

Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Agra

LL.M. Two Year (Four Semesters) Course

Syllabus

(1)

## General Rules for LL.M. (Two Years) Four Semesters Post Degree Course (Session 2025-2026 onwards)

Whereas, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum, and rules formulated by the Bar Council of India, Dr. B R A University Agra hereby adopts LL.M. (Two Years) Four Semester Post Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules for the implementation from the academic years 2025-2026 onwards.

### I. Eligibility For Admission:

A Candidate will be eligible for admission to LL.M. class if he/ she has completed LL.B./ B.A.LL.B. degree Course from any University, recognized by UGC/ Dr. B R A University Agra and has secured not less than 55% marks in case of a General and OBC candidate and 50% in case of SC/ST candidate.

### II. Admission Procedure:

Admission to LL.M. First semester will be made strictly on the basis of the merit list prepared only on the full percentage of marks obtained in qualifying examination(LL.B./B.A.LL.B.) plus weightage, if any, for which the candidate is entitled as per the general rules of the Dr. B R A University Agra. The merit will be calculated up to two figures after decimal point.

Reservation and weightage shall be as per the Dr. B R A University Agra Rules.

### III. Prohibition to Register for two regular courses of Study:

No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law post degree programme with any other regular post graduate degree programme run by the Dr. B R A University Agra or any other university or any institution of professional learning.

### IV. Age of Admission:

Bar Council of India has recommended for maximum age on admission to LL.M. two years course, however these are only recommendatory and not mandatory and more over the Dr. B R A University Agra is an affiliating University for LL.M. two years course, the Board of Studies is of the view that maximum age bar is not feasible as now. However, the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. B R A University Agra may take final decision regarding age on admission keeping in view the recommendation provided in Schedule III Para 28 of Bar Council Rules of Legal Education after necessary deliberations.

### V. Attendance:

No student of LL.M. programme shall be allowed to take the end semester examination if the student has not attended minimum 75% of the classes held as also the tutorials conducted in the subject taken together.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the Principal of the College may allow the student after approval from the Vice-Chancellor of the Dr. B R A University Agra, if he/ she has attended at least 65% of the classes held.

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Principals  
(KRISHNA VEER YADAV)  
Sudhan Nishikherma  
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**VI. Overriding Effect:**

The relevant UGC/ BCI Rules (as amended from time to time) shall be binding on the University.

**Rules for promotion, Exemption, Back Paper including Rules for Improvement etc. to be effective from session 2025-2026.**

**A. Curriculum and Duration of Studies:**

1. The Two Years post degree course in law, namely Master of Laws (LL.M.) shall be divided into Four Semesters. There shall be three groups (i.e. Group A- Constitutional and Administrative Law; Group B- Criminal Law and Criminal Justice System; Group C- Environmental Law and Its Legal Order) in IIIrd and IVth Semesters.

**Note-**

- A. The student has to opt any one group in IIIrd semester subject to availability of expert faculty in college/department.
  - B. Once the student opts one group in IIIrd semester he/she cannot change it in IVth semester.
2. The curriculum of studies of the LL.M. Degree shall comprise of the courses set out hereinafter. (Schedule A)
  3. The course content of each paper of study shall be such as set out hereinafter. (Schedule B)

Provided that the Board of studies in Law may make such changes in content of the course of study as and when it deems it necessary and report the matter to the Faculty Board of Law for approval.

4. The curriculum of study for the LL.M. two years post degree course shall be spread over two academic years, and shall be divided into four semesters for the examination purpose called as First, Second, Third, and Fourth, Semester. Each academic year shall be divided into two semesters.
5. Each semester course shall be conducted in not less than 15 weeks with not less than 30 class hours per week, including tutorials/ written assignments, seminars, workshops and special lectures provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week as prescribed by the Bar Council of India.

**B. Examination:**

1. In every semester in each paper/ practical, as the case may be, maximum marks shall be 100 while minimum pass marks in each paper be 50% individually and 50% in aggregate i.e. total of all papers.
2. A student shall be examined in eight compulsory papers in First year (i.e. first and second semester) and in Six theory papers in Final year (i.e. third and fourth semester) carrying 100 marks for each paper through written examination conducted by the university.
3. Paper II of IInd semester (Legal Education and Research Methodology) consists of two parts (a) Theory paper carrying 75 Marks (b) Internal Assessment carrying 25 Marks.

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4. The student shall also be examined in one dissertation (Paper IIIrd in 4th Semester) carrying 150 marks (Minimum Passing Marks- 75) by one external examiner. The topic of dissertation shall be allotted to the student in the beginning of third semester and it will be submitted to the University within one month (30 days) after date of last theory paper of forth semester examination, in four copies for evaluation. In extraordinary circumstances the University/College may extend the submission of dissertation period for further one month (30 days). *(By PPT Presentation)* ✓
5. The student shall also be examined in viva-voce (Paper IVth in 4th Semester), held at the end of fourth semester examinations in the respective college on the dissertation topic, for maximum 50 marks in which 25 marks will be passing marks.
6. In Viva-voce examination the University shall appoint one internal and one external examiner.
7. Division shall be awarded on the result of examination of all the semesters. Those of successful candidates who obtain 50% and upwards and below 60% of the total marks shall be placed in the SECOND DIVISION and those of the successful candidates who obtained 60% and upwards of the total marks shall be placed in the FIRST DIVISION.
8. Grace Marks:-A candidate may be given five (05) marks as grace marks in only one individual paper or in aggregate, as the case may be, if these grace marks enable him to pass the examination of the final semester i.e. IV semester.

#### C. Promotion:

1. No student shall be promoted to the next semester if he/ she has been detained in the examination for shortage of attendance (i.e.75%).
2. All the candidates who have had the minimum required percentage of attendance in the First Semester, filled up the examination form and appeared in the First Semester examination will be promoted to Second Semester. The same rule of promotion will be applicable to the examinees of Third Semester to Fourth Semester.
3. A student shall be promoted in Third Semester only after passing minimum Six (6) papers of the First Semester and Second Semester together.
4. All students who secured 50% aggregate marks in First and Second semesters individually; and passed all the papers of the year will be promoted in the next year. i.e. from Second to third Semester).

#### D. Back Paper:

1. Students will be allowed to appear in only maximum two theory papers in each year (one paper in odd and one paper in even Semester) as back paper in next forthcoming semester examinations.
2. The back paper facility to reappear in a year (i.e. odd & even semester examinations) of any two papers shall only be available to a candidate who failed in maximum two individual papers in semester examinations (one paper in odd & one in even Semester) or to candidate who passed in all individual papers but could not reach the 48% marks in aggregate to pass the each semester individually.
3. This back paper facility shall be available to a student only once in a year.
4. The student, who has not secure 75 marks in paper III (Dissertation) and 25 marks in paper IV (Viva Voce) in IVth Semester, shall be considered Ex-student.
5. This back paper facility shall not be available to an ex-student.

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(Prof. Umesh Kumar)  
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**E. Ex-Student:**

1. A candidate who has failed in three or more papers / or failed in Back paper examination as per the rules of promotion, he shall be allowed to appear as an ex-student in the concerned semester (i.e. if he failed in one semester than only that semester and if he failed in both the semesters than both the Semesters).
2. A candidate, who has failed in the examinations but is eligible for back paper facility, shall not be allowed to appear in the examination as an ex-student.
3. A candidate will have to clear the LL.M. Course in maximum four Years. If he fails to pass the examination during this period, he will be deemed to have abandoned the course and shall not be readmitted.

**F. Re-admission:**

1. There shall be no re-admission in the first and third semesters.
2. A student, who has failed in examination or failed to appear in the examinations and who is otherwise eligible to appear in the examination as an ex-student shall not be admitted as a regular student.

**G. Improvement:**

A candidate who has passed all the semesters with aggregate of 50% marks; is eligible for improvement only in two individual papers, and will be allowed to appear those papers in the respective semester examinations of the next year.

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 Prof. Umesh Kumar  
 Dr. Gaurav Gaurshikha  
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 (KRISHNA VEER YADAV)  
 Nidhi Sharma  
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**Schedule- A**

**LL.M. SYLLABUS (2 YEARS) SEMESTER PATTERN**

The LL.M. Course consists of Four Semesters- Semester I and II in first year and Semester III and IV in second year.

**SEMESTER I**

The student has to appear in Four (I, II, III, IV) theory paper (compulsory papers) in LL.M. Ist semester. Each theory paper will carry 100 marks.

**PAPER I - LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA**

**PAPER II - INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: NEW CHALLENGES**

**PAPER III – JURISPRUDENCE- I**

**PAPER IV - HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER**

**SEMESTER II**

The student has to appear in Four (I, II, III, IV) paper (compulsory papers) in LL.M. IInd semester. Each paper will carry 100 marks.

Paper I, III, IV are theory paper carrying 100 Marks.

Paper II (Legal Education and Research Methodology) consists of two parts (a) Theory paper carrying 75 Marks (b) Internal Assessment carrying 25 Marks.

**PAPER I - JUDICIAL PROCESS**

**PAPER II - LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**PAPER III – JURISPRUDENCE- II**

**PAPER IV - HUMAN RIGHTS LAW IN INDIA**

**SEMESTER III**

Any one group out of these available Optional groups (A, B, C) may be offered. The student has to opt any one optional group subject to availability of expert Faculty in the College/ Department.

The student has to appear in Four (I, II, III, IV) theory paper from selected group (A or B or C) in LL.M. IIIrd semester. Each theory paper will carry 100 marks.

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Group opted in semester IIIrd will be continued in semester IVth. Once opted, change of group will not be allowed.

Supervisor of dissertation will be allotted to student of IIIrd semester by HOD/ Incharge of the department. Dissertation will be submitted before the end of IVth semester.

The student will start writing a dissertation on topic of his choice with prior permission of his/her supervisor.

**GROUP (A) - CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**PAPER I – CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND ENGLAND**

**PAPER II- COMPRAITIVE AND CO-OPERTIVE FEDERALISM**

**PAPER III– CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CONSTITUTIONS (INDIA, USA AND UK)**

**PAPER IV – LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT LAW**

**GROUP (B) – CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**PAPER I – CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**PAPER II – COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW: U.K., U.S.A. AND INDIAN PRACTICES**

**PAPER III – DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

**PAPER IV – JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

**GROUP (C) – ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL ORDER**

**PAPER I – ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: LAW AND POLICY**

**PAPER II – CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAW**

**PAPER III – ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER**

**PAPER IV – ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION**

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**SEMESTER IV**

Student has to appear in two theory paper (I and II) in LL.M. IVth semester from one selected group. Each theory paper will carry 100 marks.

The student will write a **DISSERTATION** on topic of his choice with prior permission of his/her supervisor. **DISSERTATION** will carry 150 marks.

The student will appear for **VIVA-VOCE** which will carry 50 marks.

**GROUP (A) CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

PAPER I –ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-I

PAPER II – ADMINISTRATIVE LAW-II

PAPER III – DISSERTATION

PAPER IV –VIVA-VOCE

**GROUP (B) CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

PAPER I – PENOLOGY AND SENTENCING PATTERN

PAPER II - HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

PAPER III – DISSERTATION

PAPER IV – VIVA-VOCE

**GROUP (C) ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL ORDER**

PAPER I - BIODIVERSITY AND LEGAL ORDER

PAPER II - ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS

PAPER III – DISSERTATION

PAPER IV –VIVA-VOCE

Note – Dissertation will be submitted by the student latest by one month from the date of last theory paper of LL.M. IVth semester examination.

*(Prof. Umesh Kumar)*  
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## Schedule-B

### LL.M. SYLLABUS (2 YEARS) SEMESTER PATTERN

#### DETAILED SYLLABUS

#### SEMESTER – I

##### PAPER-I: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Law and social changes: Law as an instrument of social change, Evolution of law and legal institution in India.
- 2- Religion and the law: Religion as a divisive factor, Secularism as a solution to the problem, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious-minorities and the law.
- 3- Community and the Law: Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Protective discrimination and reservation in admission to educational institution and services under state.
- 4- Women and the Law: Genders injustice and its various forms. Crime against women, Empowerment of women-constitutional and other legal provisions.
- 5- Children and the Law: Prohibition of child labour and exploitation of children in various field, children and education.
- 6- Modernization and the Law: Democratic decentralization and local self-government, Fundamental Duties, Uniform Civil Code, reform in justice delivery system.

##### Recommended Reading materials

- Upendra Baxi - The crises of Indian Legal System
- Duncan M. Derrett- Religion, Law and The State in India
- Savitri Goonesekere -Children, Law and Justice
- Indian Law Institute- Law and Social Changes
- Dr Saleem Akhtar- Uniform Civil Code
- V.N. Shukla-Constitution of India
- M.P. Jain- Outlines of Indian Legal History

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

##### PAPER-II: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Federalism: Nature of federalism in India. Legislative, administrative and financial

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relations between the union and the states. Article 356, 365 of the Constitution of India.

- 2- State: Article 12 and its widening horizons.
- 3- Right to equality [Article 14], Right to freedom [article 19] and Right to life and personal liberty [article 21]: Emerging new trends and their impacts.
- 4- Remedies: Article 32 and 226 and their widening horizons public interest litigation, compensatory jurisprudence and judicial activism.
- 5- Directive principal of state policy and their relationship with fundamental rights- emergence of new right and remedies.
- 6- Separation of power: Stresses and strains
- 7- Judicial independence: Appointment, transfer and removal of judge, accountability of judiciary.

#### Recommended Reading materials

- H.M. Seervai- Constitutional Law of India
- V.N. Shukla-Constitution of India
- M.P. Jain- Outlines of Indian legal History
- D.D. Basu-Shorter Constitution of India
- Journals of IndiaLaw
- Constitution of India-Bare Act

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

#### **PAPER-III: JURISPRUDENCE- I**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Analytical Schools of Jurisprudence: Imperative Theory of Law-Austin, Bentham, Kelsen, H.L.A. Hart, Analytical Positivism.
- 2- Historical School: Savigny's theory of Volkgeist, Henry Maine's theory of status to contract,
- 3- Sociological School: Roscoe Pound's theory of social engineering, Dugit's Doctrine of Social Solidarity.
- 4- Natural Law School: Classical Natural Law and Revival of Natural Law.
- 5- American Realist school
- 6- Relationship between law and morality: Hart and Fuller controversy
- 7- Economic Approach of Law: Marxist Theory of law

#### Recommended Reading materials

- C. K. Allen - Law in the Making

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- Paton - A Text Book of Jurisprudence
- John Rawls- A Theory of Justice
- Dennis Lloyd- Introduction to Jurisprudence
- J. Finnis - Natural Law and Natural Rights
- Dias -Jurisprudence
- H. L. A. Hart- Concept of Law

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-IV: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Understanding of Human Rights, History and philosophy of Human Rights, Emergence of International Human Rights Law, Emergence of Domestic Human Rights
- 2- Nature of Human Rights: Characteristics of Human Rights – Various approaches, Human Dignity and Human Rights, Human Rights – its importance for survival of various social, political and economic institutions; Democracy & Civil Society, Universalism verses Relativism
- 3- Internationalization of Human Rights, Transformation of ‘Value’ to ‘Norm’ or Human Rights as Normative standard, Progressive development and codification of Human Rights
- 4- Development of International Human Rights Law: Human Rights – Under various conferences and covenants (UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR), Civil and political Rights under International Human Rights Law; Economic, Social and Cultural Rights under International Human Rights Law; Other international regional and international Human rights Convention Implementation of Human Rights
- 5- International Human Rights Law– Some current problems and Challenges, Protection of Human Rights at Regional level (European, American, African, Asian countries)

Recommended Reading materials

- J.A. Andrews- Human Rights in International Law,
- Nagendra Singh- Human Rights and International Co-operation
- H. Beddard, Human Rights and Europe

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**SEMESTER-II**

**PAPER-I: JUDICIAL PROCESS**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Meaning and nature of Judicial Process: Judicial process as an instrument of Social Ordering, Judicial process and Creativity, The tools and techniques of Judicial

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 (Prof. Umesh Kumar) 17/03/2025

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- Creativity, Judicial Creativity and Precedent, Legal development and Creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems
- 2- Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications: Notions of Judicial Review, 'Role' of Judiciary in Constitutional Adjudication - various theories of judicial role, Tools and Techniques in Policy Making and Creativity in Constitutional Adjudication
  - 3- Judicial process in India: Judicial Activism and Judicial Creativity of the Supreme Court, Indian debate on the Role of Judges, The "independence" of judiciary and judicial process,
  - 4- The Concepts of Justice: The concept of Justice in Indian thought, The Concept and various Theories of Justice in the Western Thought.
  - 5- Relation between law and Justice: Equivalence Theories- Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency Theories -For its realization, justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, The Independence of Justice Theories- means to end relationship of law and justice -The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.

Recommended Reading materials

- Julius Stone -The Province and Function of Law
- B. N. Cardozo- The Nature of Judicial Process
- W. Friedmann- Legal Theory
- J. Stone -Legal System
- Rajeev Dhawan- The Supreme Court of India -A Socio Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques
- Upendra Baxi -The Indian Supreme Court and Politics

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Objective of legal education, Legal education and Constitution of India, Lecture method of teaching, Problem method, Discussion method, Seminar method of Teaching.
- 2- Research Method- Meaning, Scope and Objectives of Research, Socio-legal Research, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Legal Research, Different Models of Legal Research, Induction and Deduction Techniques, Current trends in Legal Research
- 3- Research Design- Identification of Research Problem, Survey of available Literature and Bibliographical Research, Legislative materials including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statement, Juristic materials, Hypothesis of a research problem

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- 4- Tools and techniques for gathering data, collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature, use of historical and comparative research materials, use of observation studies, use of Questionnaires and interviews, use of Case studies, Jurimetrics
- 5- Analysis of data, Interpretation of data and Research Report Writing.

**Recommended Reading materials**

- S.K. Agarwal-Legal Education in India
- N.R. MadhavaMenon - Ahand book of Clinical Legal Education
- William P.Statsky- Legal Research and Writing
- H.M. Hyman-Interviewing in Social Research
- Dr. S.R. Myneni- Legal Research Methodology
- Dr. H.N. Tiwari-Legal Research Methodology
- Payne- The art of asking question

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-III: JURISPRUDENCE- II**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Sources of Law: Custom, Legislation, Precedent
- 2- Legal Person: concept and theories of legal personality
- 3- Rights and Duties: definition, basis and characteristics, kinds of legal rights, relationship between rights and duties
- 4- Possession and Ownership: theories of Possession, Possession in Fact and Possession in Law, relationship between Possession and Ownership.
- 5- Concept of State and Sovereignty

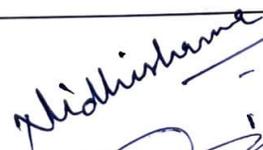
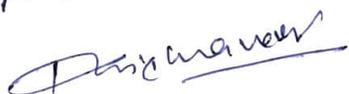
**Recommended Readingmaterials**

- C. K. Allen - Law in the Making
- Paton- A Text Book of Jurisprudence
- John Rawls - A Theory of Justice
- Dennis Lloyd -Introduction to Jurisprudence
- Dias - Jurisprudence
- H.L.A. Hart- Concept of Law
- Miller, D. - Social Justice

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

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**PAPER-IV: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW IN INDIA**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Human Right: concept, scope and Historical background, Human Right and Indian Constitution
- 2- Human Right Act 1993: National Human Right Commission, Function and Power of Commission c. Procedure to inquiry into complaint, State Human Right Commission, Human Right Courts
- 3- Commissions for Human Rights Protection: The Nation Commission for Women Act 1990, The National Commission for Minorities Act 1992, The National Commission of Backward classes Act 1993 etc.
- 4- Statutory laws in India for the Protection of Human Rights.
- 5- New challenges in protection of human rights.

Recommended Reading materials

- H.O. Agarwal - Human rights
- D.D. Basu - Human Rights in Constitutional Law
- S.K. Awasthi and R.P. Kataria- Law relating to protection of Human Rights
- Sehgal, B.P. Singh, ed. - Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives
- G. S. Bajwa and D.K. Bajwa- Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations
- Upendra Baxi- Law, Democracy and Human Right

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**SEMESTER-III: GROUP (A) CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW****PAPER-I: CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA AND ENGLAND**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Concept and meaning of Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism; concept of limited Government and limitations on governmental power; conventions of constitutionalism-law and conventions; and historical evaluation of constitutional government in India and England
- 2- Rule of Law-concept and new horizons; separation of powers-concept and its applicability in India and England.
- 3- Sovereignty of British parliament; Powers, functions and privileges of the Parliament and courts-Indian and British position; and Prerogatives & position of the Crown in England, Crown Proceeding Act, 1947.
- 4- Cabinet System in India and England; The Judicial System in England; and judiciary

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review and Constitutionalism in India, Prerogative writs.

Recommended Reading materials

- M.P. Jain- Constitutional Law
- J.N. Pandey- Constitutional Law of India
- H.M. Seervai- Constitutional Law of India
- V.N. Shukla- Constitution of India
- Walter Bagehot -The English Constitution

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: COMPARATIVE AND CO-OPERATIVE FEDERALISM**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Federal government, Salient features of federalism, Difference between Confederation and Federation, Cooperative Federalism
- 2- Legislative Relations of Union and states, Territorial Jurisdictions, Distribution of Legislative powers, Principles of Interpretation, Repugnancy, Residuary Power, Parliamentary Legislation in the State list, Distributions of power in other Federations (like Canada, USA, Australia)
- 3- Union-State Financial Relations, Factors responsible for sub-ordination of States, Distribution of Fiscal Power a. Scheme of Allocation of taxing b. Extent of Union Power of Taxation c. Residuary Power- inclusion of fiscal power, Restriction of Fiscal Power: a. Fundamental Rights b. Inter-Government tax immunities c. Difference between tax and Fee, Distribution of Tax Revenue, Borrowing power of the State, Planning and Financial Relations
- 4- Administrative Relations, Distribution of Executive Power, Centre- State Administrative Co-ordination, Power to carry on Trade, States not to impede the Centre, Centre's Directives to the States

Recommended Reading materials

- M.P. Jain-Indian Constitutional Law
- J.N. Pandey- Constitutional Law of India
- H.M. Seervai- Constitutional Law of India
- V.N. Shukla- Constitution of India
- V.M.Dandekar. Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution
- Chandra Pal - Centre State Relationship and India Cooperative Federalism

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

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**PAPER-III: LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT LAW**

The paper consists of the following:

1. Historical Perspectives: Early period, Gram Swaraj-the Gandhian concept
2. Constitutional Scheme: Directive Principles, Structure and powers of local bodies
3. Legislative Powers: Direct democracy and grass root planning. Municipalities and corporation, gram Sabha
4. Quasi-legislative Powers: Rule making power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws
5. Financial Powers: Levying taxes, Licensing power, Financial resources and powers
6. Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies
7. Election to Local Bodies
8. Conduct of Meetings - Corporation, Municipal Council, Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha
9. Institutional and Judicial Control.

Recommended Reading materials

- Dhalival S.S.-Local Self Government.
- Jain M.P.-Constitutional Law.
- Mudgal Rahul. -Local Self Government in India.
- Pandey J.N. -Constitutional Law of India.
- Seervai H.M. -Constitutional Law of India.
- Shukla V.N. -Constitutional Law of India.
- Swami Satpal. -Local Self Government.
- Vidyasagar I.S. -Local Self Government - Theoretical Perspective.

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-IV: CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SELECTED CONSTITUTIONS (INDIA, USA AND UK)**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Constitutional basis for protection of individual rights, balance between individual liberty and social need, Suspension of rights; Right to Equality-general principles, protective discrimination, judicial response to the problems of group inequalities; and comparative study of decisions of the Indian and American Courts.
- 2- Freedom of speech and expression-special attention will be paid to the liberty of Press as interpreted by Indian Supreme Court and to the interpretation of the freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment of the American Constitution.
- 3- Right to personal life and liberty: judicial determination of the scope of the term 'personal liberty', 'procedure established by law' and the American expression 'liberty' and 'due process'. Radical changes in judicial thinking; and freedom of religion: judicial interpretation of the freedom under the constitutions of India and USA.

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- 4- Amendment of rights-Adaptability of the constitutional law to the changing needs of the society; power and procedure for amendment of these rights under American and Indian Constitutions; and constitutional foundation of the right to vote with judicial responses.

Recommended Reading materials

- M.P. Jain- Constitutional Law
- J.N. Pandey- Constitutional Law of India
- H.M. Seervai- Constitutional Law of India
- V.N. Shukla- Constitution of India
- M.V. Pylee- Constitutions of the world

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**GROUP (B) CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**PAPER-I: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

The paper consists of the following;

1. **Introduction to Criminology:** Concept of Crime, Criminals & Criminology; Crime and Deviance, Crime and Civil Wrong.
2. **Classical & Biological Theories:** Different Classical & Biological theories relating to Criminology.
3. **Sociological & Feminist Theories:** Different Sociological & Feminist theories relating to Criminology.
4. **Some Aspects of Criminal Justice Administration:** Fundamentals of Criminal Law; Adversarial and Inquisitorial Systems; Judicial Sentencing & its importance; Relevancy of Plea of Bargaining in India, Pardoning Powers; Commutation of Sentencing.

Recommended Reading materials

- A. Siddique – Criminology
- Sutherland & Cressy - Principles of Criminology
- H. Manheim- Comparative Criminology
- N. Walker - Crime and Criminology
- J. P.S. Sirohi - Criminology and Penology
- V.N. Pranjhpee– Criminology
- H. L. A. Hart – Punishment and Responsibility

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW: U.K., U.S.A. AND INDIAN PRACTICES**

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The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Concept of Crime: Mens Rea, common intention and common object, general exceptions
- 2- Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy, Unlawful Assembly, Waging War against the State
- 3- Offence against Human Body: Culpable Homicide and Murder, Simple Hurt and Grievous Hurt, Rape
- 4- Offence against Property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity, Criminal breach of trust, Criminal misappropriation of property, cheating and forgery
- 5- Offence against women
- 6- Defamation, Attempt

Recommended Reading materials

- Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code
- H. S. Gaur – Indian Penal Code
- S. P. Tyagi – Indian Penal Code
- Pillai – Criminal Law

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-III: DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Basic concepts: Drug Abuse, Drug Addiction and Drug Dependence; Crimes without Victims, Effect and causes of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction, Consequences of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction, Trafficking in drugs
- 2- Ana graphic and Social Characteristics of Drug User: Gender, Age, Religiousness, Single individuals / cohabitations, Social-economic level of family, Residence Patterns (Urban / Rural), Educational Levels, Occupation
- 3- International Legal Regime: Analysis of the background, and operation of the single convention of Narcotic Drugs 1961, 1972; Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic substance 1972; International collaboration in combating drug addiction; The SAARC and south Cooperation, Profit of International market for Psychotropic Substances.
- 4- The Indian Regulatory System: The Penal Provisions (under the IPC and the Custom Act), India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions, Judicial approaches to Searching in drug trafficking and abuse, The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1985.
- 5- Human Rights Aspects: The Problem of Juvenile drug use- Legal approaches, The Role of Community (Education system, Mass Media, NGOs & Civil Societies) in Combating Drug Addiction, Law reform initiatives

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**Recommended Reading materials**

- N. Walker - Crime and Criminology
- J.P.S. Sirohi - Criminology and Penology
- V.N. Pranjhpee - Criminology
- J.A. incard -Drug and the criminal justice system
- Merajuddin Mir- Drug Abuses in India
- P. Kondanram and Y.N. Murthy- Drug Abuse and Crime: A preliminary study

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-IV: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- The conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code, 'Delinquent Juvenile', 'Neglected Juvenile',
- 2- Factors of juvenile Delinquency
- 3- Legislative Approaches: Legislative approaches during the late colonial era, Juvenile Justice Act 2015: Constitutional Aspects, Competent Authorities
- 4- Juvenile Delinquency: Indian Context
- 5- Judicial Contribution: Social Action Litigation concerning Juvenile Justice, Judicial decisions, Role of legal profession in Juvenile Justice System,
- 6- Implementation and Preventive Strategies: State Welfare Programme: health, Nutrition, Education of juvenile; Role of community, family, NGO, individuals

**Recommended Reading materials**

- K. S. Shukla- Adolescent offenders
- Bare Act- Juvenile justice Act, 2015
- The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Children

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**GROUP (C) – ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL ORDER****PAPER-I: ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT: LAW AND POLICY**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Meaning, definition and concept of Environment; Environment and its components.
- 2- The Indian & International history of Environmentalism: International concerns for Environmental Protection, Historical developments of International Environmental

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law – Early Conservation Groups; History of Environmentalism in Ancient Indian Tradition and Culture, Protection of Environment during Medieval, British Period & Post independence period.

- 3- Policy and Law: Stockholm Declaration and Rio Declaration, Post independence India Development & Government Policies (Forest and Water).
- 4- Legal & Judicial Protection of Environment: Constitutional Perspectives: Fundamental rights, Right to Environment, Enforcement of Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental duties; Judiciary's Role: PIL, Constitutional Remedies, and Judicial Pronouncements; Statutory Framework: Various provisions under Indian Criminal & Civil Laws.
- 5- Emerging concepts and Challenges towards environment, Polluter pay principle, Strict Liability, Public Trust Doctrine; World Commission on Environment and Development; Notion of Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals.

Recommended Reading materials

- C. M. Abraham- Environmental Jurisprudence in India
- Madhav Gadgil and Ramchandra Guha: An Ecological History of India
- R. B. Singh & Suresh Misra – Environmental Law in India
- Leela Krishnan - Law and Environment

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: CLIMATE CHANGE AND LAW**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- **Basic understanding of Climate Change:** Defining Climate & Climate Change, Elements of Climate, Causes of Global Warming, GreenHouse Gases impacting climate changes, Need for Protection of Atmosphere, Factors responsible for Atmospheric Pollution, Climate Change and Sustainable Development, Chapter 9 of Agenda 21,
- 2- **Ozone Depletion and Transboundary Air Pollution:** Importance of Ozone layer, effects & causes of depletion, Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer, Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer; Transboundary Air Pollution, Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution.
- 3- **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change:** Evolution of the United Nations Climate Regime, Framework Convention on Climate Change, Carbon Foot Print, Carbon Trading.
- 4- **Post-UNFCCC efforts:** Kyoto Protocol, Carbon Credits, Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation, The Paris Agreement on Climate Change and India's Initiative

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5- Issues and concerns of India and Climate Change National Action Plan on Climate Change

Recommended Reading materials

- Colin A.G. Hunt - Carbon Sinks and Climate Change: Forests in The Fight Against Global Warming
- Stephen Peake, Joe Smith- Climate Change: From Science to Sustainability
- Benoit Mayer - The International Law on Climate Change

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-III: ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- International Concern for Environment Protection: World environment movement, Role of international and regional organization.
- 2- Marine Environment: Marine resources (Conservation and exploitation), Dumping of oil and other wastes into the sea.
- 3- Trans-boundary Pollution Hazards: Acid rain, Chemical Pollution, Green House effect, Depletion of Ozon layer.
- 4- Disposal and Dumping of Hazardous Wastes: Transnational problem and control.

Recommended Reading materials

- Priya Kanjan Trivedi – International Environmental Laws
- Sir Elworthy and Jane Holder – Environmental Protection: Text and materials
- India Law Institute – Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
- C. K. Varshney – Water Pollution and Management

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-IV: ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATIONS**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- General Laws on Environmental Concern: Provisions in the Indian Penal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, Public nuisance
- 2- Environmental Treaties: National and International (Brief account)
- 3- Salient features of following Acts: Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972; Water (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1974; Air (Prevention and control of pollution) Act, 1981; The Noise Pollution (regulation & Control), 2000; Indian Forest Act, 1927; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.
- 4- Environmental Protection Act, 1986; the Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- 5- National Green Tribunal Act, 2010: Structure, composition and functions, Need for

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- Davis – Discretionary Justice
- M. P. Jain – Cases and Materials on Administrative Law
- S. P. Sathe – Administrative Law

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

### **PAPER-II: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW II – (ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL)**

The paper consists of the following:

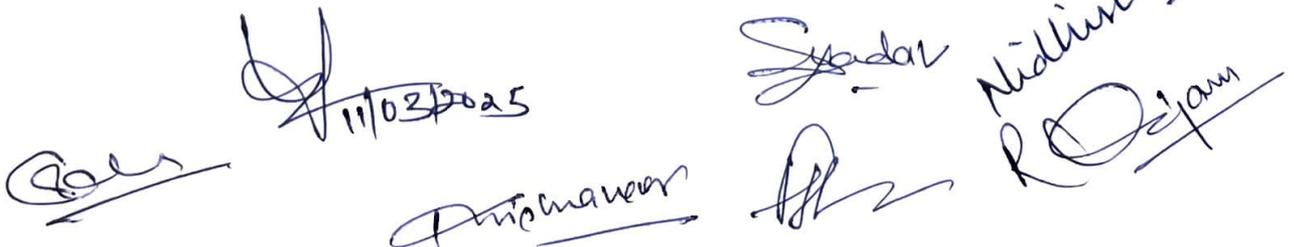
- 1- Administrative process: Nature and Meaning, the role of civil service, the role of administrative agencies, Constitutional standards: Doctrine of Police Power, Doctrine of Eminent Domain, Taxing power, Responsibility and accountability.
- 2- Judicial Review of Administrative action in India: Historical development, power of Supreme Court, Powers of High Courts, Role of Subordinate Courts.
- 3- Jurisdiction: Finality Clause, Conclusive evidence Clauses, Exclusionary Clause.
- 4- Ground of Judicial Review: Doctrine of Ultravires, Discretion and Justifiability, Violation of Fundamental Rights, Mala-fides and Bias, Lack of rationality and proportionality,
- 5- Limits of Judicial Review: Locus standi and PIL, Laches, Res-judicata, alternative remedies,
- 6- Remedies -Writs, injunction and declaration.
- 7- Administrative Discretion: nature, scope and limits
- 8- Tortuous and contractual liability, emerging liability-Personal accountability, compensatory jurisprudence and right to live, accountability under consumer protection law, Promissory Estoppels: Legitimate expectation and Constitutional dimensions.

#### Recommended Reading materials

- Jain & Jain – Principle of Administrative Law
- Messay- Administrative Law
- De Smith – Judicial review of Administrative Law
- D. D. Basu – Comparative Administrative law

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

### **PAPER-III: DISSERTATION**


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**PAPER-IV:**  
**VIVA VOCE**

**GROUP (B) CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

**PAPER-I: PENOLOGY AND SENTENCING PATTERN**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Penology: Definition, Concept
- 2- Theories of Punishment. – Retributive, Preventive, Deterrent, Utilitarian, Expiatory, Reformative
- 3- Capital Punishment: Constitutionality of capital Punishment Article 20 and 21, Judicial attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India, Law reform process, Delaying execution of death sentence, Mode of Executions of Death Sentence,
- 4- Approach to sentencing: Alternatives to Imprisonment: probation, corrective labour, collective fines, Reparation by the offender/ by court, compensation
- 5- Sentencing Pattern: White collar crimes, sentencing in the Penal Code and Special Laws, Pre sentence hearing, Sentencing for habitual offender, Plea Bargaining

**Recommended Reading materials**

- A. Siddique – Criminology
- Sutherland & Cressy - Principles of Criminology
- H. Manheim- Comparative Criminology
- N. Walker - Crime and Criminology
- J. P.S. Sirohi - Criminology and Penology
- V.N. Pranjhpee– Criminology
- H. L. A. Hart – Punishment and Responsibility

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability and Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups: Human Rights Problems requiring the need of criminal justice - namely police atrocities, violence against women & children, communal and caste violence, terrorism and insurgency
- 2- Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration under Indian Constitutional Law- protection from ex-post facto laws, protection from double

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- jeopardy, protection against self- incrimination
- 3- Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice Administration under Statutory law- production before magistrate from police custody, fair trial, speedy trial, representation, appeal, legal aid, compensation, rehabilitation
- 4- Role of the courts in dispensing criminal justice: Ordinary Courts, Special Courts, District & State Human Rights Courts, International Criminal Court, International norms on administration of criminal justice, U.N. General Assembly Resolutions.

Recommended Reading materials

- P.N. Bhagwati - Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System
- S.C. Sharma - Police and Human Rights
- Noorjahan Bava ed., Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India
- C.M. Upadhyay - Human Rights in Pre-trial Detention

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-III**  
**DISSERTATION**

**PAPER-IV:**  
**VIVA-VOCE**

**GROUP (C) ENVIRONMENT AND LEGAL ORDER**

**PAPER-I: BIODIVERSITY AND LEGAL ORDER**

The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Biodiversity and its importance: Meaning and Importance, Need for protection of Biodiversity, Threat to Biodiversity, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development
- 2- Laws Regulating Conservation of components of Biodiversity: Wildlife Protection Act, International Law regulating Wildlife, Forest Act, National Forest Policy, International Forest Principles, Wetlands, Ramsar Convention
- 3- Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992: Objective and Principle; Biosafety Protocol 2000; Nagoya Protocol 2010
- 4- Biodiversity Act, 2002: National Biodiversity Authority, Function and Power of National Biodiversity Authority, Approval by the National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Authority, Biodiversity Rules, 2004
- 5- Biodiversity and other International Laws: United Nations Convention on Law of Seas, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, World Heritage

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Convention, Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, TRIPS Agreement

Recommended Reading materials

- UNEP- An Introduction to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands
- Usha- Biodiversity and Conservation: International Perspective
- Yeshwant Shenoy- Biodiversity Law and Practice

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.

**PAPER-II: ENFORCEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAWS**

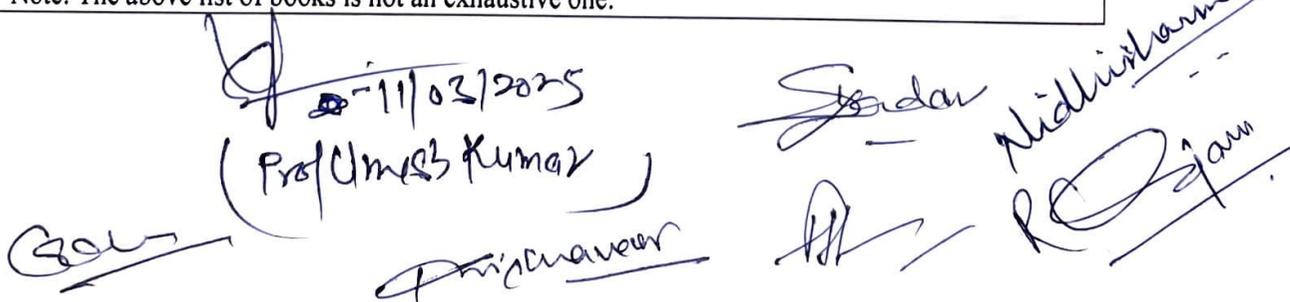
The paper consists of the following:

- 1- Enforcement and Remedies for Environmental wrongs under Common Laws and Criminal Law: Nuisance, Trespass, Strict Liability, Absolute Liability, Indian Penal Code and Environment Protection, Criminal Procedure Code and Environment Protection.
- 2- Constitutional Provisions and Remedies: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties, Writ Jurisdiction.
- 3- Role of Pollution Control Board to enforce the Provisions of Pollution Laws: Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1974), Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1981), Environment (Protection) Act (1986).
- 4- Enforcement Mechanism and Role of Various Boards: Wildlife Boards under Wildlife Protection Act (1972), Biodiversity Board under Biodiversity Act (2002), Role of Forest Officer under Forest Act, Role of State and Central Government under Forest Conservation Act (1980).
- 5- Appellate Authority and Enforcement of Environmental Laws: The Powers of Appellate Authorities under Water Act, The Powers of Appellate Authorities under Air Act, Role and Function of National Green Tribunal under National Green Tribunal Act (2010), Supreme Court as a Guardian of Environment.

Recommended Reading materials

- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1974)
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act (1981)
- Environment (Protection) Act (1986)
- Forest Conservation Act (1980)
- National Green Tribunal Act (2010)
- Wildlife Protection Act (1972),
- Biodiversity Act (2002)

Note: The above list of books is not an exhaustive one.


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PAPER-III:  
DISSERTATION

PAPER-IV:  
VIVA VOCE

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(Prof. Umesh Kumar)

Sudar

Nishikanta

Rajam

Gaurav

Dr. Gaurav Kishore

Prerna

(KRISHNA VEER YADAV)