

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR



Name of the Faculty : Humanities

Syllabus : L.L.M. Part-I

(For University Campus)

With effect from : August-2023

PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLAKAR SOLAPUR UNIVERSITY
SOLAPUR
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)
WITH CUMULATIVE GRADE POINT AVERAGE (CGPA) FROM
ACADEMIC YEAR 2023-2024 AND ONWARDS

w.e.f. August 2023

- 1. Duration of the Programme of LL.M Post Graduate Degree Course:** - The duration of the programme is of two academic years which spread over four semesters with the University Examination at the end of each semester. Each Academic year shall be divided into Two Semesters. The academic session for odd semester (1st& 3rd) will commence as far as possible from 1st July, while for even semester (2nd& 4th) will commence from 1st January every year. The courses / papers and credits assigned to the each course shall be as given in the LL.M. Post Graduate Course Structure
- 2. Medium of instruction:** The medium of instruction and Examination shall be in English.
- 3. Eligibility for admission:-**
 - a. LL.M. 1st Year – For admission to the LL.M.-I, the candidate must have passed, the LL.B. Three years degree course after graduation or five years LL.B. course after 12th standard or equivalent qualifications, of this university or any other recognized university. Admission will be in accordance with the CET conducted by the University or any other mode prescribed by the University from time to time.
 - b. LL.M. Course shall be a full-time and of semester pattern. The LL.M. course cannot be done externally i.e., without keeping regular terms in Law Department/College.
 - c. Admissions are completely governed by rules and regulations made by university from time to time.
- 4. Attendance: -**
 - i. Regular 100% attendance is expected to all students for LL.M. course and shall be monitored in the semester rigorously. Students shall be informed at the end of every month if they are falling short of attendance requirement
 - ii. A Maximum of 25% absence for the attendance may be permitted only on valid grounds such as illness, or other emergency reason which is beyond control of a student and shall be approved by the concerned affiliated college/ Department.
- 5. Rules of Promotion/ATKT:-LL.M Course.**
 - a. **To promote a student in to 2nd, 4th Semester:** A student is being eligible for promotion to the 2nd, 4th Semester must have successfully kept the terms for the 1st, 3rd Semester respectively, irrespective of the result of these Semester examination.
 - b. **To promote a student in to 3rd Semester:** A student is being eligible for admission to the 3rd Semester must have either passed in the 1st and 2nd Semester or must have got exemption in at least Six Papers of the 1st and 2nd Semesters.
- 6. Interpretation Clause:** Unless the context otherwise require, the following words shall have the meaning as assigned to them in this clause.
 - a. Choice Based Credit System(CBCS):

Choice Based Credit System provides choice for students to select from the prescribed courses (Core, elective, minor, OJT, RM, FP courses etc.)

- b. **Credit: Credit** means the unit by which the course work is measured. In this Direction one Credit means one hour of teaching work or two hours of practical work & one credit are equivalent 15 lectures in a semester.
- c. **Credit Point (CP):** It is the value obtained by multiplying the Grade Point by the Credit i.e. No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Points secured for that course.
- d. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** CGPA means the value obtained by dividing total number of credit points in all the semesters by the total number of credits in all the semesters.
- e. **Grade Letter:** Grade Letter means an index to indicate the performance of a student in a Particular course / Paper. It is the transformation of actual marks secured by a student in a course / paper into a letter grade i.e. O, A, B,C, D, E and F. There shall be a range of marks for each Grade
- f. **Grade Point:** Grade Point means weight age allotted to each grade letter.
- g. **Programme:** It means the Two Year Post Graduate Programme of study and examination spread over four semesters, the successful completion of which would lead to the award of Master of Laws (LL.M)degree.
- h. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It means the value obtained by dividing the total credit points earned by a student in all the courses of a given semester by the total number of credits assigned to that semester.
- i. **Course:** It is equivalent to a paper/subject in a programme. It is a complete unit of learning which will be taught and evaluated within a Semester. All courses need not carry the same weight. A course may be designed to comprise lecturing/ tutorial / fieldwork / outreach activities/ project work/ vocational training/ viva/ seminars/ term papers/ assignments / presentations / self-study etc. or a combination of some of these & other activities designed and prescribed by the concern center of higher education.
- j. The curriculum provides two specializations (1.Constitutional And Administrative Law, 2. Criminal Law and Criminology) students have to opt any one specialization in first semester and have to continue with the specialization till the completion of LL.M degree.

7. **The UGC guidelines on CBCS system** prescribe following courses: Core, Elective, Minor and OJT /FP /RP in a programme.

Core Course:

This is the course / subject which are to be compulsorily studied by a student as a core requirement to complete the programme. It shall be related to the discipline of study.

Elective Course:

Elective course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of prescribed papers.

Minor Course:

The Minor Courses is a course based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement in research area. They are mandatory for research inquiries in a discipline.

OJT/FP/RP

The On-job training, field project & Research Project is practical training component designed to enhance practical knowledge, operation of a law or any given subject. The Centre of higher education shall have a choice to select /opt any of the above component as per their choice & convenience.

8. **Scheme of evaluation:-**

The students have to appear external evaluation (University Exam) for 80 Marks and internal evaluation of 20 marks for each paper except Dissertation & OJT/FP/ RP. The internal evaluation is a process of continues assessment. The nature of internal evaluation is decided by the principal of the college and concerned subject teacher at the beginning of semester. The distribution of 20 marks (any two components) internal evaluation shall be as follows.

- | | | |
|--|---|----------|
| a. Seminar & Presentation | - | 10Marks. |
| b. Project Work (Doctrinal/Non-Doctrinal) | - | 10Marks |
| c. Participation & Assistance in Lok-Adalat | - | 10Marks. |
| d. Writing Case Comment (Two Cases) | - | 10Marks. |
| e. Any other Activity Prescribed by the Centre | - | 10Marks |

9. OJT/FP/RP (Practical Paper)

OJT:

Student has to Prepare and Maintain detail record of On Job Training and has to submit at the end of the Semester. 100 marks are divided as follows:-

1. Dairy Submission :60 Marks
2. Viva-Voce :40 Marks

Research Project / Field Project Work

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------|----|
| i. Doctrinal Research | - | 60 Marks | OR |
| ii. Non-Doctrinal Research | - | 60Marks | |

Student has to select a topic relating to law in consultation with subject teacher at the beginning of the semester. By using research methodology students has to submit report (Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal) at the end of the semester.

Viva-voce

Viva Voce will be conducted by Internal /External Examiners Relating to project Work / Teaching and Research Methodology **-40Marks**

Dissertation: - 200Marks

Phase-I Synopsis Submission: At the beginning of the 3rd Semester students shall be expected to carry out intensive literature survey for a period of one month in the field of interest and to select topic for dissertation in consultation with assigned teacher. After one month. The student shall submit report and deliver a seminar on the problem chosen by him/her to the panel of P.G. recognized faculty members.

Phase-II Term Work and Progress of the Research Work and Presentation: It is based on the efforts put by the student to carry out his / her work and submit a progress report and presentation of progress seminar before panel of P.G faculty members at the beginning of fourth semester

Phase III Final Evaluation: After completing the dissertation work to the satisfaction, the student shall submit three copies of dissertation in prescribed format along with softcopy to the college. Open defence or viva –of the student shall be arranged by the university in front of panel of examiners appointed by university authority.

Evaluation System on the basis of Credit based Award Pattern:

The academic performance of a student during a semester shall be graded on a Seven-point scale. The grade awarded to a student shall depend on his/her performance in external and internal examinations. The academic performance of a student during a semester and at the end of the programme, shall be evaluated on the basis of: **(i) Grade Point (GP) obtained in each subject (ii) Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA), (iii) Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)** At the end of each semester examination, a student shall be awarded a Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA). A Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be awarded to each student at the end of Final Semester of the Programme. The details regarding method of calculating SGPA & CGPA is explained below.

10. Award of Grade Letter, Grade Points, Credit Points, SGPA,CGPA:

A. Award of Grade Letter and Grade Points:

Each course /paper shall be valued in Seven Grades. The letter grades and their equivalent grade points are listed below.

Conversion of Marks into Grades

S No.	Range of Marks	Grade	Grade Points	Description of performance
1	80onwards	O	10	Excellent/Outstanding
2	70 – 79	A+	9	Very Good
3	60 – 69	A	8	Good
4	55 – 59	B+	7	Fair
5	50 – 54	B	6	Above Average
6	45 – 49	C+	5	Average
7	40 – 44	C	4	Below Average
8	<40	F	0	Fail
9	-	XX	0	Detained
10	-	DR	-	Dropped Out

B. Calculation of Credit Points:-

Credit Points for the course = (No. of Credits assigned for the course x Grade Point secured for that course.)

C. Semester Grade Point Average(SGPA):-

SGPA indicates the performance of a student in a given Semester. SGPA is based on the **total credit points earned by the student in all the courses and the total Number of credit assigned to the courses/papers in a Semester.**

$$SGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in the Semester}}{\text{Total Number of Credits for the Semester}}$$

Provided that SGPA is computed only if the candidate passes in all the courses (gets a Minimum 'E' Grade in all Courses).

D. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):CGPA refers to the Cumulative Grade Point Average weighted across all the semesters.

$$CGPA = \frac{\text{Total Credit Points Obtained in all semesters}}{\text{Total Credits of All Semesters}}$$

The CGPA is calculated only when the candidate passes in all papers of all semesters. The final Grade Sheet shall show the Grade and Grade Points only.

11. Mode of University Examination Question Paper

1. MaximumMarks–80
2. Time–Three Hours

12. Standard of Passing:

- A. Candidate shall be declared ‘Pass’ in the examination of a Semester if he has secured at least aggregate of 50 marks in each paper in semester examination. And a minimum 10marks in internal examination and 40marks in external (University) examination in each of the subject in semester examination.
- B. The student has to secure minimum of 5-grade points (Grade E) in examination prescribed for a Particular semester.
- C. A student who failed in University semester examination (Theory) and passed internal examination of paper (subject) shall be given FU Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination only. A student who failed in internal examination and passed in University Examination (Theory) shall be given FI Grade. Such student will have to appear for term end examination as well as internal examination.

13. Award of the Degree:

A student will be eligible for the award of the Degree of Master of Laws (LL.M) with his chosen specialization/s, after he has successfully completed all the four semesters. The degree shall specify the division and CGPA of successful candidates as per the following criterion:

Conversion of Average grade points into grades

SGPA/CGPA	Letter Grade
9.5 – 10	O
8.5 – 9.49	A+
7.5 – 8.49	A
6.5 – 7.49	B+
5.5 – 6.49	B
4.5 – 5.49	C+
4.0 - 4.49	C
< 3.99	F / FC

[FOR UNIVERSITY CAMPUS]
LL.M PART: I (SEMESTER-I)

SEM.	CODE	SUBJECTS	NATURE	CREDITS	TOTAL CREDITS
I	DSC1-1	Indian Constitutional Law: Rights and Duties	Mandatory [Major]	4	22
	DSC1-2	Introduction to Legal Theory	Mandatory [Major]	4	
	DSCI-3	Law and Social Transformation in India	Mandatory [Major]	4	
	DSE1-1 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-1 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology]	A. Judicial Process OR B. Principles of Criminal Law	Elective [Major]	3	
	DSE1-2 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-2 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology]	A. Public Utilities Law OR B. Criminology and Penology	Elective [Major]	3	
	RM	Legal Research Methodology-I	Minor	4	

LL.MPART: I (SEMESTER-II)

SEM	CODE	SUBJECTS	NATURE	CREDIT S	TOTAL CREDIT S
II	DSC1-4	Feminist Jurisprudence and Gender Studies	Mandatory [Major]	4	22
	DSC1-5	Comparative Constitutional Law and Governance(Comparative Study limited to U.S., U.K and India)	Mandatory[Major]	4	
	DSC1-6	Intellectual Property Rights in India	Mandatory [Major]	4	
	DSE1-3 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-3[Prin. of Cri. Law &Criminology]	A. Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Federalism OR B. Victimology	Elective[Major]	3	
	DSE1-4 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-4 [Prin. of Cri. Law &Criminology]	A. Public Policy and Development OR B. Forensic Science and Scientific Investigation of Crime	Elective[Major]	3	
	OJT	On Job Training		4	

LL.MPART: II (SEMESTER-III)

SEM.	CODE	SUBJECTS	NATURE	CREDITS	TOTAL CREDITS
III	DSC1-7	National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law	Mandatory [Major]	4	22
	DSC1-8	Administrative Law	Mandatory [Major]	4	
	DSE1-5 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-5 [Prin. Of Cri. Law & Criminology]	A. Local Self Government Law OR B. Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice	Elective [Major]	3	
	DSE1-6 [Const.& Adm. Law] OR DSE1-6 [Prin. Of Cri. Law &Criminology]	A. Election Laws OR B. Privileged Class Deviance	Elective [Major]	3	
	RM-II	Legal Research Methodology-II		4	
	RP	Research Project		4	

LL.MPART:II (SEMESTER-IV)

SEM.	CODE	SUBJECTS	NATURE	CREDITS	TOTAL CREDITS
IV	DSC1-9	Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution	Mandatory[Major]	4	22
	DSC1-10	Law, Science and Technology	Mandatory[Major]	4	
	DSE1-7 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR DSE1-7 [Prin. Of Cri. Law &Criminology]	A. Administrative Process and Judicial Control OR B. Law and Organized Crime	Elective[Major]	3	
	DSE1-8 [Const.& Adm. Law] OR DSE1-8 [Prin. Of Cri. Law & Criminology]	A. Media Law and Censorship {Including Self-Regulation} OR B. Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	Elective[Major]	3	
	RP	Dissertation		8	

LL.M COURSE STRUCTURE
[FOR UNIVERSITY CAMPUS]
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) – 2 YEARS PROGRAMME
(w. e. f. 2023-24)
CORPORATE LAW
PART: I LL.M: SEMESTER-I

S NO.	COURSE AND PAPER NO.	SUBJECT	CREDITS	TOTAL MARKS EX + INT. = TOTAL	DURATION OF EXAM
1	Discipline Specific Core 1-1 Paper-I	Indian Constitutional Law: Rights and Duties	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
2	Discipline Specific Core– 1-2 Paper-II	Introduction to Legal Theory	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
3	Discipline Specific Core– 1-3 Paper-III	Law and Social Transformation in India	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
4	Discipline Specific Elective 1-1 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-1 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper IV	A. Judicial Process OR B. Principles of Criminal Law	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
5	Discipline Specific Elective 1-2 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-2 [Prin. of Cri. Law & Criminology] Paper: V	C. Public Utilities Law OR D. Criminology and Penology	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
6	Research Methodology -I Paper VI	Legal Research Methodology-I	4	80+20=100	3 Hours

SEMESTER-II

S NO.	COURSE AND PAPER NO.	SUBJECT	CREDITS	TOTAL MARKS EX + INT. = TOTAL	DURATION OF EXAM
7	Discipline Specific Core 1-4 Paper: VII	Feminist Jurisprudence and Gender Studies	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
8	Discipline Specific Core – 1-5 Paper: VIII	Comparative Constitutional Law and Governance (Comparative Study limited to U.S., U.K and India)	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
9	Discipline Specific Core – 1-6 Paper: IX	Intellectual Property Rights in India	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
10	Discipline Specific Elective 1-3 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-3 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper X	A. Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Federalism OR B. Victimology	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
11	Discipline Specific Elective 1-4 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-4 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper XI	A. Public Policy and Development OR B. Forensic Science and Scientific Investigation of Crime	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
12	OJT Paper: XII [Practical Paper]	On Job Training	4	---	---

SEMESTER-III

S NO.	COURSE AND PAPER NO.	SUBJECT	CREDITS	TOTAL MARKS EX + INT. = TOTAL	DURATION OF EXAM
13	Discipline Specific Core 1-7 Paper: XIII	National Security, Public order and Rule of Law	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
14	Discipline Specific Core – 1-8 Paper: XIV	Administrative Law	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
15	Discipline Specific Elective 1-5 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-5 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper : XV	A. Local Self Government Law OR B. Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
16	Discipline Specific Elective 1-6 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-6 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper XVI	A. Election Laws OR B. Privileged Class Deviance	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
17	Research Methodology-II Paper: XVII	Legal Research Methodology - II	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
18	Research Project Paper: XVIII [Practical Paper]	Research Project	4	-	-

SEMESTER-IV

S NO.	COURSE AND PAPER NO.	SUBJECT	CREDITS	TOTAL MARKS EX + INT. = TOTAL	DURATION OF EXAM
19	Discipline Specific Core 1-9 Paper: XIX	Introduction to Alternative Dispute Resolution	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
20	Discipline Specific Core 1-10 Paper: XX	Law, Science and Technology	4	80+20=100	3 Hours
21	Discipline Specific Elective 1-7 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-7 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper : XXI	A. Administrative Process and Judicial Control OR B. Law and Organized Crime	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
22	Discipline Specific Elective 1-8 [Const. & Adm. Law] OR Discipline Specific Elective 1-8 [Prin. of Cri Law & Criminology] Paper XXII	A. Media Law and Censorship {Including Self – Regulation} OR B. Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	3	80+20=100	3 Hours
23	Research Project Paper: XXIII [Practical Paper]	Dissertation	8	-	-

ABBREVIATION:

DSC: Discipline Specific Core

DSE: Discipline Specific Elective

OJT: On Job Training

RM: Research Methodology

RP: Research Project / Dissertation

**PUNYASHLOK AHILYADEVI HOLKAR SOLAPUR
UNIVERSITY, SOLAPUR LL.M SYLLABUS
Semester-I**

**Paper I: Discipline Specific Core: 1-1
Indian Constitutional Law-Rights and Duties**

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

Constitution is the Grundnorm and all other norms flow from it. Constitution is the Supreme law of the land. Constitution being the fundamental law of any country, the objective of this paper is to introduce the basic concepts of the Constitution of India to the students and to make them aware some of the important aspects of the contemporary issues in the working of the Constitution. This will enable the students to integrate the perspectives of the Constitution in various other disciplines and branches that they study in their LL.M. program.

1. Constitutional developments

- 1.1 Making of Indian Constitution
- 1.2 Debates of Constituent Assembly relating to drafting of Constitution
- 1.3 Constitutionalism
- 1.4 Supremacy of Constitution

2. Preamble-Reflection of Constitution

- 2.1 Significance of Preamble
- 2.2 Source, Aim and Objective of Preamble
- 2.3 Amendments relating to the Preamble

3. State, Law and Fundamental rights

- 3.1 State- Definition, public function test
- 3.2 Law and the fundamental rights
 - 3.2.1 Definition of law
 - 3.2.2 Personal law and violation of fundamental rights
 - 3.2.3 Waiver of fundamental rights
- 3.3. Fundamental Rights: Nature and scope
 - 3.3.1 Horizontal and Vertical application of Fundamental Rights
 - 3.3.2 Social rights and individual rights

4. Fundamental rights and Directive Principles

4.1 Right to equality

4.1.1 Doctrine of reasonable classification

4.1.2 Doctrine of non- arbitrariness

4.1.3 Doctrine of manifest arbitrariness

4.2 Equality and Social Justice

4.3 Equality and rule of law

4.4 Protective discrimination

4.5 Special protection to SC/ST and backward classes, women

5. Freedoms and Social control

1.1 Freedom of Speech and expression

1.2 Freedom of assembly, association, movement, to reside and settle, profession and business

1.3 Constraints on these freedoms

6. Personal Liberty

6.1 Rights of an accused–double jeopardy–self-incrimination

6.2 Right to life and personal liberty

6.3 Due process of law

6.4 Article 21–Ocean of rights

6.5 Compensatory Jurisprudence

6.6 Right to Education

7. Judiciary under the Constitution

7.1 Judicial Process

7.2 Separation of Powers

7.3 Independence of Judiciary

7.4 Judicial Activism

7.5 Judicial Accountability

8. Secularism

8.1 Freedom of Religion in India

8.2 Uniform Civil Code

8.3 Personal laws and Minority Rights

9. Part IV-A Fundamental Duties: Meanings and possibilities of its enforcement

Suggested Readings:

1. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12 (1989)
2. H M Seervai, Constitution of India Vol.1- 3(1992), Tripathi, Bombay
3. G. Austin, History of Democratic Constitution the Indian Expenditure (2000), Oxford
4. G. Austin, Indian Constitution: cornerstone of a Nation(1972)
5. M. Galanter, competing equalities–law and the backward classes in India (1984),Oxford
6. D. D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India(1996),Prentice Hall of India Delhi
7. M. P. Singh(ed.)V. N. Shukla, Constitutional Law India (2000),Oxford

Paper II: Discipline Specific Core: 1-2

Introduction to Legal Theory

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

The course aims at developing and insight into the juristic foundations of a legal system-an understanding of the law as it exists and functions in society. Further, this course gives a clear understanding about the nuances of law and its nature, function. It gives a clear understanding about the impact of law on various other branches and its functioning and its relationship to ethics and justice.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Meaning and concept of Jurisprudence
- 1.2 Relevance of Jurisprudence in the contemporary era
- 1.3 Meaning and definition of Law
- 1.4 Law and Morals, Value of Judgments

2. Relevance of Natural Law: Theoretical Perceptions

- 2.1 The Origin and Significance of Natural Law
- 2.2 Theoretical Perceptive of Natural Law
- 2.3 S T Thomas Aquinas; Grotius; Hobbes; Locke; Rousseau
- 2.4 German Transcendental Idealism-Immanuel Kant
- 2.5 Revival of Natural Law-Stammler; Fuller; John. Finnis
- 2.6 Semi-sociological Natural Law-H. L. A. Hart
- 2.7 Liberty and Civil disobedience

3. Legal positivism

- 3.1 Austin's analytical theory of Law
- 3.2 Pure Theory of Law-Hans Kelson

4. Sociological Jurisprudence

- 4.1 Prof. Pound-Social Engineering Theory
- 4.2 Prof. Patterson
- 4.3 Prof. Selznick

5. American legal Realism

- 5.1 Jerome Frank
- 5.2 Karl Lewellyn
- 5.3 Indian Judicial process & relevance to American legal realism
- 5.4 Post Modern Theories
- 5.5 Hart's concept of Law
- 5.6 Rawls theory of Justice
- 5.7 Amartya Sen's theory of Justice

6. Basic Concepts

- 6.1 Legal Rights and Morals
- 6.2 Doctrine of Precedent
- 6.3 Possession
- 6.4 Person
- 6.5 Obligation
- 6.6 Liability

Suggested Readings:

1. Basi Mitchell–Law morality and religion in a secular society
2. C. K. Allen–Law In the Making
3. Catherine Mackinnon–Difference & Dominance on sex discrimination
4. Catherine Mackinnon– Towards a Feminist Theory of State
5. Dias–Texton Jurisprudence
6. H. L. A. Hart–Law, Liberty and Morality
7. Hohfeld– Fundamental Legal Conceptions
8. J. M. Balkin–The Legal Subject and the Problem of Legal Coherence
9. John Rawls–Political Liberalism
10. John Rawls –Theory of Justice
11. Julius Stone–Social Dimension of Law & Justice
12. K. Barlett & Kennedy Feminist Legal Theory
13. K. Weisberg–Feminist Legal Theory Foundation
14. Lloyd–Introduction to Jurisprudence
15. Lord Devlin–The Enforcement of moral
16. Patton–Texton Jurisprudence
17. Precedent in Indian Legal System-Prof. A. Lakshminath
18. Prof. Julius Stone–Human Law and Human Justice
19. Prof. Julius Stone–Province & functions of Law
20. Prof. Roscoe Pound–Jurisprudence Vol. I to IV
21. R. Warrenton–Post modern Jurisprudence
22. Ronald Dworkin–Laws Empire
23. Ronald Dworkin–Morality principle
24. W. Friedmann–Legal Theory

Paper III: Discipline Specific Core: 1-3

Law and Social Transformation in India

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

This course is designed to create awareness in the student who is the future generations of India, about the Indian approach to social and economic problems and to address the remedial measures through Law as an instrument of social control and change.

Further, it aims to create awareness in the minds of the students and taught to explore and exploit the significance of law and legal institutions as a means of development within the framework of law. Such an approach certainly creates not only an in depth understanding about the mechanism of law but also able to appreciate the nuances of the Constitution of India and the philosophy with which the Constitutional Framers made a Sovereign, Democratic and Republic.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. Meaning and concept of Social Transformation
- 1.2. Law as an Instrument of Social Change
- 1.3. Law as the product of traditions and culture

2. Tools of Social Transformation

- 2.1. Religion as a divisive factor–Secularism as a solution
- 2.2. Language Policy of India
- 2.3. Linguistic States-Problems and Perspectives
- 2.4. Regionalism-Problems and perceptions-Constitutional Philosophy

3. Constitution and Protective Groups

- 3.1 Concessions to Women and Children
- 3.2 Reservations to Scheduled Castes and Tribes
- 3.3 Status of Physically Challenged People
- 3.4 Religious Minorities
- 3.5 Legislative Measures to uplift the Protective Groups

4. Social Transformation and Democratic Process

- 4.1 Political Parties-Constitutional and Legal Position
- 4.2 Trends in the Growth and Functioning of Political Parties
- 4.3 Problems in the Functioning of Political Parties, Corruption, Nexus with anti-social elements, Inner Party Democracy
- 4.4 Role of the Election Commission
- 4.5 Democratic Decentralization and Role of Local Self Government

5. Role of Legal Institutions, Law and Social Transformation

5.1 The Role of Law Commission in Transforming the Law

5.2 The Role of Judiciary in Expanding the horizons of Law, New Rights Philosophy, Public Interest Litigation

5.3 Role of Legislature and Executive in reforming the Law, Agrarian Reforms, Industrial Reforms, Prison Reforms, Plea Bargaining

5.4 Lok Adalats and Legal Aid Cells

5.5 Right to Information, Problems and Perspectives

6. Alternate Approaches to Law

6.1 The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya- Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan

6.2 Socialist Thought on Law and Justice, The philosophy of M. N. Roy

6.3 Naxalite and Anti Insurgent Movements, Causes and Cure

6.4 Effectuation of Fundamental Duties

6.5 Concept of Gram Nyayalayas

7. Women and the law

7.1 Crimes against women

7.2 Gender injustice and its various forms

7.3 Women's Commission

7.4 Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions

8. Children and the law

8.1 Child labour

8.2 Sexual exploitation

8.3 Adoption and related problems

8.4 Children and education

Suggested Readings:

1. Marc Glanter: Law and Society in Modern India, 1977

2. Indian Law Institute; Law and Social Change

3. Ishwar Bhat: Land Social Transformation, 2009

4. University of Madras: Sarvodaya, 1972

5. Reports of the National Commission to Review the functioning of the Constitution Vol-II, Book-I 2002

6. Duncan Derret: The State, Religion and Law in India, 1999

7. Granville Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, 2000

PAPER IV: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-1

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW GROUP

A. JUDICIAL PROCESS

Credit: 3

Objectives of the course

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

1. Nature of judicial process

- 1.1. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
- 1.2. Judicial process and creativity in law – common law model – Legal Reasoning and growth of law –change and stability.
- 1.3. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.
- 1.4. Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.

2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications.

- 2.1. Notions of judicial review
- 2.2. ‘Role’ in constitutional adjudication – various theories of judicial role.
- 2.3. Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication.
- 2.4. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism
- 2.5. Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.

3. Judicial Process in India

- 3.1. Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- 3.2. The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial process
- 3.3. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court-the tools and techniques of creativity
- 3.4. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial

activism and structural challenges

3.5. Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism – scope and limits.

4. The Concepts of Justice

4.1. The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought

4.2. Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.

4.3. The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.

4.4. Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

5. Relation between Law and Justice

5.1. Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class.

5.2. Dependency theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law.

5.3. The independence of justice – means to end relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.

5.4. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.

Suggested Readings:

1. Julius Stone, *The Province and Function of Law, Part II*, 1.8-16 (2000), New Delhi.

2. Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process* (1995) Universal, New Delhi.

3. Henry J. Abraham, *The Judicial Process* (1998), Oxford.

4. W. Friedmann, *Legal Theory* (1960), Stevens, London.

5. Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law* (1997), Universal, Delhi

6. J. Stone, *Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings* (1999), Universal, Delhi

7. U.Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics* (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.

8. Rajeev Dhavan, *The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques* (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.

9. John Rawls, *A Theory of Justice* (2000), Universal, Delhi

10. Edward H. Levi, *An introduction to Legal Reasoning* (1970), University of Chicago

OR
PAPER IV: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-1
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP

B. PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Credit: 3

Objectives of the course

To understand criminal law, it's important to understand exactly what this covers as well as what it does not. Criminal law focuses exclusively on crime. It defines what a crime is, determines how we punish crimes, things like that. Theories of criminal law could just be general theories of law applied to the particular case of criminal law, proponents of legal positivism, of natural law, of economic analysis of law, of Critical Legal Studies and other schools of legal theory will expect to be able to say about the criminal law what they say about law in general.

1. Historical Development

- 1.1 criminal Jurisprudence in Primitive Ages
- 1.2 Criminal Law of the Hindu System
- 1.3 Mohammadan Criminal Law
- 1.4 Development of Criminal Law in India under the British Rule

2. Nature and Concept of Crime

- 2.1 Definition of Crime
- 2.2 Crimes and Torts Complementary
- 2.3 Criminal Law and Morality
- 2.4 Extend and Operation of IPC

3. Fundamental Elements of Crime

- 3.1 Elements of Crime
- 3.2 Mental Element in Crime
- 3.3 Modern Trends of Mens Rea
- 3.4 Mens Rea under the Penal Code

4. Stages in Commission of a Crime

- 4.1 Intention or Contemplation
- 4.2 Preparation
- 4.3 Attempt
- 4.4 Attempt and preparation distinguished
- 4.5 Accomplishment

5. Group Liability and Criminal Liability

5.1 Common Intention

5.2 Common Object

5.3 Vicarious Liability

5.4 Strict Liability

5.5 Criminal Liability of Corporation

6. Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy

6.1 Abetment by instigation

6.2 Abetment by conspiracy

6.3 Abetment by intentional aiding

6.4 Abetment in General

6.5 Punishment for Abetment

6.6 Criminal Conspiracy

6.7. Punishment for Criminal Conspiracy

6.8 Proof of Conspiracy

7. General Exceptions

7.1 Excusable Defence

7.2 Justifiable Defence

Suggested Readings:

1. Nigam R.C. Law of Crimes in India, (1965) Vol.I
2. Bentham: Principles of Penal Law
3. Burdick: The Law of Crime, Vol. I
4. Friedmann: Law in the Changing Society
5. Gandhi, B.M.: Indian Penal Code (1996)
6. Gaur, H.S.: Penal Law of India, 9th Edn.
7. Gaur, K.D.: Criminal Law: Cases & Materials (1975)
8. Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law, Oxford, 13th
9. Glanville Williams, Criminal Law, 2nd Edition, Universal Law Publishing Company;
10. Hall, Jerome: General Principles of Criminal Law (1960), 2nd Edn.
11. Huda, Shamsul: Principles of Law of Crime in British India (1902) (Reprint, 1993-
Eastem Book Co., Lucknow)
12. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law, 19th Edn. Universal Law Publishing Co.
13. Mayne, J.D.: Criminal Law of India, 4th Edn.
14. Nelson: Indian Penal Code
15. Rattan Lal, DhirajLal, The Law of Crimes (20th Edn.)
16. Russel: On Crime, 12th Edn., Vol. I
17. Siddique, Ahmad: Criminology, 4th Edn., 1997
18. Stephen, James: History of Criminal Law, Vols. I & II
19. RatanLal, DhirajLal, The Indian Penal Code, 32nd Edition, Lexis Nexis

PAPER V: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-2 CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW GROUP

A. PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

Credits: 3

Objectives of the course

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statutes of incorporation judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study - a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular; b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities; c) patterns of the laws of incorporation and d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-a-vis their employees consumers and others.

1. Public Utilities and Its Impact

1.1 Government machineries and functioning - Impact of failure of Public Utility Service

1.2 Railways, Electricity, Gas, Road Transport, telephone, post and telegraph services, Police, Fire Brigade, Hospital etc.

1.3 Growth and evolution of public utilities and their legislation- Concept Essential services

2. Public Utilities - Why Government Monopoly?

2.1 Government and Parliamentary Control - Strategies to deal with dispute in Public Utility Services

2.2 Constitutional Division of power to legislate

3. Utilities Legislation

3.1 Administrative Authorities - Structure of the Administrative Authorities

3.2 Subordinate legislation

4. Public Utilities and Fair Rearing

4.1 Quasi-Judicial Decision - Administrative Discretion

4.2 Judicial approach

5. Public Utilities and Consumer Protection

5.1 Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act

5.2 Rights of consumers protected by the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

5.3 Rights Arising from law of Contract and law of Torts

6. Public Utilities and their Employees

6.1 Application of Article 16, 19 and 311?

6.2 Application of Industrial law

6.2.1 Public Interest vis-a-vis Right to Strike - Emerging trends

7. Public Utilities and Fundamental Rights

7.1 The right to equality: the Airhostess case

7.2 Public utilities "State" for the purpose of Article 12 of the Constitution?

7.3 Extension of concept of State

7.4 Public Utilities under changing market strategies-Liberalization & Privatization

8. Liabilities and Special Privileges of Public Utilities

8.1 In contract

8.2 In tort

8.3 In Criminal law

Suggested Readings:

1.P.M. Bakshi, Television and the Law, (1986)

2.Vasant Kelkar, "Business of Postal Service" 33 I. J. P A. pp. 133-141 (1987)

3.G. Ramesh, "Characteristic of Large Service Organization in a Developing Country like India"

4.Nalini Paranjpe, "Planning for Welfare in the Indian Railways" 31 I.J.PA. 171- 180 (1985)

5.Arvind K. Sharma, "Semi-Qutonomous Enterprise: Conceptual Portrait - Further Evidence on the Theory of Autonomy" 33 I.J.PA. 99-113

6.S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, (1998)

7.Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, (1986)

8.Jagdish UI, Handbook of Electricity Laws, (1978)

9.Bhaumik, The Indian Railways Act, (1981)

10.Law Commission of India, (38th Report) : Indian Post Office Act, 1898, (1968)

PAPER V: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-2

CRIMINAL LAW GROUP

B. Criminology and Penology

Credits: 3

Objectives of the course

To ensure that the students will exhibit essential qualifications for employment in criminology, criminal justice, administration and related occupations that comprise the mastery of core criminology and penology and the ability to think critically and to speak and write effectively within the field. Penology is a multi-disciplinary subject that aims for the study and evaluation of the application of penal laws onto the wrongdoers. It broadly explains the justification, characteristics, and effectiveness of punishment in its various forms. It also focuses on how crimes are defined and punished, as well as how prisons are managed.

1. Criminology

1.1 Criminology: Definition Nature, Scope and importance of Criminology

1.2 Relation between Criminology and other disciplines

1.3 Crime: Concept, types and trend

1.4 Psychology of Crime

1.5 Understanding the causes of crime: Major Schools of Criminology

2. Criminal Justice System

2.1 Meaning, Purpose and Social Relevance

2.2. Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Systems of Criminal Justice System

2.3 Legislative Process and CJS

2.4 Functionaries of CJS: Police, Prosecution, Judiciary, Prison, Reforms in CJS (Malimath Committee Report)

2.5 Contemporary Challenges to the CJS in India: Law Enforcement, Judiciary and Correctional Systems

3. Administration of CJS-Police

3.1 Fundamentals of Police Administration

3.2 Organization and Structure of Police

3.3 Police Act of 1861 – Recent State enactment (The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007)

3.4 Police Reforms in Independent India and Judicial Intervention

3. 5 Policing in Modern Society- Different approaches including Community Policing etc.

4. Penology

4.1 Nature, concept and types of Punishment

4.2 Theories of punishment

4.3 Corporal and Capital Punishment; Attitude on Pros and Cons of Capital Punishment

4.4 Rights of Prisoners, UN's Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

Alternative approaches to Imprisonment & Community Based Correction v. Sentencing-
Process and Policies, Alternative Sentencing system

Suggested Readings:

1. Sutherland: principles of criminology (latest Edition)
2. Garofolo: Criminology Parts I, II and III (Latest Edition).
3. Taft: Criminology (Latest Edition) Part-I-Ch 1,3 for study.
4. Pillai: Principles of Criminology lectures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 11 and 12.
5. Cavan : Criminology Part-I Omitting Chapter 2. Part II - full.
6. Lombroso, Casare: Crime, its cause and remedies.
7. Different Reports published by government of India form time to time.
8. New Horizons in Criminology by Barnes and Tettters.
9. Criminology: Ahmad Siddique
10. Criminology and Penology: Prof N. V. Paranjape
11. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
12. A. Siddique, Criminology (1984), Easter, Lucknow,
13. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second. Report Cn, 3 (1971)
14. K. S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Surveys of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
15. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R.Campray & Co., Calcutta
16. U. Baxi, "Dissent, Development and Violence" in' R.Meaghar (ed.). Law and Social Change: Indo-Americal Reflections 92 (1988)
17. A. R. Desai, Violation of Democratic Rights in India (1986)
18. K. S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behayiouir" in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1,969-1979 (1986).
19. S. Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970), 38. H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
20. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971)
21. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey' of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
22. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R.Campray & Co., Calcutta.
23. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal Syslern (1982) Vikas Publishng House, New Delhi.
24. B.B. Pande, "The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in the Other Side of Development 136 (1987; K.S. Shukla ed.).

PAPER VI: RM (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY)

LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

The growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner. Legal Writing and Methods of Legal Research aims to equip students with skills of conducting legal research and expressing legal analysis effectively in writing. By the end of the course, students are expected to gain the following knowledge and skills, understand how to use key research methods and approaches, understand how to collect, analyze and interpret the data, to explain and justify the methodological approaches used, to explain the methods of data collection. Understand the main requirements and the structure of a thesis or a dissertation. The aim is to help students develop critical knowledge of fundamental concepts, elements and processes of legal research. To help them develop research-based professionalism, to encourage involvement in multi-faceted research of laws, and to help thereby development of laws and justice in India.

1. Research Ethics and Plagiarism

2. Introduction to Research

2.1 What is Research? Meaning and Objectives, Research methods vis a vis Research Methodology, 2.2 Legal Research- Meaning, scope and purpose. Relation between law and society.

2.3 Types / kinds: Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal (empirical); Applied, fundamental; Library research, field research and laboratory research, analytical, descriptive, conceptual; Participatory and Non-Participatory; Comparative, historical, statistical, critical, socio-legal; Mono disciplinary and Tran disciplinary; quasi disciplinary, inter-disciplinary (multi-disciplinary) research; Quantitative and qualitative, one time and longitudinal, clinical or diagnostic research; Research for legal reform

3. Research Methods

3.1 Research Design

3.2 Various Steps in Research: Research Process

3.2.1 Research Problem: Identification and Formulation

3.2.2 Hypothesis

3.2.3 Use of Library

3.2.4 Use of Modern Technology/Computer Assisted Research

4. Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data

4.1 Primary and Secondary Sources

4.1.1 Literature Review

4.1.2 Observation Method

4.1.3 Questionnaire

4.1.4 Interview

4.1.5 Case study

4.1.6 Sampling

4.1.7 Jurimetrics

5. Analysis and Interpretation of Data

5.1 Use of Deductive and Inductive Methods in Research

5.2 Preparation of Research Report and Writing of Research report

5.3 Budgeting of Research

5.4 Ethical and Legal Issues: Plagiarism and Copyright Violation

6. Legal Writing

6.1 Essentials of Good Legal Writing

6.2 Structured Legal Writing: Organization of Legal Materials

6.3 Framing of write up: Research Question, Title, Identifying relevant areas of law, Identifying Literature and Case Laws, Analysis, Discussion, Recommendations and Conclusion

6.4 Sources of Authority

Kinds: Informative, Persuasive; Writing for Individual Purposes; Writing for Academic Purpose; Writing for Court Purposes: Briefs, Plaints etc.; Writing for Publication: reviews, articles, books etc.; Judicial writing

Citation, Reference and Foot noting

Editing and Proof reading

Writing of Research Proposal

Dissertation/Thesis Writing

7. Rules of Citation

Suggested Readings:

1. Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences* (London, Allyn and Bacon, 2001).
2. C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: WileyEasternLtd., 1985).
3. Dennis P. Force and Stephen Richer (ed.), *Stages of Social Research—Contemporary Perspectives* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., EnglewoodCliffs, 1970).
4. Frederic Charles Hicks, *Materials and Methods in Legal Research* (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, New York).
5. Goode and Hall, *Methods in Social Research* (Singapore: McGraw Hill Book Co., 1985).
6. Harvard Law Review Association, *The Blue book: Uniform system of Citation* (Harvard Law Review, Harvard).
7. Janathan Anderson, *Thesis and Assignment Writing* (Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi).
8. Johan Galtung, *Theory and Methods of Social Research* (London: George Allen &Unwin Ltd., 1970).
9. Leon Festinger (ed.), *Research Methods in Behavioral Sciences* (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, NewYork, 1953).
10. Pauline V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research* (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Pvt.Ltd., 1984).
11. S.K. Verma and Afzal Vani, *Legal Research and Methodology*, ILI,New Delhi Selltiz, Jahodaet.al. *Research Methods in Social Relations*(Holt, Rinehart and Winston,NewYork,1964).
12. Vijay K. Gupta, *Decision Making In The Supreme Court of India (A Jurimetric Study) – Alternatives in Judicial Research* (Delhi:KaveriBooks,1995)

SEM-II

PAPER VII: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE: 1-4

Feminist Jurisprudence and Gender Studies

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

This course aims at questioning the understanding that law is universal, protects everybody equally and is accessible to all equally. It uses gender, particularly in relation to women and persons with non-heterosexuality as examples to show discrimination perpetuated by law and legal processes. This course aims to focus on discrimination on the ground of sex and non-heterosexuality in the extant law and judicial decisions. It also explores the jurisprudential explanations for the existing state of affairs. It focuses on the patriarchal nature of state and family and contemporary feminist and queer debates.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Gender justice, Notions of sex and gender
- 1.2 Deconstructing 'Man', 'Woman', 'Other', Private-Public dichotomy
- 1.3 Women in ancient, medieval and modern India: An overview
- 1.4 Indicators of Status: Difference in - likelihood of survival; female feticide, assigned human worth; and control over property, valued goods and services, working conditions, knowledge and information, political processes, symbolic representation, one's body, daily lifestyles, reproductive processes

2. Patriarchy and Feminist Jurisprudence

- 2.1 Understanding Patriarchy
- 2.2 Issues and contradictions in feminism
- 2.3 Sameness and difference debate
- 2.4 Liberal feminism
- 2.5 Radical feminism
- 2.6 Socialist/Marxist feminist approaches

3. International Instruments on Gender Justice

- 3.1 UDHR, ICESCR, ICCPR
- 3.2 UN Convention for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
- 3.3 The Yogyakarta Principles 2007
- 3.4 UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Human rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, 2011
- 3.5 Human Rights Council Resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity (2014)

4. Gender Justice: Constitutional and Legal Perspective

4.1 Gender Justice: Constitutional and Legal Perspective

4.2 Equality provisions in the Constitution of India

4.3 Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

5. Sexuality and Morality in Law

5.1 Indian Penal Code 1860

5.2 Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 read with section 379o IPC

5.3 Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

6. Economic Empowerment and Law

6.1 Labour Laws

6.1.1 Gender Protective Laws

6.1.2 Gender neutral Laws

6.1.3. Gender corrective laws

6.2 Law Protecting Women against Sexual Harassment at Workplace

6.2.1 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act 2013

7. Reproductive Rights

7.1 Indian Penal Code, 1860

7.2 Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971

7.3 Maternity Benefits Act, 1964

7.4 PC & PNDT Act 1994

8. Law Protecting Women against Violence at Home: Domestic Violence, Dowry Harassment, Sati

8.1 Protection of Women against Domestic Violence Act 2005

8.2 Dowry Prohibition Act 1961

8.3 Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act 1829

Suggested Readings:

1. Sarla Gopalan, Towards Equality – The Unfinished Agenda – Status of Women in India 2001, National Commission for Women
2. Amita Dhanda, Archana Parashar (ed) Engendering Law Essays In Honour Of Lotika Sarkar (1999). Eastern Book Depot
3. Ratna Kapur and Brenda Cossman, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law In India (1996).
4. Towards Equality Report of the Committee of Status in India Government of India (1974).
5. Kalapana Kannabhiran (ed), Women and Law Critical Feminist Perspectives (Sage Publications India 2014)
6. Usha Tandon (ed), Gender Justice: A Reality or Fragile Myth (2015)
7. Rajesh Talwar, The Third Sex and Human Rights (2016)
8. National Family Health Survey-4 (2017)

Discipline Specific Core: 1-5

PAPER VIII: COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION LAW AND GOVERNANCE (COMPARATIVESTUDYLIMITEDTO U.S., U. K AND INDIA)

Credits: 4

Objectives of the Course:

A Constitution is being the Supreme Law of the Land; it derives its directives from various aspects. The paper is designed to give an overall picture of Constitution and constitutionalism and to examine the different types of governments in U.S., U.K., and India. The three functions of the state are also given importance so that the students will be able to appreciate the Constitutional functions of the state in a comparative environment.

Since the Constitution is a dynamic document, timely modification is a necessity, but often results in challenges raised before the superior courts. It is important to understand how the judiciary strikes a balance between the political efforts and stability of the Constitution while ensuring the dynamic character of the Constitution. The various issues of governance affecting the people and the remedies available to them are also part of this paper. The aim of the paper, it introduces to the student the differences that exist in the basic structural patterns in the Constitutional perspective in the world.

1. The Concept of Constitution & Constitutionalism

1.1 Meaning and Idea of Constitution

1.2 Constitution as a Dynamic and Supreme Law

1.3 Concept of Constitutionalism

1.4 Distinction between Constitution and Constitutionalism

2. Study of Comparative Constitutional Law

2.1 Relevance

2.2 Problems and Concerns in Using Comparison

3. Some Constitutional Principles

3.1 Rule of law

3.2 Modern Concept of Rule of Law

3.3 Social and economic rights as part of rule of law

3.4 Separation of powers

3.5 The doctrine of Checks and Balances

3.6 Position of Rule of Law and Separation of Powers in the Indian Constitution

4 Constitutional foundations of powers

4.1 Legislative Power

4.2 The Executive Power

4.3 The Judicial Power

4.3.1 Appointment of Judges and Judicial Accountability

4.3.2 Role of Courts and Fundamental Rights

4.3.3 Role of the Courts in ensuring Good Governance

5 The State and Governance

5.1 The concept of Good Governance

5.2 The methods to ensure Good Governance

5.3 State and Civil Liberties

6 Forms of Governments

6.1 Federal and Unitary Forms

6.2 Features, Advantages and Disadvantages

6.3 Models of Federalism Quasi-federalism

6.4 Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government

7 Amendment of the Constitution

7.1 Methods of Amendment

7.2 Limitations on the Amending Power: Comparative Perspective

7.3 Theory of Basic Structure : Origin and Development

8 Constitutional Review

8.1 Concept and Origin of Judicial Review

8.2 Methods of Constitutional Review

8.2.1 Judicial and Political Review

8.2.2 Concentrated and Diffused Review

8.2.3 Anticipatory and Successive Review

8.2.4 Limitations on Judicial Review

Suggested Readings:

1. Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
2. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nded., Wadhwa Nagpur)
3. David Strauss, *The Living Constitution* (OUP,2010)
4. Dr. Subash Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law, 2004)
5. Elizabeth Giussani, *Constitutional and Administrative Law* (Sweet and Maxwell, 2008)
6. Erwin Chemerinsky, *Constitutional Law, Principles and Policies*(3rded.,Aspen,2006)
7. M. V. Pylee, *Constitution of the World*(Universal, 2006)
8. Mahendra P.Singhy,*Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company,1989)
9. Neral Devins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution*(OUP, 2010)
10. S. N. Ray, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights* (Eastern Law House,1974)
11. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (POUP,2009)
12. Sunil Khilnani, Vikram Raghavan, Arun Thiruvengadam, *Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia* (POUP, 2013)
13. Vikram David Amar, Mark Tushnet, *Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law* (OUP, 2009)
14. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, *The Endurance of National Constitutions* (Cambridge University Press, 2009)
15. D. D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*(2nded.,Wadhwa Nagpur, 2008)
16. D. D. Basu, *Comparative Federalism* (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
17. D. D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*(Lexis-Nexis –Butterworth-Wadhwa,2008)
18. Granville Austin,*The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (OUP, 2008)
19. M. P. Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 2011)
20. M. P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* (6thed.,Wadhwa, Nagaur)
21. Pier Giuseppe Monateri, *Methods of Comparative Law* (Edward Elgar Publishing, 2012)
22. VickiC. Jackson, Mark V. Tushnet, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed. Foundation Press, 2006)

PAPER IX: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE: 1-6

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INDIA

Credits:4

Objectives of the Course:

Intellectual Property Rights should occupy the central stage in the economic development. A renewed awakening of the role of intellectual property in the countries of the various regions of the world has led more recently to the adoption or revision of national legislation on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as well as to the establishment or modernization of Government structures that administer such legislation. The changing legal regime of IPR has become one of the crucial issues in the contemporary relations among nations. Central to such a concern has been the level of protection sought/contested on the rights at international and transnational level.

1. Intellectual Property Rights - Concepts, Definitions and Institutions

2. Protection of intellectual Property in India the Patents Act, 1970 and the Patents (Amendment) Act, 1999

2.1 The meaning of Patent

2.2 How to obtain a patent

2.3 Specification

2.4 Opposition to Grant of Patent

2.5 Register of Patents and Patent Office

2.6 Rights and obligations of a patentee

2.7 Transfer of Patent Rights

2.8 Compulsory Licenses and Licenses of Right

2.9 Revocation and surrender of patents

2.10 Infringement of Patents and penalties

3. The Indian Copyright Act, 1957

3.1 Rights of authors

3.2 Ownership in Copyright

3.3 Rights conferred under copyrights

3.4 Rights of broadcasting organizations and of Performers

3.5 Assignment

3.6 Infringement of copyright

4. Trade marks

- 4.1 The Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958
- 4.2 Trade Marks Registry and Register of Trade Marks
- 4.3 Property in a Trade Mark and Registration and Registration of Trade Marks
- 4.4 Deceptive Similarity
- 4.5 Assignment and transmission
- 4.6 Licensing of Trade Marks and Registered users
- 4.7 Rectification of Register
- 4.8 Infringement, Threat and Trade Libel
- 4.9 Good Will
- 4.10 Passing off
- 4.11 Offences and Penalties

5. Industrial Designs Act, 2001

- 5.1 Nature of Industrial Designs
- 5.2 Subject matter of Industrial Designs
- 5.3 Rights conferred by Designs
- 5.4 Term of Designs
- 5.5 Remedies for infringements

Suggested Readings:

- 1 Prabudh Ganguli Gearing up for Patents
- 2 Prabudh Ganguli Intellectual Property Rights
- 3 P. Narayanan Intellectual Property Law
- 4 Wadehra B. L. Patents, Trademarks, Designs and Geological Indications
- 5 Cornish P. Intellectual Property Law

PAPER X: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-3

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW GROUP

A. CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM

Credits: 3

Objectives of the course

Constitutionalism essentially means a limited government, where government functions according to certain principles. It is said to be abiding by constitutionalism. Must it be democracy or can it be an autocracy also. In ancient India, the king was supposed to act according to dharma. He was not absolute in the sense in which John Austin defined sovereign Constitutionalism may therefore be determined by a written constitution or by religion or tradition or by mere practice or convention as in England. In a plural society, where different religious as well as linguistic groups have to live together, various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition are incorporated in the Constitution. Usually these are contained in the bills of rights which contain guarantees of individual liberty and equality against majoritarian rule, Constitutionalism does not merely imply majoritarian rule, it has to be a consensual rule. However, where there is not only such vertical pluralism but also horizontal pluralism reflected by sub-nations/regional loyalties, power is not only required to be restrained but it has to be shared. This calls for a federal government. The purpose of this paper is to provide exposure to the students to various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures.

1. Constitutionalism

1.1 Authoritarianism – Dictatorship

1.2 Democracy – Communism

1.3 Limited Government - concept - Limitations on government power

1.4 What is a constitution?

1.5 Development of a democratic government in England-Historical evolution of constitutional government

1.6 Conventions of constitutionalism - law and conventions

1.7 Written Constitutions: U.S.A. Canada, Australia, Sweden, South Africa and India

1.8 Separation of powers: Montesquieu

1.9 Rule of Law: Concept and new horizons

1.10 Marxist concept of Constitutionalism

1.11 Dictatorship of the proletariat

1.12 Communist State from Stalin to Gorbachov and Post Gorbachov era

1.13 Fundamental rights: Human Rights

1.14 Judicial Review: European Court of Human Rights

1.15 Human Rights: International Conventions

1.16 Limits & doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in International Law

2. Federalism

2.1 What is a federal government?

2.2 Difference, between confederation and federation

2.3 Conditions requisite for federalism 2.4 Patterns of federal government - U.S.A., Australia, Canada, India

2.5 Judicial review - for federal umpiring

2.6 New trends in federalism: Co-operative federalism

2.7 India - Central Control V. State Autonomy

2.8 Political factors influencing federalism

2.9 Plural aspects of Indian federalism: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam

2.10 Dynamic of federalism

3. Pluralism

3.1 What is a pluralistic society?

3.2 Ethnic, linguistic, cultural, political pluralism

3.3 Individual rights - right to dissent

3.4 Freedom of speech and expression

3.5 Freedom of the Press

3.6 Freedom of Association

3.7 Rights to Separateness

3.8 Freedom of Religion

3.9 Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities

3.10 Compensatory discrimination for backward classes

3.11 Women - rights to equality and right to special protection

3.12 Scheduled tribes, Distinct identity - protection against exploitation Exclusion from HinduLaw

4. Uniform Civil Code

4.1 Non-State Law (NSLS) and State Law System

4.2 Problem of a Uniform Code v. Personal Laws-vertical federalism

5. Equality in Plural Society

5.1 The concept of "Equality" in heterogeneous society

5.2 Effect of concept like Multiculturalism, ethnicity and its consideration pluralistic society

5.3 Right to equality and reasonable classification

5.4 Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language

5.5 Abolition of untouchability

5.6 Secularism - Constitutional principles

5.7 Tribal groups and Equality

6. Pluralism and International Concerns

6.1 International Declaration of Human Rights

6.2 Conventions against genocide

6.3 Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities

6.4 State Intervention for protection of human rights

6.5 Right of self-determination

Suggested Readings:

1. Upendra Baxi, "Law, Democracy and Human Rights" - 5 Lokayan Bulletin 4 (1987)

2. V.M. Dandekar, "Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution"

3. Rajeev Dhavan, "The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression"

4. M.A. Fazal, "Drafting A British Bill of Rights"

5. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law 2004

6. Jagat Narain, "Judicial Law making and the place of the Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution," J.I.L.I. 198 (1985)

7. Rhett Ludwikowski, "Judicial Review in the socialist Legal Systems: Current Development

8. S.P. Sathe, Fundamental Rights and Amendment of the Indian Constitution, (1968)

9. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India 2002, Universal Publication

OR

PAPER X: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-3

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY GROUP

B. VICTIMOLOGY

Credits:3

Objectives of the Course:

The course is aimed at acquainting the students with the emerging discipline of victimology, its philosophy and theories of victimology. It will also make the students familiar with the perspectives of victimology and its place in criminal science & criminal justice system.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Status and place of victim of crime in criminal justice system
- 1.2 Perspectives of victims and offenders
- 1.3 Rise of victim rights movement
- 1.4 Rights of victims of crime-Types
- 1.5 Emergence of Victimology as a discipline of study

2. VICTIMOLOGY: NATURE AND SCOPE

- 2.1 Victimology-Nature, Scope and Relevance
- 2.2 Victimology- its relation with Criminology and Penology
- 2.3 Victim of crime, victimization and Victimology- Conceptual & Co-relational analysis
- 2.4 Victims of Crime requiring special attention- Elderly Persons, Victims of Sexual Offences,
Women, and minority & vulnerable groups

3. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

- 3.1 Restorative Justice-Philosophical & theoretical underpinnings
- 3.2 Restorative Justice-Facets and Contours

4. VICTIM COMPENSATORY JURISPRUDENCE

- 4.1 Constitutional Perspectives
- 4.2 Compensatory Scheme-Legislative Paradigm
- 4.3 Emerging Trends and Policies

5. REDRESSAL FRAMEWORK JURISPRUDENCE

- 5.1 Constitutional & Statutory protection & remedies
- 5.2 Role of courts, institutional protective institutions, and NGOs
- 5.3 Rehabilitation of victims of crime

Suggested Readings:

1. N V Paranjape, Criminology and Penology (Latest edn, Central Publication)
2. Vibhute, Criminal Justice (Eastern, 2004)
3. Karmen, Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology, Wadsworth, 2009.
4. Willian G. Doerner and Steven P. Lab, Victimology, Lexis Nexis Anderson Pub. 4th Edn.
5. Lauren Moriarty, Controversies in Victimology, Anderson Pub.

PAPER XI: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-4

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW GROUP

A. PUBLIC POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Credits: 3

Course Objectives

This course orients students with mechanisms of public administration that are fundamental to effective policy making. It is focused to Define key concepts in public administration and to understand the role of public institutions in the policy process.

1. Introduction to Public Administration

- 1.1 Good Governance: concept and application; New Public Management.
- 1.2 Weber's bureaucratic model its critique and post-Weberian Developments;
- 1.3 Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others); Simon's decision-making theory;
- 1.4 Participative Management (R. Likert, C. Argyris, D. McGregor.)

2. Structural Framework of Administration

- 2.1 Ministries and Departments, Boards and Commissions;
- 2.2 Dicey on Administrative law;
- 2.3 Delegated legislation; 'Anti-development thesis'; Bureaucracy and Development; Administrative ethics

3. Issues with Accountability and Control

- 3.1 Values in public service;
- 3.2 Regulatory Commissions; National Human Rights Commission;
- 3.3 Problems of administration in coalition regimes;
- 3.4 Citizen administration interface; Corruption and administration; Disaster management.
- 3.5 Impact of liberalization on administration in developing countries;
- 3.6 PM Cares Fund: Debates and issues

4. Policy Formulation in Public Administration

Administration and politics in different countries; The machinery of planning; Role, composition, and functions of the Planning Commission and the National Development Council; 'Indicative' planning; Process of plan formulation at Union and State levels; Constitutional Amendments (1992) and decentralized planning for economic development and social justice.

5. Policy Implementation by Administrators

- 5.1 Changing role of the Collector;
- 5.2 Union-State-local relations;
- 5.3 Imperatives of development management and law and order administration;

5.4 74th Constitutional Amendment; Important Committees and Commissions;

6. Global trends in Public Administration

6.1 Global-local debate; New localism; Development dynamics, politics and administration with special reference to city management.

6.2 Women and development - the self-help group movement. Reforms in financial Management and human resource development; Problems of implementation

Suggested Readings:

1. Bhattacharya, M. (2018). New Horizons of Public Administration, Jawahar Publishers & Distributors
2. Prasad, D. and Prasad, V. (1980). Administrative Thinkers, Sterling Publishers Pvt Limited
3. Sharma, M. and Sadana, B. (2019). Public Administration In Theory And Practice. 48th ed. Kitab Mahal.
4. Arora, R. (1996). Comparative Public Administration, 2nd ed. New Delhi: Associated Publishing Ho.
5. Baker R J S. (1972). Administrative Theory and Public Administration, Huthinson, London
6. Barnard, Chester. (1969). The Functions of Executive, Cambridge, Harvard University Pres
7. Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunity. New York: M. E. Sharpe.
8. Jay M. Shafritz (ed) (1998), International Encyclopedia of Public Policy and Administration, Westview Press
9. Luther Gulick & Lyndall Urwick (eds.) (1937), Papers on Science of Administration, New York Institution of Public Administration, New York

OR

PAPER XI: DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1-4

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINOLOGY GROUP

B. FORENSIC SCIENCE AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION OF CRIME

Credits: 3

Objectives of the Course:

Forensic Science deals with the application of the knowledge and methodology of various disciplines of science to legal matters. It involves the use of multiple disciplines such as physics, chemistry, biology, computer science and engineering for evidence analysis. It is a critical element of the criminal justice system. Forensic scientists examine and analyze evidence from crime scenes and elsewhere to develop objective findings that can assist in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of crime or absolve an innocent person from suspicion. It provides fundamental principles and functions of forensic science and working of the forensic establishments in India. Also, it gives an idea of modern scientific methods of crime control and prevention of crime.

1. History and Development of Forensic Science

- 1.1 Historical Aspects of Forensic Science
- 1.2 Definitions and Concepts of Forensic Science
- 1.3 Need and Functions of Forensic Science
- 1.4 Scope and Development of Forensic Science

2. Forensic Science and Criminal Justice System

- 2.1 Basic Principles and Functions of Forensic Science
- 2.2 Forensic Science Laboratory and Forensic Science Institutions in India
- 2.3 Services provided by Forensic Science Investigators
- 2.4 Functions and Responsibilities of Forensic Scientists
- 2.5 Criminal Justice System –
Police and Forensic Scientist relationship with respect to crime Investigation

3. Laws related to Forensic Science

- 3.1 Overview of IPC, Cr.P.C., Indian Evidence Act, IT Act, POSCO, RTI Act and Prevention of Corruption Act.
- 3.2 Other Related Laws - Explosive Substance Act, Excise Act, Petroleum Act, NDPS Act, Poison Act, Wildlife Protection Act, Environmental Protection Act, Arms Act, Drug and Cosmetic Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Consumer Protection Act, Essential Commodities Act, Food Safety and Standards Authority of India Act

4. An Introduction to

4.1 Forensic Laboratories

4.2 Forensic Biology

4.3 Forensic Toxicology

4.4 Forensic Anthropology

4.5 Forensic Ballistics

4.6 Forensic Documents

4.7 Forensic Medicine

5. Modern Scientific Methods of Crime Control and Prevention:

5.1 Electrical Traps to catch thieves, burglars

5.2 Truth Telling Drugs

5.3 Lie Detector

5.4 Breathalyser

5.5 Traffipax Camera

5.6 Magnetic Gun

5.7 Night Vision Binoculars

5.8 Portable Bomb Sniffer

5.9 Detection of Note Forgery by use of ultra violet rays

6. Inter-state crimes and Criminals:

6.1 The problem of International Crime

6.2 International Co-operation

6.3 International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol)

Suggested Readings:

1. B.B. Nanda and R.K Tiwari, Forensic Science in India: A vision for the Twenty First Century, select publishers, New Delhi(2001)
2. M.K Bhasin and S.Nath, Role of Forensic Science in the New Millenium, University of Delhi,Delhi(2002)
3. S.H James and J.J Nordby, Forensic Science:An introduction to scientific and Investigative Techniques, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton (2005)
4. W. G. Eckert and R.K. Wright in Introduction to Forensic Sciences, 2nd Edition, W.G
5. Eckert (ED), CRC Press, Boca Raton (1997)
6. R. Saferstein, M.L. Hastrup and C. Hald, Fisher's Techniques of Crime scene Investigation, CRCPress, Boca Raton (2013)
7. Dr. Jaishankar and Amin: Forensic Science in criminal Investigation
8. Max M. Houck, Jay Siegel: Fundamentals of Forensic Science
9. Sharma: Forensic Science In Criminal Investigation And Trials
10. Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and john J. O. Conell (Published by Funk & Wangnalls Co. Inc., New York)
11. Paul L. Kirk (Criminal Investigation: Published by inter Science Publishers, Inc. (New York)
12. Criminal Investigation:Cr.A and Cross(Published by sweet & Maxwell, Limited, London)
13. Gour, A.N.: Firearms, Forensic ballistics, Forensic chemistry and criminal jurisprudence
14. Lucas A: Forensic chemistry and scientific criminal investigation.
15. Lund quist. F.: Methods of forensic science (Vol. I)

PAPER XII**OJT****ON JOB TRAINING****(CREDITS: 4)**

The On-job training is practical training component, designed to enhance practical knowledge, operation of a law of any given subject. The Centre of higher education shall have a choice to design the one component for OJT or they may design different components under the OJT and same can be assigned to the students as per the rules
