



***SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
&
DETAILED SYLLABUS***

Group B -Criminal and Security Law

***LL.M. One Year Degree Programme
(2017 – 18)***

SH-22, Bahadurgarh-Jhajjar Road, Jhajjar-124507

Haryana



JAGAN NATH
UNIVERSITY

Course Structure

LL.M. One Year (2017–18)

First Semester Examination

Group –B: Criminal and Security Law

Code No.	Paper	L	Credits
LLM 101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	5	3
LLM 102	Comparative Public Law	5	3
LLM 103	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	5	3
LLM 104- B	White Collar Crimes	5	2
LLM 105- B	Criminal Justice and Human Rights	5	2
	Sub Total	25	13

Group -B
Criminal and Security Law
Second Semester Examination

Code No.	Paper	L	Credits
LLM 201- B	Victimology	5	2
LLM 202- B	Sentences and Sentencing	5	2
LLM 203- B	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	5	2
LLM 204- B	Police Law and Administration	5	2
LLM 205- B	Dissertation including viva-voce	-	5
	SUB TOTAL	20	13

MAXIMUM & MINIMUM CREDITS OF THE PROGRAMME

The total number of credits of the LL.M. One Year Degree Programme is 26.

Each student shall be required to appear for examination in all subjects. However, **for the award of the degree a student should secure 26 credits required for that particular programme.**

Examination Scheme - LL.M. One Year Degree Programme (2017-18)

SEM.	PAPER CODE	SUBJECT	Theory / Practical Paper	Credits	MAX. MARKS	INTERNAL EVALUATION		END TERM EXAM		MIN. PASS MARKS
						Max Marks	Min Marks	Max Marks	Min Marks	
I	LLM 101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	Theory	3	150	50	-	100	-	75
I	LLM 102	Comparative Public Law	Theory	3	150	50	-	100	-	75
I	LLM 103	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	Theory	3	150	50	-	100	-	75
I	LLM 104- B	White Collar Crimes	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
I	LLM 105- B	Criminal Justice and Human Rights	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
II	LLM 201- B	Victimology	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
II	LLM 202- B	Sentences and Sentencing	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
II	LLM 203- B	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
II	LLM 204- B	Police Law and Administration	Theory	2	100	30	-	70	-	50
II	LLM 205- B	Dissertation including viva-voce	-	5	200+50	-	-	-	-	125

MAXIMUM & MINIMUM CREDITS OF THE PROGRAMME

The total number of the credits of the LL.M. One Year Degree Programme is 26.

Each student shall be required to appear for examination in all subjects. However, **for the award of the degree a student should secure 26 credits required for that particular programme.**



Course Structure

LL.M. One Year (2017–2018)

First Semester Examination

Group –B: Criminal and Security Law

Code No.	Paper	L	Credits
LLM 101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	5	3
LLM 102	Comparative Public Law	5	3
LLM 103	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	5	3
LLM 104- B	White Collar Crimes	5	2
LLM 105- B	Criminal Justice and Human Rights	5	2
	Sub Total	25	13

LL.M. 101: Research Methods and Legal Writing

Credits: 3

Max. Marks: 100

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems. They should be able to design and execute small scale research problems.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit-I

Introduction of Legal Research

- a) Meaning; objectives and scope of legal research.
- b) Socio-legal Research in India
- c) Research Method *vis-a-vis* Research Methodology
- d) Kind of Legal Research- Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal legal research; Inter/multidisciplinary, etc.
- e) Arm chair research *vis-a-vis* empirical research

Unit-II

Research Design and Techniques

- a) Primary and secondary source
- b) Workable Hypothesis-formulation and evaluation
- b) Major steps in research design
- c) Sampling
- d) Survey and Case Study method

Unit-III

Research Tools and Data Processing

- a) Observation
- b) Interview and schedule
- c) Questionnaire
- d) Socio-metrics and jurimetrics
- e) Data processing (deductions and Inductions) analysis and interpretation of data

Unit-IV

Legal Writing

- a) Essentials of good legal writing
- b) Structured Legal Writing ; Organization of Legal Material
- c) Report/article writing in legal research
- d) Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines in legal research
- e) Modern- Technology- Computer, Internet, etc.
- f) Citation, Reference and Footnoting methodology
- g) Book review and case comments
- h) Dissertation and Thesis Writing
- i) Plagiarism as an offence in Research.

Suggested Readings:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Price, M.O. Bitner, H. and Bysiewicz | : Effective Legal Research |
| S.K. Verma & Afzal Wani | : Legal Research Methodology |
| Anwarul Yaqin | : Legal Research Methodology |
| S.K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay. | |
| N.R. Madhav Menon, (ed) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1998) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. | |
| Young, Pauline V. | : Scientific Social Survey and Research |
| Grade, William J. and Paul, K. Hatt. | : Methods in social Research, McGraw-Hill Book Company, London |
| Hyman, H.M. | : Interviewing in Social Research |
| Erwin, C. Surrency, B. Fieif and J. Cera | : A Guide to Legal Research. |
| Morris, L. Cohan | : Legal Research, West Publishing House Co. |
| Havard Law Review Association | : Uniform System of Citations. |
| ILI Publication | : Legal Research and Methodology |
| Baxi, Upendra | : Social Legal Research in India |
| Kothari, C.K. | : Research Methodology: Method and Technology |
| Myneni | : Legal Research Methodology. |

LL.M. 102: Comparative Public Law

Credits: 3

Max. Marks: 100

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objectives:

This paper focuses on analytical and theoretical scrutiny of Public Administrative Law and Constitutional Law and its component in comparative manner to enable the students and develop amongst them the proper understanding of the subject.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

UNIT-I

Introduction

- a) Meaning and definition of Public Law
- b) Concept of Public Law
- c) Globalization of Comparative Public Law
- d) Constitutionalism and Rule of Law

UNIT-II

Tools of Comparative Public Law

- a) Constitutional Law – Forms of Government, Separation of Power
- b) Legislative Mechanism – Supremacy of Legislature
- c) Typology of Federalism – USA, India

UNIT-III

Public Interest Litigation – US, India

- a) Public Interest Litigation movement and Independence of Judiciary
- b) Judicial Activism
- c) Judicial Accountability

UNIT-IV

Ombudsman

- a) Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
- b) International Scenario – Common law and Civil law
- c) Indian Scenario
 - i) Lokpal (Ombudsman)
 - ii) Lokayukta

Suggested Readings:

1. H. W. Wade - Administrative Law.
2. De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
3. Garner - Administrative Law.
4. D. D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law.
5. Wade and Philips - Constitutional Law
6. M. P. Jain, S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law.
7. M. P. Jain - Cases and Materials on Administrative
8. K. S. Shukla and S. S. Singh - Lokayukta - A socio legal study.
9. Ivor Jennings - Law and the Constitution.
10. K.D.Gaur – A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code.
11. Videh Upadhyay - Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases Concerns 1st Edition
12. S. K Agrawala - Public interest litigation in India: A critique (K.M. Munshi memorial lectures)

LL.M. 103: Law and Justice in a Globalizing World

Credits: 3

Max. Marks: 100

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objectives:

The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of global justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to have become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the liberal, republican, and discursive democratic attempts to make sense of, and to ameliorate, prevailing instances of injustice in the world. This will be imparted through theoretical and philosophical debates advanced by various scholars and the institutional mechanism that need to be accelerated to achieve the objectives of global justice.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

UNIT-I

Introduction

- (a) Meaning and significance of Globalization
- (b) Concept of Global Justice
- (c) Social, Political and economic dimensions of globalization.

UNIT-II

Historical and Central Challenges to Global Justice

- (a) Global Poverty
- (b) Armed Conflict
- (c) Nationalist practices
- (d) Crimes against Humanity
- (e) Environment and Health

UNIT-III

Role and Reformation of Global Institutions

- (a) States, Sovereignty and Transnational Law
- (b) Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's
- (c) Structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council
- (d) International Judicial Institutions

UNIT-IV

Models to Achieve Global Justice

- (a) Social Contract and Social Justice
- (b) Sarvodaya Model of Justice
- (c) Multi Culturalism and Cosmopolitanism
- (d) Significance of Human Rights Education
- (e) Impact of globalization on judicial process and administration of justice.

Suggested Readings:

1. Springer: Encyclopedia of Global Justice 2012
2. Brian Barry, *Culture and Equality*. Cambridge: Polity, 2001
3. Duncan Bell (ed.) *Ethics and World Politics*. Oxford 2010.
4. Allen Buchanan. Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-determination: Moral Foundations for International Law. Oxford 2004.
5. Simon Caney, *Justice Beyond Borders*. Oxford:, 2005
6. Nicole Hassoun. 2008a. "World Poverty and Individual Freedom." *American Philosophical Quarterly*. Vol. 45, No. 2: 191-198.
7. Andrew Hurrell. 2001. "Global Inequality and International Institutions." *Global Justice*.
8. Martha Nussbaum, *Frontiers of Justice*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006.
9. Thomas Pogge, *World Poverty and Human Rights*. Cambridge: Polity, 2002.
10. John Rawls, *The Law of Peoples*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999
11. Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*. Oxford: 1999
12. Amartya Sen The Idea of Justice 2009
13. Amartya Sen: Development as Freedom 1999 Oxford
14. Amartya Sen: Human and Public Action Oxford
15. Journals of Oxford and Cambridge on global Justice
16. R PIERIK : Cosmopolitanism Global Justice and International Law Cambridge 2005
17. American Journal of International Law and Proceedings of American Society of International Law

GROUP- B: CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW

LL.M. 104- B: White Collar Crimes

Credits: 2

Max. Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objectives:

This course focuses on the "Criminality of the "Privileged classes". The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power. Accordingly, the course focuses on the relation between privilege power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approaches which highlight "white-collar offences", "socio-economic offences" or "crimes of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders and organizations, professional classes and the higher bourgeoisie are not fully captured here.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit I

Conceptual Perspective of White Collar Crimes

- Concept and Types of White Collar Crimes
- Indian Approaches to Socio-economics Offences
- Privileged class deviance
- Growth of White Collar Crimes
- Need for Specific Measures

Unit II

Professional Deviance

- Unethical practices of the Indian Bar
- Unprofessional and Unethical Journalism
- Medical Malpractice
- Organizational or Corporate Crime

Unit III

White Collar Crime and Response of Indian Legal Order

- Law Commission recommendations
- White Paper on white collar crime
- Vigilance Commission

- Public Account Committee
- Ombudsman Lokpal Bill

Unit IV

Corruption in Politics and Government

Some Major Scandals:

- Bofors Scandal
- Stock Market Manipulation Scam 1999-2001
- 2G Spectrum Allocation Scandal
- Commonwealth Games Scandal
- Satyam Computer Scam
- Fodder Scam
- JBT Scam
- Latest Coal Scam

Suggested Readings:

1. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982) Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Upendra Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty: Essays (1988)
3. Upendra Baxi, Liberty and Corruption: The Antulay Case and Beyond (1989)
4. Surendranath Dwevedi and G.S. Bbargava, Political Corruption in India (1967)
5. A.R. Desai (ed.) Violation of democratic Rights in India (1986)
6. A.G. Noorani, Minister's Misconduct (1974)
7. B.B. Pande, "The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in the Other Side of Development 136 (1987; K.S. Shukla ed.).

GROUP- B: CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW

LL.M 105- B: Criminal Justice and Human Rights

Credits: 2

Max. Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objective: Criminal Justice and Human Rights has long been an important area for study and is still developing fast particularly in the international arena. There is increased worldwide interest in ensuring that criminal justice systems comply with human rights requirements in order to ensure that states' implementation and enforcement of the criminal law, through investigation, trial and punishment, respect the civil liberties of citizens accused of crime.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit I

Concept and Development of Human Rights

- Concept, Importance and Nature
- U. N. Charter and its agencies
- History, Evolution and Growth
- Classification of Human Rights

Unit-II

Human Rights and Criminal Jurisprudence

- Rights of Accused
- Rights of arrested persons
- Rights of Fair and Speedy Trial
- Rights of Free legal aid
- Parole and Probation

Unit-III

Human Rights Problems in the Administration of Criminal Justice

- Police Atrocities and Custodial Torture
- Violence against Women and Children
- Terrorism and Insurgency

Unit IV

Implementation of Human rights in India

- Role of NGO
- Public Interest Litigation
- Role of Judiciary
- Role of National Human Rights Commission

Essential Case Law:

- M.M. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1978 SC 1548
- Husainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar, AIR 1979 SC 1360
- Khatri v. State of Bihar, AIR 1981 SC 928
- State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragji Vasi (1995) 5 SCC 730
- D.K. Trivedi v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 1328
- Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1997 SC 3011
- State of Karnataka v. Appavalu Ingle, AIR 1995 SC 1126
- Supritendent of Remembrance of Legal Affairs, West Bengal v. S. Bhaumic, AIR 1981 SC 917

Suggested Readings:

1. Forest Martin et.al. (ed.) International Human Rights Law and Practice- Part I. and II of. cases, treaties and materials.
2. Vijay Chitinis, et.al (ed.)- Human Rights and the Law -National and Global Perspective.
3. Basu D.D. Human Rights in Constitutional Law.
4. Singh Sehgal B.P-Human Rights in India - Problems and Perspectives.
5. Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice administration-- A study by Prof. Upendra Baxi and Manjula Batra.
6. L.H. Leigh-Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Procedure. The British Experience.

Group -B
Criminal and Security Law
Second Semester Examination

Code No.	Paper	L	Credits
LLM 201- B	Victimology	5	2
LLM 202- B	Sentences and Sentencing	5	2
LLM 203- B	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	5	2
LLM 204- B	Police Law and Administration	5	2
LLM 205- B	Dissertation including viva-voce	-	5
	SUB TOTAL	20	13

LL.M. 201- B: Victimology

Credits: 2

Max. Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objective:

The objective of this paper is to discuss the various reasons for crime, victimization, criminal justice, treatment and compensation of criminals and victims in the various law.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit I

Concept and Scope of Victimology:

- (a) Concept of Victimology
- (b) Historical Development of Victimology
- (c) Indian Experience
- (d) Victim and Criminal Justice: Emerging Trends and Policies

Unit II

Theories of Victimology and Impact of Victimization:

- (a) The Precipitation Theory
- (b) Life-style Theory
- (c) Deviant Place Theory
- (d) Routine Activity Theory

Impact of Victimization:

- (a) Physical
- (b) Economical
- (c) Psychological

Unit III

Concept of Restorative Justice:

- (a) Essential Elements of Restorative Justice
 - i. Restoration
 - ii. Accountability
 - iii. Community Protection
 - iv. Skill Development
- (b) Programmes of Restorative Justice

Unit IV

Compensatory Jurisprudence in the Field of Victimology:

- (a) Compensatory Relief under General/Procedural Laws
- (b) Compensation under Special Laws
 - i. Compensation under the Probation of Offender Act, 1958
 - ii. Compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- (c) Compensatory Reliefs under the Constitution of India
- (d) Compensation by Human Rights Commissions
 - i. National Human Rights Commissions
 - ii. State Human Rights Commissions
 - iii. Human Rights Court

Suggested Readings:

1. Prof. N. V. Panjape: Criminology and Penology, Central Law Agency
2. Girjesh Shukla: Criminology, Lexis Nexis
3. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, Surjeet Publications
4. Martin Wasik, Emmins On Sentencing (1998)
5. Hall J., Law, Social Science and Criminal Theory
6. J.M.Sethna, Society and the Criminal, 1980
7. A. Siddique, Criminology-Problems and Perspectives, 1997
8. S. M. A. Quadari, Criminology and Penology

LL.M. 202- B: Sentences and Sentencing

Credits: 2

Max. Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objectives:

This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the 'developing' societies. Much has been said against capital punishment and imprisonment as methods of preventing and control of crime.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit-I

Concept, Nature and Scope of Punishment:

- (a) Concept and Nature of Punishment
- (b) Object and Purpose of Punishment
- (c) Forms of Punishment
- (d) Judicial Approach towards Capital Punishment in India; Principle of *Rarest of Rare case*

Unit-II

Theories of Punishment:

- (a) Deterrence Theory
- (b) Retributive Theory
- (c) Preventive Theory
- (d) Reformatory Theory

Unit- III

Sentencing:

- i. Principal types of Sentences in Penal Code
- ii. The Problems of Default Sentence (Imprisonment for nonpayment of fine)
- iii. Pre-Sentence Hearing
- iv. Sentencing for Habitual Offender
- v. Summary Punishment
- vi. Sentencing Process and Marginalized Accused
- vii. Plea Bargaining

Unit- IV

Sentencing and Imprisonment

Approaches to Sentencing:

- i. Alternatives to Sentencing
- ii. Probation & Parole
- iii. Corrective Labour
- iv. Fine
- v. Remission and Commutation of sentence

Imprisonment:

- (a) Jail System & Jail Reforms
- (b) Classification of prisoners
- (c) Open Prisons
- (d) Rights of prisoners & Duties of custodial staff

Suggested Readings:

1. Girjesh Shukla: Criminology, Lexis Nexis
2. Dr. N. Maheshwara Swamy: Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Asia Law House
3. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, Surjeet Publications
4. S Chhabra, *The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law*
5. H.L.A. Hart, *Punishment and Responsibility*
6. Herbert L. Packer, *The Limits of Criminal Sanction*
7. Alf Ross, *On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment* Latest Edn. See also U. Baxi Review of this work in 21 J.I.L.I. 407 (1979)
8. A. Siddique, *Criminology*, Latest Edn. Law Commission of India, *Forty - Second Report Ch. 3* (1971)
9. K.S. Shukla, "*Sociology of Deviant Behaviour*" In 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-1979
10. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law*
11. K.P. Malik- Penology and Victimology

LL.M. 203- B: Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

Credits-2

Max. Marks- 70

Time: 3 Hrs.

Objective:

The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human behaviour, particularly, deviant behaviour. Emphasis will be laid on understanding the weak and strong points of the existing system in order to determine whether it can meet the challenge and carry new burdens.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

UNIT I

Concept of Criminology

- (a) Meaning, Nature & Scope
- (b) Basic Features of Criminology
- (c) Pure Criminology
- (d) Practical Criminology
- (e) Criminalities

UNIT II

Schools of Criminology

- (a) Pre-Classical School of Criminology
- (b) Classical School of Criminology
- (c) Neo Classical School of Criminology
- (d) Positivist School of Criminology (**Italian School**)
- (e) Clinical School of Criminology
- (f) Sociological School of Criminology

UNIT III

Theories of Criminology

- (a) Theory of Radical Criminology (Marxist Approach)
- (b) Modern Conflict Theories
 - i. Sellin's Cultural Conflict Theory
 - ii. Vold's Group Conflict Theory
 - iii. Quinney's Theory of Social Reality of Crime

- iv. Turk's Theory of Criminalization
- (c) The Modern Theory of Criminology
- (d) Marxist Theory of Criminology
- (e) Bonger's Theory of Economic Criminality

UNIT IV

Criminal Justice Administration

Pre-trial Procedures-arrest and questioning of, the accused, the rights of the accused, the evidentiary value of statements/ articles seized/collected by the Police, right to counsel, role of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in Investigation.

Trial Procedures- the Accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system of trial- role of the Judge the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial-admissibility and in admissibility of evidence-expert evidence appeal of the Court in awarding appropriate punishment.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. N. Maheshwara Swamy: Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Asia Law House
2. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, Surjeet Publications
3. S.Rao, Crime in Our Society, (1983).
4. J.M. Sethna, Society and the Criminal (1980).
5. Siddique, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives (1997).
6. E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949).
7. S. Kaldate, Society, Delinquent and Juvenile Courts (1982).
8. W.C.Reckless, The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1972),
9. D.C. Pandey, Habitual Offenders and the law (1983).
10. D. Abrahamsen, David : Crime and the Human Mind (1979).
11. Conrad, John. P. : Crime and its Correction: An international survey of Attitudes and Practices.
12. Krishna Iyer Report on Female Prisoners (1986).
13. Mulla Committee Report, (1983).
14. P. Rajgopal, Violence and Response: A Critique of Indian Criminal Justice System (1988).

LL.M. 204- B: Police Law and Administration

Credits: 2

Max. Marks: 70

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Objective:

The object of this paper is to discuss about the Administration, Function, duties and problems of the Police. This paper also discusses the general laws governing police and the various reforms done to strengthen them.

Note:

- (1) Eight questions shall be set with two questions in each Unit. The candidates shall be required to attempt four questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit.
- (2) All questions shall carry equal marks.

Unit I

Police Administration and Management:

- (a) Development of Police Force in India
- (b) Hierarchical Structure of Police Force
- (c) Code of Conduct for the Police
- (d) Police Commissions

Unit II

An Introduction and Overview of Police Law

- a) The Police Act, 1861
- b) The Police Act, 1949
- c) The Rajasthan Police Act, 2007

Unit III

Functions, Duties and Problems of Police

- (i) Prevention of Offences
 - (ii) Arrest and Release of Accused
 - (iii) Investigation and Enquiry into Offences
 - (iv) Frisking and Interrogation of Offenders or Suspects
 - (v) Search and Seizure
 - (vi) Identification of Criminals and Crime Prone Area
 - (vii) Police - Public Relations
- (a) Duties of Civil Police
 - (b) Problems of Police

Unit IV

Judicial Trends and Police Reforms

- (a) Constitution of the State Security Commission
- (b) Selection and Minimum Tenure of Director-General of Police
- (c) Minimum Tenure of Inspector General of Police and other Police Officers
- (d) Separation of Investigation Staff from Law and Order Staff
- (e) Constitution of a Police Establishment Board
- (f) Constitution of Police Complaints Authority
- (g) Establishment of a National Security Commission

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. N. Maheshwara Swamy: Criminology and Criminal Justice System, Asia Law House
2. Arvind Verma & K S Subramanian: Understanding the Police in India, Lexis Nexis
3. B.L. Babel: Rajasthan Police Act & Rules

LL.M. 205- B: Dissertation including viva-voce

Credits-5

Max. Marks: 250+50

Dissertation will be written on some current topic of legal importance to be allotted by the Dean/HoD LL.M. One Year Degree Programme. The Dissertation will be evaluated by external examiner. A panel of 3 subject experts will be drawn by the Dean/HoD in consultation with the supervisor. The dissertation will be evaluated by one of the expert who is approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

Viva-voce will be conducted by a Board consisting of Dean/HoD, Supervisor and an External Expert. Minimum 2 members will constitute the quorum.

3 copies of the Dissertation will be submitted to the Center for Post Graduate Legal Studies, Faculty of Law.