

**DAV UNIVERSITY JALANDHAR**  
**SCHOOL OF LAW & LEGAL STUDIES**



**SCHEME & SYLLABUS**  
**FOR**  
**One Year LL.M. Programme**  
**In**  
**Criminal and Security Law**  
**(Semester System)**  
**2024 onwards**

## **PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

**PEO1:** To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the complex Socio-legal problems.

**PEO2:** To make students eligible to practice in Courts, Industries, Companies as legal practitioner.

**PEO3:** To possess professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, conveyancing etc.

**PEO4:** To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession.

**PEO5:** To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning and apply it during programme & in Legal practice.

**PEO6:** To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills in legal industry.

**PEO7:** To make awareness about Constitutional legislative & societal transformation in society & to develop clinical abilities

**PEO8:** Every graduate will become skilled in legal research, written and oral communication, teamwork, advocacy, and problem-solving.

## **PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

**PO-1** Demonstrate the knowledge and understanding of the Substantive Law, Procedural Law and Constitutional Law.

**PO-2.** Develop the ability to perform legal analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem solving, written and oral communication in the legal context and apply it in legal practice and real life situation.

**PO-3.** Understand the interdisciplinary nature of law and relate it with other disciplines like humanities, social sciences and management.

**PO-4.** Demonstrate the professional skills of pleading, argument, drafting and conveyancing, collaboration, counselling and negotiation required for legal practice.

**PO-5.** Develop the ability of analyzing the law in relation to contemporary developments at national and international level.

**PO-6.** Demonstrate familiarity with the rules of professional ethics and exhibit its application in legal profession.

### **PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES**

**PSO1:** Should be able to demonstrate understanding of substantive and procedural law sufficient to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.

**PSO2:** Should be able to associate the learning from the courses related to Law and Management.

**PSO3:** Should be able to Gather and interpret relevant facts and conduct legal research.

**PSO4:** Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's problem.

**PSO5:** Should possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate legal problems and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.

**PSO6:** Should use skills in specific areas (e.g. Criminal, industrial-organizational, clinical, counselling, social, community).

**PSO7:** Should analyzing social problems and understanding social dynamics.

## **SCHEME of LL.M. Programme**

### **Semester-1**

<b>Criminal and Security Law</b>							
<b>S.N O.</b>	<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Nature of Course</b>
<b>Compulsory Courses</b>							
1	LLM501	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	0	0	3	Core Discipline
2	LLLM503	Comparative Public Law	3	0	0	3	Core Discipline
<b>Specialization Courses</b>							
3	LLM505	Criminology and Penology	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
4	LLM507	Victimology	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
5	LLM509	Criminal Justice and Human Rights	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
6	LLM511	Term Paper	0	0	4	2	Core Discipline
			13	0	2	14	

**L: Lectures T: Tutorial P: Practical Cr: Credits**

### **Semester-2**

<b>S.N O.</b>	<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>Cr</b>	<b>Nature of Course</b>
<b>Compulsory Courses</b>							
1	LLM502	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	3	0	0	3	Core Discipline
<b>Specialization Courses</b>							
2	LLM504	International Criminal Law	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
3	LLM506	Police Law and Administration	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
4	LLM508	White Collar Crimes	2	0	0	2	Core Discipline
5	LLM510	Dissertation	0	0	6	3	Core Discipline
			9	2	6	12	

**L: Lectures T: Tutorial P: Practical Cr: Credits**

# **Detailed Syllabus**



## SEMESTER- 1

Course Code	<b>LLM501</b>						
Course Title	<b>Research Methods And Legal Writing</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to develop the understanding of independent research pertaining to any specific Legal issue. CO2: Student will able to analyze the design a research, justifying use of various methods/tools to carry out the same. CO3: Student will able to examine, analyze and interpret both quantitative and qualitative data. CO4: Student will know about the general principles of legal writings.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
<b>Syllabus</b>	Theory						<b>CO Mapping</b>
<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>Basic Concept of Research</b>						CO1
•	Research: meaning, characteristics and types						
	Legal Research: Meaning , Characteristics and types						
	Objectives of Research and Legal research						
	Methods of research for Law Reform - Analytical research method, Historical research method, Comparative research method, Ethical research method, Statistical research method, Critical research method						
	Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal, Relevance of empirical research						
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>Concept of Research problem &amp; Hypothesis</b>						CO1, CO2
•	Identification, Problem of research, Formulation of research problem						
	Hypothesis – Meaning and Importance						
	Criteria to form a Good Hypothesis						
	Sources of hypothesis						
	Types of hypothesis						
	Formulation of Hypothesis for legal research?						
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Concept of Research Design, Sampling &amp; Collection of data</b>						CO2, CO3
•	Legal Research Design: Meaning And Its Significance Good Research Design : Aspects And Connects of Research Design Types of Research Design						
•	Sampling design for legal research – types of sampling, merits and demerits of sampling methods, characteristics of a good sampling unit						

•	Socio Legal Research- Tools & Techniques of collection of Data: Primary and Secondary sources of data Analysis of data Scaling Techniques	
Unit 4	<b>Legal Writings</b>	CO4
•	Essential of Good Legal Writings, Structured Legal Writing Citation, Reference and Footnoting Editing and Proof reading Writing a Research Proposal Dissertation/ Thesis Writings Legal Report Writing- Bibliography Use of Library and Internet sources in Legal research	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burney, D.H. and Theresa L. White, Research Methods, Akash Press, New Delhi, First Indian Reprint, 2007.</li> <li>• Denzin, N.K. and Yvonna, S. Lincoln, (Ed), Collecting and Interpreting Qualitative Materials, SAGE Publications, Inc. California, Fourth Edition, 2013.</li> <li>• Edmonds, W.A. and Tom D. Kennedy., an Applied Reference Guide to Research Designs-Quantitative, Qualitative and Mixed Methods, SAGE Publications Inc. California, 2013.</li> <li>• Fitzgerald, J. and Jerry Fitzgerald, Statistics for Criminal Justice and Criminology in Practice and Research-An Introduction, 2014</li> <li>• Goode, W.J. and Paul, K. Hatt., Research Methodology, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, Latest Edition.</li> <li>• Guest, G. (et. al), Collecting Qualitative Data- A Field Manual for Applied Research. SAGE Publications Inc. California, 2013.</li> <li>• Kumar, R., Research Methodology-A Step by Step Guide For Beginners, SAGE Publications India Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi. Latest Edition.</li> <li>• Leary, Z.O., The Essential Guide to Doing Research, Vistaar Publications, New Delhi. First Indian Edition, 2005</li> <li>• Myneni, S.R., Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Fifth Edition, 2012.</li> <li>• Richards, L. and Janice, M. Morse., README First For a User's Guide to Qualitative Methods, SAGE Publications, Inc. California, 2013.</li> <li>• Singh, Rattan, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis Publications, Gurgaon, Haryana, Edition, 2013</li> <li>• Verma, S.K. and M. Afzal Wani, Legal Research and Methodology, The Indian Law Institute, New Delhi. First Reprinted Edition, 2006.</li> <li>• Yaqin, A., Legal Research and Writing Methods, LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur. First Reprint, 2011</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
3	0	0	3

Course Code	LLM503						
Course Title	Comparative Public Law						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the ambit and importance of public law in effective governance of a state. CO2: Student will able to understand the various concept given under the Constitution of India. CO3: Student will able to analyze the basic principles underlying thereof in democratic countries like USA, UK and India and deliberate further thereupon. CO4: Student will able to understand the judiciary process involved in resolution of various disputes under the Indian Constitution, including Judicial Review.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
Syllabus							CO Mapping
Unit 1	Concept of Public Law						CO1
•	Nature of Public law						
	Distinction between Public and Private Law						
	Scope of Public Law						
	Constitutionalism- Concept, Distinction between Constitution and Constitutionalism, Essentials features of Constitutionalism						
	Fundamental Rights, Independence of Judiciary						
Unit 2	Rule of Law, Separation of Powers						CO2, CO3
•	Supremacy of Legislature in Law Making						
	Rule of Law						
	Dicey’s concept of Rule of law, Modern Concept of Rule of Law’						
	Social and Economic rights as part of rule of law						
	Separation of Powers						
Unit 3	Presidential and Parliamentary form of Government						CO3
•	Presidential and Parliamentary form of Government Federal and Unitary Governance – Features, Advantages and Disadvantages Models of Federalism and Concept of Quasi- federalism, Role of Courts in Preserving Federalism Government under the U.S Constitution						



	Comparative and differentiating features of governance in India, U.K, U.S.A & France	
Unit 4	<b>Method of Constitutional Review, Theory of Basic Structure</b>	CO4
•	Method of Constitutional Review Political Review Judicial Review Basic Principles of Judicial Process, Precedent, Stare Decisis Evolution and functioning of Tribunals: <i>droit administratif</i> Theory of Basic Structure	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DD. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2nd ed., Wadhwa, Nagpur)</li> <li>• M.V. Pylee, Constitutions of the World (Universal, 2006)</li> <li>• Mahendra P. Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (Eastern Book Company, 1989)</li> <li>• Sudhir Krishna Swamy, Democracy and Constitutionalism in India-A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine (Oxford University Press, 2009)</li> <li>• S.P. Sathe, Fundamental Rights and Amendment of the Indian Constitution (1968) • H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (Universal Publications, 2002)</li> <li>• H.M. Seervai, The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the Habeas Corpus: A Criticism (1978)</li> <li>• Anirudh Prasad, Judicial Power and Judicial Review (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow)</li> <li>• John F. McEldowney, Public Law (Sweet &amp; Maxwell, London)</li> <li>• De Smith's, Judicial Review (Sweet &amp; Maxwell, London)</li> <li>• K.C. Wheare, Federal Government (Oxford University Press)</li> <li>• Wade &amp; Phillips, Constitutional Law (Longmans, Green)</li> <li>• Vikram David Amar, Mark Tushnet, Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law (Oxford University Press, 2009)</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM505</b>						
Course Title	<b>Criminology and Penology</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the Concept of Crime and Morality. CO2: Student will able to understand Various Schools and theories of Criminology and Penology CO3: Student will able to Criminal Behavior and Corporate and white Collar Crime. CO4: Student will able to understand the Concept of Crime in Society.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
Syllabus	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>The Concept of Crime</b>						CO1
•	Concept of Crime – Crime and Morality Criminology: Nature & Scope Nature and Extent of Crime in India, Inter- relation between Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law Criminology – its Importance Penology- Its Future Approach to Penology Caution against excessive Reformation						
Unit 2	<b>Various Schools and theories of Criminology and Penology</b>						CO2
•	Schools of Criminology Pre- Classical School of Criminology, The Classical School, Neo- Classical School Positive School Punishment - Theories of Punishment – Deterrent, Retributive, Preventive and Reformative, others theories of Criminology. Rights of Prisoners and their Rehabilitation						
Unit 3	<b>Corporate and white Collar Crime</b>						CO3
•	Corporate and white Collar Crime, Youth Crime Organized Crime Crimes in Urban and rural areas Drug Addicts and Crime ; Socio- economic offences						

Unit 4	<b>Crime</b>	CO4
•	The role of police Development of Police Organization Legal functions of Police Judiciary attitude towards police Drunkenness and Criminal Responsibility Crime as a product of social disorganization	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Walker, N. Crime and criminology: A Critical introduction (1987)</li> <li>• S. Rao, Crime in Our Society, (1983)</li> <li>• A. Siddique, Criminology: Problem and perspectives (1997)</li> <li>• E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949)</li> <li>• Mulla Committee Report (1983)</li> <li>• J.P.S.Sirohi, Criminology and Penology(2004)</li> <li>• H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968).</li> <li>• Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and punishment (1975),</li> <li>• A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>• Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3(1971),</li> <li>• Sen P.K. Penology Old and New</li> <li>• Gillian J.L. Criminology and Penology</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM507</b>						
Course Title	<b>Victimology</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the Concept of Victimology. CO2: Student will able to understand the Victim and victimizers. CO3: Student will know about Rights of and Protection to Victims under The Criminal justice system. CO4: Student will able to understand Recent Development & trends in Criminal Law.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
<b>Syllabus</b>	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>Victimology</b>						CO1
•	Definition and Meaning; Nature and Scope of Victimology; Kinds of Victims; Theories of Victimology.						
Unit 2	<b>Victim and victimizers</b>						CO2
•	Victim offender Relationship Sources of Victimization (Criminals/Individuals/Non State actors, State, Police). Impact of Victimization: Physical impact, Psychological impact, Financial impact, Social impact						
Unit 3	<b>Rights of and Protection to Victims under The Criminal justice system</b>						CO3
•	Rights of Victim; Compensation and Restitution to the victim; State liability to pay compensation; Compensatory provisions in Criminal law;						
Unit 4	<b>Recent Development &amp; trends in Criminal Law</b>						CO4
	Recommendations of The Malimath Committee with respect to compensation to the victims of crime; Latest trends in Victimology and Compensation.						
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dutta K.K., Some Aspects of Criminal Law, Law Research Institute, Edition 1997, APH, Publishing House, Darya Ganj, New Delhi -02.</li> <li>Dr. Mrinmaya Chaudhari, Languishing for Justice, A Critical Survey of the Criminal Justice System, DATTSOONS, J. Nehru Marg, Sadar, Nagpur.</li> </ul>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Malik P.L., Criminal Court Hand Book, 18th Edition, Eastern Book Company, 32, Lalbagh, Lucknow -01.</li> <li>• Manjula Batra, Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration, Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.</li> <li>• Parvesh K Atri, Readings in Criminal and Criminology, 1st edition 1998, Anmol Publication Pvt. Limited, New Delhi -2</li> <li>• Ahmed Siddiqui, Criminology, Problems and Perspectives, 4th edition 1997, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow -01</li> <li>• Clive Coleman and Clive Norris , Introducing Criminology, Edition 2000, Lawman (India) Pvt Limited, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-24</li> <li>• Bharat B Das, Victims in the Criminal Justice System, 1st Edition 1997, APH Publication Corporation, New Delhi 2</li> </ul>	
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In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM509</b>						
Course Title	<b>Criminal Justice and Human Rights</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the the concept of human rights. CO2: Student will able to understand the International and National Perspective of Criminal Justice System and Human Rights. CO3: Student will know about the New trends in criminal justice system. CO4: Student will able to understand the International Human Rights Institutions.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
Syllabus	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>The Concept of Human Rights</b>						CO1
•	Human Rights : meaning, concept and evolution Natural Rights and Human Rights Legal Rights and Human rights Human Rights- Classifications journey from Magna Carta to the Universal declaration of Human Rights Relation of Criminal Justice to Human rights						
Unit 2	<b>International and National perspective of Criminal Justice System and Human Rights</b>						CO2
•	International Covenants- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966 Various Commissions and Sub- Commissions on Human Rights						
Unit 3	<b>New trends in criminal justice system</b>						CO3
•	Criminal Justice System and Medical Examination, Criminal Justice System and Cyber Laws, Criminal Justice System and Preventive Detention Laws, Criminal Justice System and Arbitration/Plea-bargaining, Criminal Justice System and Restorative Justice System of USA – A comparative analysis.						

Unit 4	<b>International Human Rights Institutions</b>	CO4
	International Human Rights Institutions- UN Centre for Human Rights, Economic and Social Council, Human Rights Council and Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Constitutional Guarantees and Legislative Measures in India, NHRC and its role for protection of Human Rights.	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bava, Noorjahan, (ed), (2000), Human rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.</li> <li>• Arora, Nirman, (1999), Custodial Torture in Police Stations in India: A Radical Assessment, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol. 41, Nos. 3 and Shubhi Ghosh, S.K., (1993), Torture and Rape in Police Custody, New Delhi: Asish Publishing House.</li> <li>• Vada Kumchery, James, (1991), The Police and Delinquency in India, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM511</b>		
Course Title	<b>Term Paper</b>		
Examination Mode	Practical		
	<p>The students are free to select their Term Paper Topic voluntarily but it should be relevant to their field of course.</p> <p>For the purposes of finalization of the Term Paper Topics, the candidates are required to first submit a 1000 words Term Paper Proposal indicating a proposed Research Scheme. The Research Proposal should contain the following sub-chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Introduction of the Term Paper Topic:</b> The researcher is required to introduce the subject and the issue involved in brief.</li> <li>• <b>Statement of Problem:</b> The researcher is required to explain the debatable issue involved in a research topic. Such issues could be single or multiple. A Statement of Problem is basically a statement that illustrates a clear vision and the overall method that will be used to solve the problem at hand. Usually used when doing research, a problem statement discusses any foreseeable tangible or intangible problems that the researcher may face throughout the course of the project.</li> <li>• <b>Research Questions:</b> A research question is an answerable inquiry into a specific concern or issue. It is the initial step in a research project. The 'initial step' means after you have an idea of what you want to study, the research question is the first active step in the research project.</li> <li>• <b>Hypothesis:</b> A research hypothesis is the statement created by researchers when they speculate upon the outcome of a research or experiment. It is an assumption with which the researcher begins its research and throughout the research paper, the researcher should seek to prove or disprove the hypothesis.</li> <li>• <b>Scope of Study:</b> The researcher is required to identify the broad framework within which the study is designed. The researcher may also highlight the limitations of the study within this segment.</li> <li>• <b>Objective of Study:</b> The researcher has to identify the aims and objective of the study i.e. what the researcher</li> <li>• <b>Research Methodology:</b> The method that the researcher adopts to conduct a research i.e. doctrinal or non-doctrinal or empirical. The researcher has to state along with the method the justification of using the method in a research paper / project. Please note that the researcher can use a combination of both the methods as long as the researcher is able to justify the usage of the combined method.</li> </ul>		



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Literature Review:</b> The researcher has to go through the existing materials (both primary and secondary) and provide a review or assessment of the existing literature.</li> <li>• <b>Tentative Chapterization:</b> The researcher is required to briefly state how the researcher intends to go about the research. The researcher is required to categorize the paper / project into broad chapter and provide a gist of contents that the researcher intends to include in each chapter. Upon scrutinizing the initial dissertation proposal, the course-coordinator will either approve or reject the proposal. In the event of rejection/modification of the proposed Research Proposal, the candidate will have to re-submit another Research Proposal incorporating the suggested changes within a stipulated time fixed by the course-coordinator.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Term Paper</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The research projects should be a complete original work of the student. The maximum limit for plagiarism is 20% and if any Term Paper is found to be in excess of this prescribed limit then the concerned student would be asked to re-do their project.</li> <li>2. One student should work individually on one Term Paper. Co-authored or multiple authored projects will not be accepted.</li> <li>3. Any alternation or change in the approved for dissertation can be allowed but subject to prior approval of the Dean of Law. While proposing a new topic please ensure that the topic has not been already allotted.</li> </ol> <p><b>Preparatory tasks, format and length of Term Paper</b></p> <p>The dissertation should be in the following format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover Page</li> <li>• Certificate by supervisor</li> <li>• Declaration by student</li> <li>• Acknowledgements</li> <li>• Table of Contents</li> <li>• Index of Authorities (Statutes/Judgments/Other official sources)</li> <li>• List of Abbreviations (If required)</li> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Methodology (Objectives – Scope and Limitations – Sources – Research Questions)</li> <li>• Main body of dissertation (Broken down into Chapters or Parts)</li> <li>• Conclusion</li> <li>• Bibliography (Books – Scholarly articles – Articles from news sources – Internet sources)</li> </ul> <p>The aggregate length of the main body of the dissertation should be between 80-100 Page.</p> <p><b>Submission of Dissertations</b></p> <p>The candidates are required to submit to the Supervisor a rough draft within 60 days from the date of confirmation of the Initial Dissertation Proposal. Upon incorporation of the modifications, if any, suggested by the supervisor, the</p>	

	<p>candidates within 30 days are required to submit 4 Final Copies of the Dissertation. These are then forwarded to external examiners for the purpose of evaluation.</p> <p><b>Evaluation of Term Paper</b></p> <p>The written Dissertation will carry a total of 100 marks which will be followed by a viva-voce carrying 50 marks.</p> <p>Footnoting Styles you are required to follow the footnoting style as prescribed by the University.</p> <p><b>Check List for Researcher:</b></p> <p>Before making the final submission the researcher must check whether their research paper / project has achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the research work develop a new concept? Is it original?</li> <li>• Is the research methodology appropriate and sound? Is it a new methodology or an improvement over existing methodology?</li> <li>• Does it present a new solution/analysis to a significant problem?</li> <li>• Does it enhance understanding of existing situation / problem or generate new hypotheses or provide directions for future research? Does it discuss practical implications and provide a framework to implement suggestions?</li> <li>• Is the presentation lucid and scholarly?</li> <li>• Is it a significant contribution?</li> <li>• Foreign Words should be italicized. Eg: Sui generis, ipso facto, de facto.</li> <li>• Direct Quotations should be used in double quotes (“ ”)</li> <li>• Please do not number paragraphs</li> <li>• Please do not have additional decorative cover pages pictures or borders.</li> <li>• Please do not get emotional in the research papers / project. Your arguments and opinions should be supported by reasons and justifications.</li> </ul>	
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## SEMESTER 2

In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
3	0	0	3

Course Code	<b>LLM502</b>						
Course Title	<b>Law and Justice In Globalizing World</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the The concept of Globalisation. CO2: Student will able to understand the Globalisation and Human Rights CO3: Student will know about the Theories of Global Justice. CO4: Student will able to understand the Globalisation and Sustainable Development.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
<b>Syllabus</b>	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>The concept of Globalisation</b>						CO1
•	Six Major Waves of Globalisation Globalisation and State Sovereignty						
Unit 2	<b>Globalisation and Human Rights</b>						CO2
•	Globalisation and Human Rights Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalising World						
Unit 3	<b>Theories of Global Justice</b>						CO3
•	Theories of Global Justice: John Rawls Theory of Justice; Gandhian Theory of Justice; Amartya Sen's Capability Approach Cosmopolitanism and Global Justice						
Unit 4	<b>Globalisation and Sustainable Development</b>						CO4
	Globalisation and Sustainable Development Shared Global Development Vision and Ethics Globalisation and Legal Profession						
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amartya Sen, The Idea of Justice, Oxford University Press, 2009.</li> <li>Amit Bhandari, Development with Dignity, National Book Trust of India, New Delhi, 2005.</li> <li>Andreas Follesdal and Thomas Pogge (eds.), "Real World Justice: Ground, Principles, Human Rights and Social Institutions, Springer, The Netherlands, 2005.</li> <li>Andrew Kuper, Democracy Beyond Borders: Justice and Representations in Global Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2004.</li> </ul>						

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anthony McGrew, David Held (eds.), <i>Governing Globalisation: Power, Authority and Global Governance</i>, Polity Press, 2002.</li> <li>• Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Cesar A. Rodriguez-Garavito (eds.), <i>Law and Globalisation from Below</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2005.</li> <li>• Brijesh Babu, <i>Human Rights and Social Justice</i>, Global Publications, New Delhi, 2010</li> <li>• D. R. Saxena (ed.), <i>Law, Justice and Social Change</i>, Deep &amp; Deep Publication, New Delhi, 1996.</li> <li>• David Held(ed.), <i>A Globalizing World? Culture, Economics, Politics</i>, 2004.</li> <li>• David Kinley, <i>Civilizing Globalisation: Human Rights and the Global Economy</i>, Cambridge University Press, 2009.</li> <li>• Gillian Brock, “Global Justice A Cosmopolitan Account”, Oxford University Press, 2009</li> <li>• John Rawls, <i>A Theory of Justice</i>, Harvard University Press, 1971.</li> <li>• John Rawls, <i>Justice as Fairness: A Restatement</i>, Harvard University Press, 2001.</li> <li>• Maddison, Angus, <i>The World Economy: a millennial perspective</i>, Development Center Studies. OECD. (2001)</li> <li>• Manfred B. Steger, <i>Globalization: A Very Short Introduction</i>, Oxford University Press, 4th Ed, 2017</li> <li>• N. R. Madhava Menon (ed.), <i>Social Justice and Social Process in India</i>, Indian Academy of Social Sciences, Allahabad, 1988.</li> <li>• P. Ishwara Bhat, <i>Law &amp; Social Transformations</i>, Eastern Book Co., lucknow 1st ed, 2009.</li> <li>• Sachs et al., <i>Pathways to Deep Decarbonization</i>, 2014 report. (Executive Summary)</li> <li>• Sachs, Jeffrey D., <i>The End of Poverty Chapter 2: The Spread of Economic Prosperity</i>, (2005)</li> <li>• Wenhua Shan, Penelope Simons et al., “Redefining Sovereignty in International Economic Law”, Hart Publishing, 2008.</li> </ul>	
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In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM504</b>						
Course Title	<b>International Criminal Law</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the International Criminal Law. CO2: Student will able to understand the International Crime and Types. CO3: Student will know about the Salient Features of important UN Conventions relating to International crimes. CO4: Student will able to understand the International crime Investigating agency.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
Syllabus	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>International Criminal Law</b>						CO1
•	Meaning, History and sources, Objective and Principles						
Unit 2	<b>International Crime and Types</b>						CO2
•	International crime and types (brief introduction) such as: Criminal offenses against the world community: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, crimes of aggression , act of terrorism Transnational criminal acts: drug trafficking, trans-border organized criminal activity, counterfeiting, money laundering, financial crimes, willful damage to the environment, and cybercrimes.						
Unit 3	<b>Salient Features of important UN Conventions relating to International crimes</b>						CO3
•	Genocide Convention 1948 The United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the Protocols , 2000						
Unit 4	<b>International crime Investigating agency</b>						CO4
	International crime Investigating agency : INTERPOL Jurisdiction under International Criminal Law Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)						

	Intelligence Bureau (IB) Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) National Investigative Agencies (NIA)	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Julius Stone, “Legal contract of International Conflicts”</li> <li>• JG Starke “Introduction to International Law”</li> <li>• Dr.S.KKapoor “International Law and Human Rights”</li> <li>• Ian Brownli “principles of International Law”</li> <li>• Malcolm Shaw “International Law”</li> <li>• L Oppenheim “Principles of International Law”</li> <li>• Charles Fenwick “International Law”</li> <li>• 8. Phillip C Jessup “A Modern Law of Nations”</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
2	0	0	2

Course Code	<b>LLM506</b>						
Course Title	<b>Police Law And Administration</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the Police Administration. CO2: Student will able to understand the Police Law. CO3: Student will know about the State and Central Policing Systems. CO4: Student will able to understand the Judicial Trends and Police Reforms.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
<b>Syllabus</b>	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>Police Administration</b>						CO1
•	Police Administration History of Police Administration. Legislative Development of Policing Policing in India Community Policing Contemporary Issues in policing and Police Reforms						
Unit 2	<b>Police Law</b>						CO2
•	Police and Human Rights Police and Investigation of Crime Role of Judiciary and Police Model Police Act						
Unit 3	<b>State and Central Policing Systems</b>						CO3
•	State policing systems: Organization of police force at the state and district level; commissioners systems of policing and Panchayati Raj relations Central Police Organizations: CBI, CISF, CRPF Police Research and Crime Statistics Organization BPR & D, NCRB						
Unit 4	<b>Judicial Trends and Police Reforms</b>						CO4
	Constitution of the State Security Commissions Initiatives for police reforms: Ribeiro Committee Report, Padmanabhaiah Committee Report, Guidelines of Supreme Court In Prakash Singh V. union of India case. Minimum Tenure if Inspector General of Police and other Police Officers						

Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bailey, David, H., The Police and Political Development in India, (Princeton University Press, New Jersey, 1969).</li> <li>• Gupta, Anandswarup , The Police in British India, 1861-1947,(Bureau of Police Research &amp; Development, New Delhi, 2007).</li> <li>• Wilson. O.W and , Police Administration, (McGraw Hill Book MacLaren Roy Company, New York, 1972).</li> <li>• Sen, Shankar, Indian Police Today, (Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi, 1994).</li> <li>• Chaturvedi, J.C., Police Administration and Investigation of Crime, (Isha Books, Delhi, 2006).</li> <li>• Dempsey, John S. &amp; Linda S. Forst , An Introduction to Policing,(Thomsont Wadsworth, CA, 2005).</li> <li>• Sharma, K.K. , Law and Order Administration, (National Book Organization, New Delhi, 1985).</li> <li>• Srivastava, Aparna , Role of Police in a Changing Society, (A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 1999).</li> </ul>	
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In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
3	0	0	3

Course Code	<b>LLM508</b>						
Course Title	<b>White Collar Crimes</b>						
Course Outcomes	<b>On the completion of the course the student will be able to</b> CO1: Student will able to understand the Concept Of Corporate Crimes And Its Impact. CO2: Student will able to understand the Types of Corporate Crimes. CO3: Student will know about the Liability in corporate crimes. CO4: Student will able to understand the Defining and Assessing White Collar Crimes.						
Examination Mode	Theory						
Assessment Tools	Written Quiz	Assignment/ Project Work	MSE	MTP	ESE	EPR	ABL/PBL
Weightage	10%	10%	25%	-	50%	-	5%
Syllabus	Theory/ Practical/ Theory + Practical						<b>CO Mapping</b>
Unit 1	<b>Concept Of Corporate Crimes And Its Impact</b>						CO1
•	Historical background, Nature and Meaning of corporate crimes and its Impact (Psychological and Socio-economic Factors underlying corporate frauds) Features of corporate crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• white collar crimes</li> <li>• occupational crimes</li> <li>• state corporate crimes</li> <li>• organized crimes</li> </ul> <b>Theories of Corporate Criminality</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learning Theory</li> <li>• Theory of Anomy</li> <li>• Neutralisation Techniques</li> <li>• Control Theories</li> <li>• Economic Theory</li> </ul>						
Unit 2	<b>Types of Corporate Crimes</b>						CO2
•	Types of Corporate Crimes along with relevant case laws. Crime resulting in physical harm:- Industrial Disasters, Ignoring occupational standard and safety standards, Victims of unsafe products, Victims of industrial pollution . Economic Corporate Crimes:- Deceptive Accounting, Inside Trading, Manipulation of Security Market, Stealing Trade Secrets, Investment Trends, money laundering, scams, Hawala & Counterfeiting of Currency						

Unit 3	<b>Liability in corporate crimes</b>	CO3
•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Liability of the Corporation</li> <li>• Liability of Individuals</li> <li>• Doctrine of responsible corporate officer (RCO). (United States vs. Park, Sunil Mittal vs. CBI)</li> </ul> <b>Controlling and regulating corporate crimes/ white collar crimes</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nexus of Organized crime and politics</li> <li>• Role of Police in Investigation of corporate crimes</li> <li>• Role of Judiciary, Trial and Sentencing in corporate crimes</li> <li>• Role of media in corporate crimes</li> </ul>	
Unit 4	<b>Defining and Assessing White Collar Crimes</b>	CO4
	<p>Defining and Assessing White Collar Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historical Background</li> <li>• Theories of White Collar Crimes</li> <li>• Sub-cultural Theory</li> <li>• Structured Action Theory</li> <li>• Anomie Theory</li> </ul> <p>Controlling/Regulating White Collar Crimes Whistle Blowing Media Influence and impact (impact of throwing limelight on these crimes publicly)</p>	
Text Book/s	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is Corporate Crime Serious Crime? Criminal Justice and Corporate Crime Control, by Ronald C. Kramer, Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice 1984; 2; 7 (Online version available at: <a href="http://ccj.sagepub.com">http://ccj.sagepub.com</a>)</li> <li>• Crime and Business, by Edwin H. Sutherland, Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science Vol. 217, Crime in the United States (Sep., 1941), pp. 112-118 Published by : Sage Publications, Inc. Article Stable URL: <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/1023421">http://www.jstor.org/stable/1023421</a></li> <li>• Occupational Crime, Occupational Deviance, and Workplace Crime: Sorting Out the Differences, by David O. Friedrichs, 2002, Criminal Justice 2:243-56, 'Trusted Criminals: White Collar Crime in Contemporary Society. Belmont, CA: Thomson Wadsworth.</li> <li>• White-Collar Crime : The Essentials by Brian K. Payne, 2013.</li> <li>• Corporate and White Collar Crimes, Cases and Materials, 5th edition, by Kathleen F. Brickey, 2011.</li> <li>• Understanding White Collar Crimes by J. Kelly Strader, 2011.</li> <li>• Vijay Kumar Singh, Corporate Power to Corporate Crimes: Understanding Corporate Criminal Liability in India, Satyam Law International (2013).</li> <li>• Viano, Emilio C 2000 Global Organized Crime and International Security, Ashgate Publishing Limited</li> <li>• Nelken, "White Collar Crime", in Maguette et. al. (eds.) The Oxford Handbook of Criminology, 3rd Ed. (2002) .</li> <li>• Bensen, M.L., Simpson, S.S., White Collar Crime – An Opportunity Perspective, Criminology and Justice Series, Routledge, N.Y. (New York) (2009).</li> </ul>	



In hours			
L	T	P	Credit
0	0	6	3

Course Code	<b>LLM510</b>		
Course Title	<b>Dissertation</b>		
Examination Mode	Practical		
	<p>The students are free to select their Dissertation Topic voluntarily but it should be relevant to their field of course.</p> <p>For the purposes of finalization of the Dissertation Topics, the candidates are required to first submit a 1000 words Dissertation Proposal indicating a proposed Research Scheme. The Research Proposal should contain the following sub-chapters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Introduction of the Dissertation Topic:</b> The researcher is required to introduce the subject and the issue involved in brief.</li> <li>• <b>Statement of Problem:</b> The researcher is required to explain the debatable issue involved in a research topic. Such issues could be single or multiple. A Statement of Problem is basically a statement that illustrates a clear vision and the overall method that will be used to solve the problem at hand. Usually used when doing research, a problem statement discusses any foreseeable tangible or intangible problems that the researcher may face throughout the course of the project.</li> <li>• <b>Research Questions:</b> A research question is an answerable inquiry into a specific concern or issue. It is the initial step in a research project. The 'initial step' means after you have an idea of what you want to study, the research question is the first active step in the research project.</li> <li>• <b>Hypothesis:</b> A research hypothesis is the statement created by researchers when they speculate upon the outcome of a research or experiment. It is an assumption with which the researcher begins its research and throughout the research paper, the researcher should seek to prove or disprove the hypothesis.</li> <li>• <b>Scope of Study:</b> The researcher is required to identify the broad framework within which the study is designed. The researcher may also highlight the limitations of the study within this segment.</li> <li>• <b>Objective of Study:</b> The researcher has to identify the aims and objective of the study i.e. what the researcher</li> <li>• <b>Research Methodology:</b> The method that the researcher adopts to conduct a research i.e. doctrinal or non-doctrinal or empirical. The researcher has to state along with the method the justification of using the method in a research paper / project. Please note that the researcher can use a combination of both the methods as long as the researcher is able to justify the usage of the combined method.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Literature Review:</b> The researcher has to go through the existing materials (both primary and secondary) and provide a review or assessment of the existing literature.</li> <li>• <b>Tentative Chapterization:</b> The researcher is required to briefly state how the researcher intends to go about the research. The researcher is required to categorize the paper / project into broad chapter and provide a gist of contents that the researcher intends to include in each chapter. Upon scrutinizing the initial dissertation proposal, the course-coordinator will either approve or reject the proposal. In the event of rejection/modification of the proposed Research Proposal, the candidate will have to re-submit another Research Proposal incorporating the suggested changes within a stipulated time fixed by the course-coordinator.</li> </ul>	
	<p><b>Dissertation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The research projects should be a complete original work of the student. The maximum limit for plagiarism is 20% and if any dissertation is found to be in excess of this prescribed limit then the concerned student would be asked to re-do their project.</li> <li>2. One student should work individually on one Dissertation. Co-authored or multiple authored projects will not be accepted.</li> <li>3. Any alternation or change in the approved for dissertation can be allowed but subject to prior approval of the Dean of Law Dr. Kamaljeet Kaur Sidhu. While proposing a new topic please ensure that the topic has not been already allotted.</li> </ol> <p><b>Preparatory tasks, format and length of Dissertations</b></p> <p>The dissertation should be in the following format:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cover Page</li> <li>• Certificate by supervisor</li> <li>• Declaration by student</li> <li>• Acknowledgements</li> <li>• Table of Contents</li> <li>• Index of Authorities (Statutes/Judgments/Other official sources)</li> <li>• List of Abbreviations (If required)</li> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Methodology (Objectives – Scope and Limitations – Sources – Research Questions)</li> <li>• Main body of dissertation (Broken down into Chapters or Parts)</li> <li>• Conclusion</li> <li>• Bibliography (Books – Scholarly articles – Articles from news sources – Internet sources)</li> </ul> <p>The aggregate length of the main body of the dissertation should be between 80-100 Page.</p> <p><b>Submission of Dissertations</b></p> <p>The candidates are required to submit to the Supervisor a rough draft within 60 days from the date of confirmation of the Initial Dissertation Proposal. Upon</p>	

	<p>incorporation of the modifications, if any, suggested by the supervisor, the candidates within 30 days are required to submit 4 Final Copies of the Dissertation. These are then forwarded to external examiners for the purpose of evaluation.</p> <p><b>Evaluation of Dissertation</b></p> <p>The written Dissertation will carry a total of 100 marks which will be followed by a viva-voce carrying 50 marks.</p> <p>Footnoting Styles you are required to follow the footnoting style as prescribed by the University.</p> <p><b>Check List for Researcher:</b></p> <p>Before making the final submission the researcher must check whether their research paper / project has achieved the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Does the research work develop a new concept? Is it original?</li> <li>• Is the research methodology appropriate and sound? Is it a new methodology or an improvement over existing methodology?</li> <li>• Does it present a new solution/analysis to a significant problem?</li> <li>• Does it enhance understanding of existing situation / problem or generate new hypotheses or provide directions for future research? Does it discuss practical implications and provide a framework to implement suggestions?</li> <li>• Is the presentation lucid and scholarly?</li> <li>• Is it a significant contribution?</li> <li>• Foreign Words should be italicized. Eg: Sui generis, ipso facto, de facto.</li> <li>• Direct Quotations should be used in double quotes (“ ”)</li> <li>• Please do not number paragraphs</li> <li>• Please do not have additional decorative cover pages pictures or borders.</li> <li>• Please do not get emotional in the research papers / project. Your arguments and opinions should be supported by reasons and justifications.</li> </ul>	
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