.</li> <li>– Duncan Derret: <b><u>The State, Religion and Law of India</u></b> (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi.</li> <li>– H.M. seevai: <b><u>Constitutional Law of India</u></b> (1996), Tripathi.</li> <li>– D.D. Basu: <b><u>Shorter Constitution of India</u></b> (1996) Prentice-Hall of India (P) Ltd. New Delhi.</li> <li>– Sunil Deshta and kiran Deshta : <b><u>Law and Menace of Child Labour</u></b> (2000) Anmol Publication, Delhi.</li> <li>– Savitri Goonasekhare:<b><u>Children, Law and Justice</u></b> (1997) Sage.</li> <li>– Indian Law Institute:<b><u>Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections</u></b>, Tripathi(1998).</li> <li>– J.B. Kripalani : <b><u>Gandhi: His Life and Thought</u></b> (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Government of India,</li> <li>– Agnes, Flavia:<b><u>Law and Gender inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India</u></b> (1999) Oxford.</li> <li>– P Ishwara Bhat : <b><u>Law And Social Transformation</u></b>, Eastern</li> <li>– Amarya Sen : <b><u>Identity and Violence</u></b> : The Illusion of Destiny (2005)</li> <li>– Oxford : <b><u>Development as Freedom</u></b> (2000)</li> <li>– Andre Batille : <b><u>Antomies of Society</u></b>, Oxford</li> <li>– A.R. Desai : <b><u>Rural Sociology in India</u></b>, Popular</li> <li>– Oxford : <b><u>Social Background of Indian Nationalism</u></b>, Popular</li> <li>– B.A. Masodkar : <b><u>Society, State and The Law</u></b>, N.M. Tripathi</li> <li>– Bhikhu Parekh : <b><u>Rethinking Multiculturalism</u></b>, Palgrave M’ç Millan</li> <li>– Oxford : <b><u>Colonialism, Tradition and Reform: An Analysis of Gandhi’s Political Discourse</u></b>, Sage</li> <li>– Biplab Das Gupta : <b><u>The Naxalite Movement</u></b>, Allied Publishers</li> <li>– B.K. Sinha and Pushpendra (Eds.):<b><u>Land Reforms in India: An Unfinished Agenda</u></b> Sage.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- B.R. Ambedkar: <b><u>Need for Checks and Balances: Articles on Linguistic State</u></b> (1947-1953). : <b><u>Thoughts on Linguistic States</u></b> (1995)</li> <li>- Catherine Mackinnon: <b><u>Feminism Unmodified</u></b>: Discourses on Life and Law, 1987, Harvard. : <b><u>Towards Feminist Theory of State</u></b> 1989, Harvard</li> <li>- W. Friedman : <b><u>Law in a changing Society</u></b> 1996, University Book House</li> <li>- Veena Das (ed.) : <b><u>Sociology and Social Anthropology</u></b>, 2003, Oxford</li> <li>- V.D. Maharajan : <b><u>Ancient India</u></b> 1970, Chand</li> <li>- V.R. Verma : <b><u>The Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvodaya</u></b></li> <li>- V.R. Krishna Iyer: <b><u>Law and Life</u></b>, 1979, Vikas.</li> <li>- Girish Agarwal and Colin Gonsalves: <b><u>Dalits and the Law</u></b>, 2005, Human Rights Law Network, New Delhi.</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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**Course: 1905090103020001: Judicial Process**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103020001
<b>Course Title</b>	Judicial Process
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to conduct a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students which various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.
<b>Course Objective</b>	This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students which various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> To understand the hierarchy of judiciary under the Indian Constitution</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> To know about the nature of judicial process and learn about the principles of statutory interpretation.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> To understand the role of judges and judiciary in pursuit of judicial process in India</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> To learn about the concept of Justice and its interrelationship with Law.</p>																														
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1" data-bbox="732 520 1339 716"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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<b>Course Content</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Judicial System under the Constitution</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Supreme Court – Establishment and constitution – Appointment and Removal of Judge – Court of Record – Jurisdiction – Original, Exclusive, Appellate – Special Leave – Advisory Jurisdiction – Interpretation of the Constitution. Supreme Court as a political institution. The Supreme Court's approach to the question of determination of its own jurisdiction Article-32, Article-136</li> <li>1.2 High Courts – Courts of Record – Constitution of high courts – Appointment, Transfer and Removal – Jurisdiction – power to issue writs and other powers</li> <li>1.3 Subordinate judiciary – Appointment of district judges – control over subordinate courts – other courts</li> <li>1.4 Court system in India: backlogs, arrears, alternatives Lok Adalats, Public Interest Litigations.</li> <li>1.5 Stare decisis – the Doctrine, techniques – Supreme Court's authority to over – rule its own decision – Advisory Jurisdiction and its Import on Precedent; Prospective Over – ruling in India;</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>2. Nature of Judicial Process</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering</li> </ol> </li> </ol>																														

	<p>2.2 Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model-Legal Reasoning and Growth of law-change and stability.</p> <p>2.3 The tools and Techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.</p> <p>2.4 Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.</p> <p>2.5 Statutory interpretation as aspects of judicial process – rules of statutory interpretation; Legalism and Rule of literal interpretation; Creativity: Mischief and Golden Rule; Self Discipline and Rules of Construction in fiscal and Criminal Statutes; Technically: Rules as to necessary and implied repeal; Rules for interpretation of codifying, consolidating and amending statutes; Values and Interpretation.</p> <p><b>3. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications.</b></p> <p>3.1 Notions of and nature and objection to judicial review – Articles-32, 222, 227 – Constitutional basis for judicial review</p> <p>3.2 Constitutional interpretation – ways in which it differs from statutory interpretation – Literal Construction, Harmonious Construction, Reference to Constituent Assembly Debates; Doctrine of Pith and Substance; Occupied Field; Residuary Power; Approaches to interpretation of repugnancy; Approaches to Interpretation of Amending Power; Directive Principles as canons of constitutional interpretation.</p> <p>3.3 ‘Role’ in constitutional adjudication-various theories of judicial role.</p> <p>3.4 Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication.</p> <p>3.5 varieties of judicial and juristic activism, judicial and juristic restraint</p> <p>3.6 Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.</p> <p><b>4. Judicial Process in India</b></p> <p>4.1 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.</p> <p>4.2 The ‘Independence’ of judiciary and the ‘political’ nature of judicial process.</p>
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	<p>4.3 Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court-the tools and techniques of creativity.</p> <p>4.4 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.</p> <p>4.5 Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism-scope and limits.</p> <p><b>5. The Concepts of Justice</b></p> <p>5.1 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought</p> <p>5.2 Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.</p> <p>5.3 The Concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.</p> <p>5.4 Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.</p> <p><b>6. Relation between Law and Justice</b></p> <p>6.1 equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class</p> <p>6.2 Dependency theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law.</p> <p>6.3 The Independence of justice theories – means to end-relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.</p> <p>6.4 Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Julius Stone : <b><u>The Province and Function of Law</u></b>, Part II, Chs. 1.8-16(2000), Universal, New Delhi</li> <li>– : <b><u>Social Dimension of Law and Justice</u></b>, Universal.</li> <li>– Cardozo : <b><u>The nature of Judicial Process</u></b> (1995) Universal, New Delhi</li> <li>– : <b><u>The Growth of Law</u></b>, Universal</li> <li>– Henry J. Abraham: <b><u>The Judicial Process</u></b> (1996), Oxford.</li> <li>– J.Stone : <b><u>Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth</u></b> (1985) Butterworths.</li> <li>– W. Friedmann : <b><u>Legal Theory</u></b> (1960), Stevens, London.</li> <li>– Bodenheimer : <b><u>Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law</u></b> (1997), Universal, Delhi.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- J.Stone : <b><u>Legal Systems and Lawyers' Reasoning</u></b> (1999), Universal, Delhi</li> <li>- Rajeev Dhavan : <b><u>The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-legal Critique of the Juristic Techniques</u></b> (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.</li> <li>- John Rawl : <b><u>A Theory of Justice</u></b> (2000), Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>- Edward H. Levi : <b><u>An Introduction to Legal Reasoning</u></b> (1970), University of Chicago.</li> <li>- G.P. Singh : <b><u>Select Judgments</u></b> (2012) Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa</li> <li>- S.K. Verma and Kusum : <b><u>Fifth Years of The Supreme Court of India – Its Grasp and Reach</u></b> (2009) Oxford.</li> <li>- Rajeev Bhargava, Michael Dusehe and Helmut Reifeld : <b><u>Justice, Political, Social, Juridical</u></b> 2008, Sage.</li> <li>- S.P. Sathe : <b><u>Judicial Activism in India</u></b>, Oxford</li> <li>- : <b><u>Constitutional Amendments 1950-1988 Law and Politics</u></b>, Tripathi</li> <li>- S.P. Sathe and Sathya Narayan : <b><u>Liberty, Equality and Justice; Struggles for New Social order</u></b>, 2003.</li> <li>- U. Baxi : 'Introduction to Justice' in K.K. Mathew's ; <b><u>Democracy Equality and Freedom</u></b> (1978)</li> <li>- : <b><u>The Indian Supreme Court and Politics</u></b> (1980)</li> <li>- : <b><u>Courage, Craft and Contension : The Indian Supreme Court in the mid-eighties</u></b> (1985)</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
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**Course: 1905090103030001: Penology and Victimology**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103030001
<b>Course Title</b>	Penology and Victimology
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012

<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	This course will introduce the students to the concepts of Penology and Victimology and will acquaint them with the study of law from this perspective. This course will provide the students an understanding of the various theories of punishment, penal reforms, prison reforms, etc. the students will also learn about the various impacts of victimization, restorative justice and compensatory schemes for benefit of victims.																																				
<b>Course Objective</b>	<p>This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the 'developing' societies, a focus, normally absent in law curricula so far. The expert work of the U.N. Committee on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders will be availed of in this course. Especially, at each stage, the three 'D's will be explored as offering a range of alternatives: decriminalization, dependization, deinstitutionalization, Broadly, the course will concern itself with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Theories of Punishment</li> <li>(b) Approaches to Sentencing</li> <li>(c) Alternatives of Imprisonment</li> <li>(d) The State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial Institutions.</li> <li>(e) The problematic of Capital Punishment</li> <li>(f) Penology in relation to privileged class deviance</li> <li>(g) Penology in relation to marginalized deviance of criminality</li> <li>(h) The distinctive Indian (historical and contemporary) approaches to penology</li> <li>(i) Victims of crime – approaches, problematic, emerging trends, policies</li> </ul>																																				
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Identify and use various schools of criminology to advance arguments  <b>CO2:</b> Differentiate between different theories of causation  <b>CO3:</b> Categorize the punishments and their effects and relevance  <b>CO4:</b> Apply the techniques of restorative justice</p>																																				
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<p><b>Course Content</b></p>	<p><b>Introductory</b>  1.1 Definition of Penology</p> <p><b>2. Theories of Punishment</b>  2.1 Retribution  2.2 Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence  2.3 Utilitarian : Intimidation  2.4 Behavioural prevention : Incapacitation  2.5 Behavioural prevention : Rehabilitation – Expiation  2.6 Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment</p> <p><b>3. The Problematic of Capital Punishment</b>  3.1 Constitutionality of Capital Punishment  3.2 Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the statute law case law.  3.3 Law Reform Proposals</p> <p><b>4. Approaches to Sentencing</b>  4.1 Alternatives of Imprisonment  4.1.1 Probation  4.1.2 Corrective labour  4.1.3 Fines  4.1.4 Collective fines  4.1.5 Reparation by the offender/by the court</p> <p><b>5. Sentencing</b>  5.1 Principal types of sentences in the Penal Code and special laws  5.2 Sentencing in white collar crime  5.3 Pre-sentence hearing  5.4 Sentencing for habitual offender  5.5 Summary punishment  5.6 Plea-bargaining</p> <p><b>6. Imprisonment</b>  6.1 The state of India's jails today  6.2 The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons  6.3 Classification of prisoners  6.4 Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff  6.5 Open prisons  6.6 Judicial surveillance - basis - development reforms</p> <p><b>7. Victim of Crime</b>  7.1 Nature and Development  7.2 Role and Typology of Victims</p>

	<p>7.3 Victim and Criminal Justice  7.4 Victim Characteristics : Police and Judicial Attitudes  7.5 Legal Responses  7.6 Emerging Trends and Policies  7.7 State Compensation Programmes  7.8 Sentencing alternatives – Compensation Orders  7.9 The Indian Position</p>
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- S.Chhabra: The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal law (1970). H.L.A. Hart : Punishment and Responsibility (1968 –Herbert L. Packer : The Limits of Criminal Section (1968)</li> <li>- Alf Ross : On Guilt : Responsibility and Punishment (1975)</li> <li>- A.Siddique: Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>- K.S.Shukla : "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)</li> <li>- Tapas Kumar Benerjee: Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R. Campary &amp; Co., Calcutta.</li> <li>- K.I. Vibhute : Criminal Justice, 2004 Eastern</li> <li>- Law Commission of India Reports – Forty Second Report, Thirty-Fifth Report</li> <li>- Oppenheimer : The Rational of Punishment</li> <li>- All India Jail Reforms Committee (1980-83) : National Policy of Jail Reforms Draft : Report of the All India Jail Reforms Committee (1980-83)</li> <li>- Central Bureau of Correctional Services : Probation and Prisons : A Statistical Analysis (1964-68) -</li> <li>- Social Defense in India (1970) - Indian Jails Committee : Report of the Indian Jails Committee of 1919, 1836 and 1864</li> <li>- Jones and Cormes : Open Prisons 1977</li> <li>- Menon N.R.M : Criminal Justice India Series (2002)</li> <li>- Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and The Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 1975.</li> <li>- National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners: Report of the National Expert Committee on Women Prisoners, 1980-83.</li> <li>- Reports of the National Human Rights Commission 1997-98, 1998-2000.</li> <li>- B.K. Bhattacharya : Violence, Delinquency and Rehabilitation, 1977</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India : Crime in India, 1983 - Hans Van Hentig : The Criminal and His Victim, 1948</li> <li>- Henry Maine : Ancient Law 1901</li> <li>- William McDonald : Criminal Justice and the Victim, 1976</li> <li>- V.M. Rajan : Victimology in India</li> <li>- Schneidar, Burcart and Wilson : The Role of Attitudes, 1974</li> <li>- Vidya Bhushan : Prison Administration in India</li> <li>- Watter C. Reckless : The Crime Problem Indian Reprint, 1971</li> <li>- Vasu Nair Rajan : Victimology in India : Perspectives Beyond Frontiers (1995) APH</li> <li>- G.S. Bajpai: Victim in the Criminal Justice Process: Perspectives on Police and Judiciary (1997) Uppal.</li> <li>- Natti Ronel, K. Jaishankar and Mosha Bensimon (eds.) : Trends and Issues in Victimology (2008) Cambridge</li> <li>- Chockalingam (ed): Readings in Victimology (1985), Ravi Raj Publications, Madras.</li> <li>- Johnson Elmer Hubert: Crime Correction and Society (1978) Homeword Dorsay Press.</li> <li>- James Howard : Crime and Penal System, University Tutorial Press, London</li> <li>- Larry Alexander : Kimberly Kessler Ferzan and Stephen Morse : Crime and Culpability : A Theory of Criminal Law, Cambridge</li> </ul>												
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090103040001: Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103040001
<b>Course Title</b>	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15

<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	To familiarize the students with the different types of violence and Criminal justice system. The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet the problem.
<b>Course Objective</b>	This is a crucial area of Indian development with which traditional, western, criminology is not overly preoccupied. Collective political violence (CPV) is the order of the day, whether it is agrarian (feudal) violence, or it is atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence (encounters), political violence by militant and extremist groups, gender-based violence or violence involved in mercenary terrorism and its containment. It is not very helpful in such contexts, to mouth the generalities such as "criminalization" or "lumpenization" of Indian politics. Closer scientific investigation of these phenomena is crucial, which should help us understand both the aetiology and the prognosis of CPV. Instead of political analysis the course should focus on a broader social understanding of the political economy of law in India. Each specific form of violence will be examined with a view to identifying the course of its evolution, the state-law response policies of management of sanctions, compensation and rehabilitation of victims of violence, social and political costs. The growth of police and paramilitary forces will also, in this context, be an object of study. Primary materials here will be governmental and citizen investigative reports. The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Understanding the concept of Collective Violence and its various forms</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Discerning violence and non-violence in the Indian scenario and the perception of monopoly in use of violence during the colonial period.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Analysing the various incidents of agrarian violence, caste-based violence and repressive methods employed by the State to suppress the violence.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Understanding the etiology and prognosis of communal violence and the role of the para-military forces in containing such violence.</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Examining the role of Criminal Justice System vis-a-vis communal violence and suggesting measures to bridge the gap between law and its implementation.</p>

<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5					
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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Introductory</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Notions of "force", "coercion", "violence"</li> <li>1.2. Distinctions: "symbolic" violence, "institutionalised" violence, "structural violence"</li> <li>1.3. Legal order as a coercive normative order</li> <li>1.4. Force-monopoly of modern law</li> <li>1.5. "Constitutional" and "criminal" speech: Speech as incitement to violence</li> <li>1.6. "Collective political violence" and legal order</li> <li>1.7. Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression"</li> </ol> <p><b>2. Approaches to Violence in India</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based</li> <li>2.2. Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India</li> <li>2.3. Gandhiji's approach to non-violence</li> <li>2.4. Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle</li> <li>2.5. Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period</li> </ol> <p><b>3. Agrarian Violence and Repression</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 centuries India</li> <li>3.2. Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political (agrarian) violence</li> <li>3.3. The Telangana struggle and the legal order</li> <li>3.4. The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre</li> </ol> <p><b>4. Violence against the Scheduled Castes</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1. Notion of Atrocities</li> <li>4.2. Incidence of Atrocities</li> <li>4.3. Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities</li> <li>4.4. Violence Against Women</li> </ol> <p><b>5. Communal Violence</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1. Incidence and courses of "communal" violence</li> </ol>																																				

	<p>5.2. Findings of various commissions of enquiry</p> <p>5.3. The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence</p> <p>5.4. Operation of criminal justice system tiring, and in relation to, communal violence</p>												
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- U. Baxi, "Dissent, Development and Violence" in R. Meagher (ed.) Law and Social Change: Indo American Reflections 92 (1988)</li> <li>- U. Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty: Critical Essays, (1988)</li> <li>- A.R. Desai, (ed.) Peasant Struggles in India, (1979) A.R. Desai, Agrarian Struggles in India: After Independence (1986)</li> <li>- A.R. Desai, Violation of democratic Rights in India (1986)</li> <li>- D.A. Dhangare, Peasant Movement in India: 1920-1950 (1983) Ranjit Guha, Element any Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India (1983)</li> <li>- Ranjit Guba, (ed, ) Subaltern Studies Vol. 1-6 (1983-1988)</li> <li>- T. Honderich, Violence for Equality (1980) Mark Juergensmeyer, "The Logic of Religious Violence: The Case of Punjab" 22 Contributions to Indian Sociology 65 (1988)</li> <li>- Rajni Kothari, State Against Democracy (1987)</li> <li>- G. Shah, Ethnic Minorities and Nation Building: Indian Experience (1984)</li> <li>- K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour," in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-1979 (1986)</li> </ul>												
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment												
<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Component</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Exam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External Exam</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>100</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05	Internal Exam	15	External Exam	70	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
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External Exam	70												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090103050001: Privileged Class Deviance**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103050001
<b>Course Title</b>	Privileged Class Deviance
<b>Credit</b>	4

<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	This course focuses on the "Criminality of the "Privileged classes".
<b>Course Objective</b>	<p>The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power. Accordingly, the course focusses on the relation between privilege power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approaches which highlight "white-collar offences", "socio-economic offences" or "crimes of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders and organizations, professional classes and the higher bourgeoisie are not fully captured here. In designing teaching materials for this course, current developments in deviance, as reflected in newspapers/journals, law reports, and legislative proceedings should be highlighted.</p> <p>It should be stressed that the objectives of the course include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Dispelling of the commonly held belief that deviance crime is usually associated with the impoverished or improvident;</li> <li>b) Construction of model so understanding the reality of middle and upper; middle class deviance criminality in India;</li> <li>c) Critical analyses of legal system responses and</li> <li>d) Issues and dilemmas in penal and sentencing policies.</li> </ol> <p>The following syllabus prepared with the above objectives will be spread over a period of one semester.</p>
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> This course focuses on the "Criminality of the "Privileged classes". The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Accordingly, the course focuses on the relation between privilege power and deviant behaviour.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> The traditional approaches which highlight "white-collar offences", "socio-economic offences" or "crimes of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders</p>

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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conceptions of white collar crimes Indian approaches to socio-economic offences Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development Typical forms of such deviance</li> <li>- Official deviance (deviance by legislation, judges, bureaucrats) Professional deviance: journalists, teaches, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers</li> <li>- Trade union deviance (including teachers, lawyers/urban property owners)</li> <li>- Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance)</li> <li>- Police deviance</li> <li>- Deviance of electoral process (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices)</li> <li>- Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Official Deviance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conception of official deviance - Permissible limit of discretionary powers.</li> <li>- The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission - in 1959 and 1971.</li> <li>- The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair</li> <li>- The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon</li> <li>- The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs</li> <li>- The Maruti Commission Report</li> <li>- The Ibakkar-Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Police deviance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Structures of legal restrain on police powers in India. Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police</li> <li>- "Encounter" killings</li> <li>- Police atrocities</li> </ul>																														

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The plea of superior orders Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces. Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions.</li> </ul> <p><b>4. Professional Deviance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unethical practices at the Indian bar</li> <li>- The Lentin Commission Report</li> <li>- The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical journalism Medical malpractice</li> </ul> <p><b>5. Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Vigilance Commission</li> <li>- Public Accounts Committee</li> <li>- Ombudsman – Lokpal/Lokayukta</li> <li>- Commissions of Enquiry</li> <li>- Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947</li> <li>- The Antulay Case</li> </ul>												
<b>Reference Books</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Upendra Baxi: The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982) Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.</li> <li>- Upendra Baxi (ed.) : Law and Poverty : Essays (1988)</li> <li>- Upendra Baxi: Liberty and Corruption: The Antulay Cases Beyond (1989)</li> <li>- Surendranath Dwevedi and G.S. Bbargava : Political Corruption in India (1967)</li> <li>- A.R. Desai (ed.): Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986) - A. G. Noorani : Minister's Misconduct (1974)</li> <li>- B.B. Pande: The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The Other Side of Development 136 (1987; K.S. Shukla ed.)</li> <li>- Indira Rotherm and "Patterns of Trade Union Leadership in Dhanbad Coal fields" 23 J.I.L.I.523 (1981)</li> </ul>												
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 1905090103060001: Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice**

<b>Course Code:</b>	1905090103060001
<b>Course Title</b>	Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Justice
<b>Credit</b>	4
<b>Teaching per week</b>	4
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	A study of deviant behavior by legal minors in contemporary society; factors and conditions contributing to delinquency; control and treatment of offenders and programs for prevention.
<b>Course Objective</b>	Juvenile delinquency is considered an important branch of criminology. The impact of juvenile delinquency upon the formation of Indian criminology traditions does not seem to be noticeable. No understanding of crimes and treatment of offenders can be complete without a sure grasp of causes, carrots, and cures of juvenile delinquency. Increasingly, it is being also realized that young offenders require a wholly different centre of criminal justice system and should not be treated in the same way as the adult offenders. Juvenile Justice System, although a part of the criminal justice system has now its own autonomous characteristics. In addition, the state and the law have to deal with juvenile in certain situations, as <i>parens patriae</i> . The Category of 'neglected children' defines the burdens of care which state and society have to assume for neglected children. Most categories of neglected children are also themselves the victims of crime. The institutional care of children poses its own distinctive dilemmas. These, too, should be discussed, especially, at the level of resource investment compared with the extent of need.
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> This is a crucial area of Indian development with which traditional, western, criminology is not overly preoccupied.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Collective political violence (CPV) is the order of the day, whether it is agrarian (feudal) violence, or it is atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence (encounters), political violence by militant and extremist groups, gender-based violence or violence involved in mercenary terrorism and its containment.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem.</p>

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<b>Course Content</b>	<p><b>1. The Basic Concepts</b></p> <p>1.1 The conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code.</p> <p>1.2 Delinquent juvenile</p> <p>1.3 "Neglected" juvenile</p> <p>1.4 The overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crimes by and against children)</p> <p><b>2. Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency</b></p> <p>2.1 Differential association</p> <p>2.2 Anomie</p> <p>2.3 Economic pressure</p> <p>2.4 Peer group influence</p> <p>2.5 Gang sub-culture</p> <p>2.6 Class differentials</p> <p><b>3. Legislative Approaches</b></p> <p>3.1 Legislative approaches during the late colonial era.</p> <p>3.2 Children's Act</p> <p>3.3 Legislative position in various State</p> <p>3.4 The Juvenile Justice Act.</p> <p>3.4.1 Constitutional aspects.</p> <p>3.4.2 Distinction between "Neglected" and "delinquent" juveniles.</p> <p>3.4.3 Competent authorities</p> <p>3.4.4 Processual safeguards for juveniles</p> <p>3.4.5 Powers given to government</p> <p>3.4.6 Community participation as envisaged under the Act.</p> <p><b>4. Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency</b></p> <p>4.1 The child population percentage, to total sex-ratio, urban/rural/rural-urban.</p> <p>4.2 Neglected-below poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitute, vagrants.</p> <p>4.3 Labourers</p> <p>4.3.1 In unorganized sector like zari, carpet, bidi, glass</p> <p>4.3.2 In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishments, rag-pickers family trade.</p> <p>4.4 Delinquent-number, sex-ratio, ratio to adult crime, types of offences committed, recidivism, rate of increase background</p> <p>4.5 Drug addicts</p>																								

	<p>4.6 Victims</p> <p>4.6.1 Of violence - sexual abuse, battered, killed by parents</p> <p>4.6.2 Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as response of protective approach.</p> <p><b>5. Judicial Contribution</b></p> <p>5.1 Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice</p> <p>5.2 Salient judicial decisions</p> <p>5.3 Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system</p> <p><b>6. Implementation</b></p> <p>6.1 Institutions, bodies, personnel</p> <p>6.2 Recruiting and funding agencies</p> <p>6.3 Recruitment qualifications and salaries or fund</p> <p>6.4 Other responsibilities of each agency/person</p> <p>6.5 Coordination among related agencies</p> <p>6.6 Accountability-annual reports and accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution.</p> <p><b>7. Preventive Strategies</b></p> <p>7.1 State Welfare programmes health, nutrition, ICWS, grants-in-aid.</p> <p>7.2 Compulsory education</p> <p>7.3 Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, individuals.</p>						
<p><b>Reference Books</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- National institute of Social Defence : Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (1986)</li> <li>- K.S. Shukla : Adolescent Offender (1985)</li> <li>- United Nations : Beijing Rules on Treatment of Young Offenders (1985)</li> <li>- Myron Weiner : The Child and State in India (1990)</li> <li>- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children</li> <li>- UNICEF periodic materials.</li> <li>- Ved Kumari : The Juvenile Justice System in India : From Welfare to Rights (2004) OUP</li> <li>- (Select Bibliography in above book pp.324-346)</li> <li>- Asha Bajpai : Child Rights in India (2003) Oxford</li> <li>- John Muncie: Youth Crime, 3rd edn. (2009), Sage.</li> <li>- Paul W. Tappan : Juvenile Delinquency</li> <li>- Bhattacharya B. K. : Violence, Delinquency and Rehabilitation, 1977</li> <li>- Sol Rubin : Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, 1988</li> <li>- Wheeler and Cottrell : Juvenile Delinquency, Its Prevention and Control</li> </ul>						
<p><b>Teaching Methodology</b></p>	<p>Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment</p>						
<p><b>Evaluation Method</b></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Component</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Internal Assessment (Including Seminar and Assignment)	10	Attendance	05
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	Internal Exam	15
	External Exam	70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Semester 4								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
2005090104010001	Practical/Project Work			16	-	-	-	100
2005090104020001	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis			8	-	-	-	200

**Course: 2005090104010001: Practical/Project Work**

<b>Course Code:</b>	2005090104010001																		
<b>Course Title</b>	Practical/Project Work																		
<b>Credit</b>	16																		
<b>Teaching per week</b>																			
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15																		
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012																		
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to get practical knowledge of field as well as learn the various aspects of research and research methodology through practical application.																		
<b>Course Objective</b>	To get practical knowledge of field as well as learn the various aspects of research and research methodology through practical application.																		
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Critically read, understand and evaluate current literature in the discipline</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Integrate and synthesize ideas within the field</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the literature in the field</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Critically evaluate empirical evidence</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of techniques critical to scholarship in the field</p> <p><b>CO6:</b> Communicate clearly and effectively to specialist and non-specialist research.</p>																		
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>												

**Course: 2005090104020001: Dissertation and Submission of Thesis**

<b>Course Code:</b>	2005090104020001												
<b>Course Title</b>	Dissertation and Submission of Thesis												
<b>Credit</b>	8												
<b>Teaching per week</b>	-												
<b>Minimum Weeks per Semester</b>	15												
<b>Effective From</b>	2011-2012												
<b>Purpose of the Paper</b>	The purpose of this paper is to get practical knowledge of field as well as learn the various aspects of research and research methodology through practical application.												
<b>Course Objective</b>	To get practical knowledge of field as well as learn the various aspects of research and research methodology through practical application.												
<b>Course Outcome</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Critically read, understand and evaluate current literature in the discipline</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Integrate and synthesize ideas within the field</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of the literature in the field</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Critically evaluate empirical evidence</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of techniques critical to scholarship in the field</p> <p><b>CO6:</b> Communicate clearly and effectively to specialist and non-specialist research.</p>												
<b>Mapping between CO's and PSO's</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>PSO1</td> <td>PSO2</td> <td>PSO3</td> <td>PSO4</td> <td>PSO5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1					
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CO1													

	<table border="1"> <tr><td>CO2</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CO3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CO4</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CO5</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>CO6</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>	CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5						CO6					
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CO5																															
CO6																															
<b>Course Content</b>	-																														
<b>Reference Books</b>	-																														
<b>Teaching Methodology</b>	Lecture Method, Classroom teaching, Discussion, Self-Study and Assignment																														
<b>Evaluation Method</b>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Component</th> <th>Marks</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Thesis</td> <td>140</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viva</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>200</b></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component	Marks	Thesis	140	Viva	60	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>																						
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