



**ONE YEAR LL.M SYLLABUS
CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW**

FIRST SEMESTER

COMPULSORY PAPERS

- i. Research Methods and Legal Writing
- ii. Comparative Public Law
- iii. Law and Justice in a Globalizing world

OPTIONAL PAPERS

- i. Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
- ii. Victimology

SECOND SEMESTER

- i. Criminal Justice and Human Rights
- ii. Police Law and Administration
- iii. Corporate Crimes/White Collar Crimes
- iv. International Criminal Law
- v. Dissertation

The examination, evaluation and other norms of improvement of grades will be governed as per the norms of the credit system of the University Departments.



SEMESTER-I
SYLLABUS
RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL WRITING (LPG-101)

L:T:P:: 3:1:0

Credits-3

OBJECTIVE-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 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. They should be able to design and execute small-scale research problems. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Recognise primary and secondary sources of legal research material.
- ii. Use and apply secondary sources, case law and legislation using both paper based and online resources to a research problem.
- iii. Develop correct research strategies to critically evaluate the relevance, quality, authority and currency of the research materials.

UNIT- I: Introduction

8 Hours

- i. The science of research and scientific methodology.
- ii. Interrelation between speculation, fact and theory building-some fallacies of scientific methodology with reference to socio-legal research.
- iii. Inter-disciplinary research and legal research models.
- iv. Armchair hair research **vis-à-vis** empirical research.
- v. Legal research-common law and civil law legal systems

UNIT- II: Research Design

7 Hours

- i. Workable Hypothesis-formulation and evaluation.
- ii. Major steps in research design

UNIT-III:Research Techniques

7 Hours

- i. Sampling
- ii. Survey and Case Study method
- iii. Scaling and Content Analysis



UNIT- IV: Research Tools and Data Processing

7 Hours

- i. Observation
- ii. Interview and schedule
- iii. Questionnaire
- iv. Socio-metrics and jurimetrics
- v. Data processing (deductions and Inductions) analysis and interpretation of data

UNIT- V: Legal writing

7 Hours

- i. Report/article writing in legal research
- ii. Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines in legal research
- iii. Citation methodology
- iv. Book review and case comments

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

1. Robert Watt- Concise book on Legal Research
2. Ram Ahuja-Research Method
3. Good and Hatt- Research Methodology
4. Pauline Young- Research Methodology
5. Earl Babbie- Research Methodology
6. AnwarulYaqin-Legal Research Methodology
7. Wilkinson Bhandarkar-Research Methodology
8. SelltisJohoda-Research Methodology
9. Stott D.-Legal Research
10. Robert Watt and Francis Johns- Concise Legal Research



SEMESTER-I
SYLLABUS
COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW (LPG-102)

L:T:P:: 3:1:0

Credits-3

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

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Understand the similarities and differences between leading (Western) constitutional traditions in key areas (sovereignty, separation of powers etc.).
- ii. Have an improved understanding of their own legal system.
- iii. Understand how the States studied have developed and applied constitutional principles, especially in the light of processes of globalization and democratization.

UNIT-I: Introduction

8 Hours

- i. Meaning and definition of Public Law
- ii. Concept of Public Law
- iii. Globalization of Comparative Public Law

UNIT- II: Tools of Comparative Public Law

7 Hours

- i. Constitutional Law - Common Law, Civil Law
- ii. Legislative Mechanism - Common Law, Civil Law
- iii. Typology of Federalism - USA, India

UNIT- III: Public Interest Litigation - US, India

7 Hours

- i. Locus standi
- ii. Judicial Activism
- iii. Judicial Accountability

UNIT- IV: Comparative Criminal Law - Common law, Civil law

7 Hours

- i. Domestic Violations - International, National
- ii. Provisions relating to Rape
- iii. Plea Bargaining - US A, India
- iv. White Collar Crimes
- v. Juvenile Justice



UNIT- V: Ombudsman

7 Hours

- i. Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
- ii. International Scenario - Common law and Civil law
- iii. Indian Scenario
- iv. Lokpal (Ombudsman)
- v. Lokayukta

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

1. H. W. Wade - Administrative Law,
2. DeSmith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
3. Garner - Administrative Law.
4. D. D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law.
5. Wade and Philips - Constitutional Law
6. Dicey - Introduction to Law of the Constitution.
7. Hood Philips - Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
8. M. P. Jain, S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law.
9. M. P. Jain - The Evolving Indian Administrative Law.
10. B, Schwartz - An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
11. K. S. Shukla and S. S. Singh - Lokayukta- A socio legal study.
12. Ivor Jennings - Law and the Constitution.
13. Neville L. Brown and J. F. Garner - French Administrative Law.
14. Peter H. Schuck - Foundations of Administrative Law.
15. P. P. Craig - Administrative Law.
16. Alex Carol - Constitution and Administrative Law.



**SEMESTER-I
SYLLABUS**

LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD (LPG-103)

L:T:P::3:1:0

Credits-3

OBJECTIVE- 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.

Learning Outcomes:

- i. Multiple strata at which law, justice and society interest.
- ii. The process of globalization; and
- iii. The implications of globalization on law and legal theory.

UNIT- I: Introduction

8 Hours

- i. Meaning and significance of Globalization
- ii. Concept of Global Justice
- iii. Global Justice and Right to Development

UNIT- II: Theoretical Propositions of Global Justice

7 Hours

- i. Realism
- ii. Particularism
- iii. Nationalism
- iv. Cosmopolitanism

UNIT- III: Historical and Central Challenges to Global Justice

7 Hours

- i. Global Poverty- Role of International Mechanism
- ii. Armed Conflict
- iii. Nationalist practices
- iv. Crimes against Humanity
- v. Environment and Health
- vi. Oppressive Policies- Threat of Terrorism, Global Politics



UNIT- IV: Role and Reformation of Global Institutions

7 Hours

- i. States, sovereignty and Transnational Law
- ii. Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's
- iii. Structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council
- iv. International Judicial Institutions

UNIT- V: Models to Achieve Global Justice

7 Hours

- i. Social Contract and Social Justice
- ii. Sarvodaya Model of Justice
- iii. Multi Culturalism and Cosmopolitanism
- iv. Significance of Human Rights Education
- v. Global Justice and Global Rule of Law

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

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. Martha Nussbaum, Frontiers of Justice. Cambridge, Mass:Harvard University Press.
7. Thomas Pogge, World Poverty and Human Rights. Cambridge: Polity, 2002.
8. John Rawls, the Law of Peoples. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999
9. Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom. Oxford: 1999
10. Amartya Sen: Global Justice



**SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS**

CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION SUBJECT (LPG 131)

L:T:P::2:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVE - Crime and the threat of victimization are inescapable realities of contemporary society. Crime is so commonplace that prevention and security measures are viewed as natural and necessary precautions in both public and private life. A considerable and growing percentage of public resources are allocated for juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives, law enforcement training and technology, corrections, substance abuse treatment and numerous other aspects of criminal justice.

OUTCOMES

This course of Crime and Punishment would: -

- a) Attempt to answer such queries of the human mind and afford explanations to criminal behavior and reactions to crime.
- b) It is an ongoing study with numerous research and surveys been conducted all over the world to find the most suitable explanation of criminality and criminal behavior, nevertheless, there is no final answer, which will be examined.
- c) Concern for the Victims of crime would be another facet of the study of the subject with emphasis on concepts of restorative justice, compensatory jurisprudence and rehabilitative techniques.

UNIT- I: The concept of Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration 5 Hours

- i. Criminals
- ii. Major elements which influence person's mind to commit a crime.
- iii. Basic element required to commit a crime as per law.
- iv. Nature and Scope of Criminology.
- v. Criminology studies methods and approaches.
- vi. Role of Legislature and Lawmaking.

UNIT- II: Socio-Environmental Approaches to Crime 5 Hours

- i. Schools of criminology.
- ii. Criminology vs. Criminal Justice.
- iii. Current Trends in Criminology Cartographic.
- iv. Classical Theories of Criminology.



- v. Crimes against Property and Person (Children, Women, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ), Marginalized, Men).
- vi. Structure of Criminal Justice System in India.

UNIT- III: Individual approaches to crime: -

5 Hours

- i. Neo Classical Perspectives Post-modernism.
- ii. Crime and Feminism.
- iii. Biological Trait Theory.
- iv. Psychoanalytic Explanation of Crime

UNIT -IV: Factors enhancing criminality

5 Hours

- i. Punishment-in ancient, medieval and modern times offences connected with alcoholic substances
- ii. Role of Drug, Alcohol and Crime.
- iii. Role of Media Influences in the human mind.
- iv. Politics and Crime
- v. Youth and Criminality
- vi. Race, Culture and Gender

UNIT- V: Punishment: Concept and Theories

5 Hours

- I. Death Sentence: A tool to protect heinous crime or need to abolish
- II. Frustration - Aggression Theories
- III. Treatment of Offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole
- IV. Lombroso and Psychoanalytic Explanation of Crime
- V. Neighborhood Involvement, Situational Crime Prevention
- VI. Drift and Neutralization theory.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

1. S.M.A. Qadri: Ahmed Siddiques Criminology - Problems and Perspectives (2005) Eastern.
2. N.V. Pananjpe : Criminology and Penology (2005) Central Law Publications Sutherland Edwin and Crassey Donald - Principles of Criminology (1900) Taft and England : Criminology
3. Barnes and Teeters: New Horizons in Criminology (1960)
4. K. D.Gaur: Criminal Law and Criminology (2003) Deepand Deep
5. Glanville Williams: The Textbook on Criminal Law (2nd Edition) Universal.
6. Katherine S Williams: Textbook of Criminology (2001-Indian reprint) Universal.
7. K.S. Pillai: Theories of Criminology
8. M.J. Sethna: Society and the Criminal (1989) M.N. Tripathi
9. J. Robert Lilly etal: Criminological Theory Context and Consequences (2007) Sage.20
10. R.P. Kathuria's: Law of Crimes and Criminology. Vol. I to IV.



SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS
VICTOMOLOGY (LPG-132)

L:T:P::2:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVE: To study the victims of crime and their relationship with an offender. Where criminology is the study of the crime itself, victimology is best described as the study of the victim of a crime. Overall, the field of victimology critically examines the crime victim, the perpetrator of the crime, and the offender. The field itself is a sub-field of criminology and uses data, both empirical and theoretical references, to draw conclusions about the victims of crimes

OUTCOMES:

- i. Demonstrate knowledge of the general history of 'victim' movements and victimology;
- ii. Evaluate a number of different definitions of 'victimhood';
- iii. Critically analyse the issues that underlie the main needs of crime victims;
- iv. Evaluate recent legislative changes that increase the opportunity for victims of crime to
- v. be active players in the criminal justice process;

UNIT- I: The Concept of Victimology

5 Hours

- i. Constituent Elements of Crime and Victimology
- ii. Nature and Scope of Victimology
- iii. Methods of Victimology Studies

UNIT- II: Justice for Victims

5 Hours

- i. Ideology and the behavior of perpetrators and victims of violence Noach

UNIT- III: Committees and Reports

5 Hours

- i. Malimath Committee and crime victims
- ii. Justice J. S. Verma Committee Report
- iii. Criminal Law Amendment Act

UNIT- IV: Issues of Sexual Victimization

5 Hours

- i. Women victims of sexual violence and the civil legal system
- ii. Victims of sexual harassment in modern workplaces in India
- iii. Blaming victims and bystanders in the context of rape

UNIT- V: Sexual Assault Victims

4 Hours

- i. The relationship between childhood victimization, drug abuse
- ii. PTSD and adult delinquency in a prison population
- iii. Resurrecting the forgotten voices of the Indian criminal justice system
- iv. Criminal victimization and social networks in Indi



SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS
CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS (LPG -233)

L:T:P::2:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVE: Criminal justice System of any country is the basis of establishing, Peace and tranquility, includes not only the judicial system but investigating machinery also. To tame the over flooding of crimes a strong criminal justice system is required. Administration of justice through the instrumentality of law is an essential component of governance. Rule of law is the bedrock of democracy, which is acknowledged as the best system of governance to ensure respect for human rights. The dignity and worth of the individual being at the core of a democracy, constitutional governance in a democratic set up is the safest guarantee for the protection of human rights and assurance of human resource development.

OUTCOMES:

- i. current issues and contemporary debates in criminal law and criminal justice;
- ii. fundamental principles of substantive and procedural criminal law;
- iii. different approaches to understanding and critiquing criminal laws and criminal justice, including doctrinal, comparative, theoretical and socio-legal methods

UNIT- I: Conceptual perspective

5 Hours

- i. Concept of crime and criminal liability
- ii. Role of Criminal Justice System in protection of Human Rights

UNIT- II: Objectives and Theories of Punishment

5 Hours

- i. Capital Punishment.
- ii. Sentencing Process and Policies,
- iii. Role of Judiciary and Human Rights.

UNIT- III: Human Rights Problems

5 Hours

- i. Police Atrocities and Accountability
- ii. Violence against Women and Children
- iii. Terrorism and Insurgency

UNIT- IV: Rights to Accused

5 Hours

- i. Ex post facto law
- ii. Double Jeopardy
- iii. Protection against Self Incrimination
- iv. Fair Trial
- v. Punishment and Human Rights



UNIT- V: Police-Development, Function, Custodial Violence and Reforms in Police System

4 Hours

- i. Violence-Terrorism and Human Rights,
- ii. Atrocities against SC and ST and other vulnerable Groups.
- iii. Compensation to victims of crime
- iv. International Crimes and International Cooperation in combating of Transnational organized crimes.
- v. International Norms on Administrative of Criminal Justice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

1. P.S. Atchuthen Pillai: Criminal Law (1996) M.N. Tripathi
2. Harri's: Criminal Law (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.
3. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law (2005) Eastern.
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law (19th edn.) Universal.
5. T.S. Batra: Criminal Law Principles of Liability (1978) Metropolitan
6. Smith and Hogan: Criminal Law Cases and Materials (1975), Butterworths.
7. K.I. Vibhute : P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (2008) Lexis Nexis.
8. L. Radzinowicz: A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I & II (1969) Stevens.
9. Russell: On Crime, Vol. I & II, Universal
10. Cross and Jones: An Introduction to Criminal Law (1972) Butterworths.
11. R. Prakash: O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law (2010) Eastern.



SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS
POLICE LAW AND ADMINISTRATION (LPG-234)

L:T:P::2:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVE: to protect the interests of the public as it interacts with the government. Thus, its main aim is to provide a formula for preventing abuse, non-use, of power by administrative authorities, and thus provide a mechanism for government, that is transparent and accountable.

OUTCOMES:

- i. Knowledge of Structure of Police force in India
- ii. Powers , functions and Problem of Police Force in India
- iii. Understand different forums of Justice administration in India

UNIT- I: Introductory

5 Hours

- i. Notions of "force", "coercion", "violence"
- ii. Distinction: "Symbolic violence", "Institutionalized violence", "Structural violence"
- iii. Legal order as a coercive normative order.
- iv. Force-monopoly of modern law.
- v. "Constitutional" and "criminal" speech: Speech as incitement to violence.
- vi. "Collective political violence" and legal order.
- vii. Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression"

UNIT- II: Approaches to Violence in India

5 Hours

- i. Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based.
- ii. Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India
- iii. Gandhiji's approach to non-violence
- iv. Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle
- v. Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period.

UNIT- III: Agrarian Violence and Repression

5 Hours

- i. The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 centuries India.
- ii. Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political (agrarian) violence
- iii. The Telangana struggle and the legal order
- iv. The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre



UNIT-IV: Violence against the Scheduled Castes

5 Hours

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

UNIT- V: Communal Violence

4 Hours

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

12. P.S. AtchuthenPillai: Criminal Law (1996) M.N. Tripathi
13. Harri's: Criminal Law (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.
14. K.N. ChandrasekharanPillai: General Principles of Criminal Law (2005) Eastern.
15. Kenny's: Outlines of CriminalLaw (19th edn.) Universal.
16. T.S. Batra: Criminal Law Principles of Liability (1978) Metropolitan
17. Smith and Hogan: Criminal Law Cases and Materials (1975), Butterworths.
18. K.I. Vibhute : P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (2008) Lexis Nexis.
19. L. Radzinowicz: A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I & II (1969) Stevens.
20. Russell: On Crime, Vol. I & II, Universal
21. Cross and Jones: An Introduction to Criminal Law (1972) Butterworths.
22. R. Prakash: O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law (2010) Eastern.



SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS
CORPORATE CRIMES/WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (LPG- 235)

L:T:P::2:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVES: Corporate crimes are also known as organizational or occupational crimes in White Collar crimes. Corporation or Organization plays a major role in any economy, which works for the betterment and development of society and hence, it difficult to understand the nature of crime which could have been committed in such a nature.

OUTCOMES:

- i. This course will examine the prosecution and defense of federal white collar crimes, including mail and wire fraud, RICO, criminal tax violations, bank fraud, health care fraud, perjury, obstruction and false statements.
- ii. Close examination will also be given to the law enforcement techniques used by federal prosecutors in white collar cases, including the grand jury, immunity, search warrants and subpoenas.
- iii. The Fifth Amendment self-incrimination privilege and the attorney-client privilege will also be studied. Emphasis will be given to providing students with the background and tools to reason through practical problems faced by white collar practitioners.

UNIT- I: Introduction

5 Hours

- i. The concept of Social and Economic Offences.
- ii. The Distinction between Traditional Offences and the Socio-Economic Offences.
 - a. Principles of Traditional Criminal Jurisprudence
 - b. Special features of Socio-Economic Offences,
 - c. Socio Economic offences and white-collar crimes.

UNIT- II: Socio- Economic Crimes

5 Hours

- i. Prevention of Socio-Economic Crimes and Major constraints in the Implementation of Law Relating to Socio Economic Offences.
- ii. Corporate crimes and stock market frauds.



UNIT- III: White Collar Crime

5 Hours

- i. Types of white-collar crime
- ii. Causes and growth of white collar in India
- iii. Sutherland's theory relating to white collar criminality.

UNIT- IV: Concept of White-Collar Crimes and Difference with Other Traditional Crimes.

5 Hours

- i. Causes of white-collar crime
- ii. White collar crimes and public servants with special reference to prevention of corruption Act.

UNIT- V: Professional ethics

4 Hours

- i. Professional ethics of doctors,
- ii. Advocates, Engineers,
- iii. Teachers and White-collar crimes.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

23. P.S. Atchuthen Pillai: Criminal Law (1996) M.N. Tripathi
24. Harri's: Criminal Law (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.
25. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law (2005) Eastern.
26. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law (19th edn.) Universal.
27. T.S. Batra: Criminal Law Principles of Liability (1978) Metropolitan
28. Smith and Hogan: Criminal Law Cases and Materials (1975), Butterworths.
29. K.I. Vibhute : P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (2008) Lexis Nexis.
30. L. Radzinowicz: A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I & II (1969) Stevens.
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32. Cross and Jones: An Introduction to Criminal Law (1972) Butterworths.
33. R. Prakash: O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law (2010) Eastern.



SEMESTER-II
SYLLABUS
INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW (LPG- 236)

L:T:P::3:1:0

Credits-2

OBJECTIVE: The aim for international criminal law tend to be grafted onto those which are postulated for domestic systems of criminal law. These include the telling of the history of a conflict, distinguishing individual from group responsibility, reconciling societies and capacity building in domestic judicial systems.

OUTCOMES:

- i. current issues and contemporary debates in criminal law and criminal justice;
- ii. fundamental principles of substantive and procedural criminal law and criminalization;
- iii.

UNIT- I: Introduction

5 Hours

- i. Concept of Treaty in International Law Nature, Scope and Importance of treaty
- ii. Historical Background of the Law of Treaty, Capacity Conclusion and Entry into Force Reservation, Problem of Unequal Treaty Interpretation, Jus cogens. Amendment Invalidity
- iii. Termination and Suspension, Rebus Sic Stantibus

UNIT- II: Succession

5 Hours

- i. International adjudication in a historical perspective.
- ii. International Court of Justice-a principal organ and principal judicial organ of the United

UNIT-III: Nations

5 Hours

- i. Organization and Structure of the ICJ.
- ii. The jurisdiction of the Court-general
- iii. Contentions jurisdiction, voluntary of jurisdiction, compulsory jurisdiction, reservation and reciprocity, Transferred jurisdiction forum prorogatum.

UNIT-IV: International Criminal Law

5 Hours

- i. Sources of Law
- ii. Property and Legal Interest.
- iii. Provisional measures, non-appearance
- iv. Third party intervention

UNIT- V: International Court of Justice (ICJ)

4 Hours

- i. The advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ.
- ii. Power function of ICJ



- iii. Enforcement of the judgments and advisory opinions.
- iv. Role of the Court.

BIBLIOGRAPHY/REFERENCES

- 34. P.S. Atchuthen Pillai: Criminal Law (1996) M.N. Tripathi
- 35. Harri's: Criminal Law (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.
- 36. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law (2005) Eastern.
- 37. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law (19th edn.) Universal.
- 38. T.S. Batra: Criminal Law Principles of Liability (1978) Metropolitan
- 39. Smith and Hogan: Criminal Law Cases and Materials (1975), Butterworths.
- 40. K.I. Vibhute : P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (2008) Lexis Nexis.
- 41. L. Radzinowicz: A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I & II (1969) Stevens.
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- 44. R. Prakash: O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law (2010) Eastern.