



॥ सा विद्या या विमुक्तये ॥

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

'ज्ञानतीर्थ', विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६ (महाराष्ट्र राज्य) भारत

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

'Dnyanteerth', Vishnupuri, Nanded - 431 606 (Maharashtra State) INDIA

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ
मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

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प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठातील मानवविज्ञान
विद्याशाखेतील पदवीस्तरावरील B. A. LLB.
II year आणि LLB. II year चे
अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२३-२४
पासून लागू करण्याबाबत.

परिपत्रक

या परिपत्रकान्वये सर्व संबंधितांना कळविण्यात येते की, मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखेने दिनांक ५ जून २०२३ रोजीच्या बैठकीतील केलेल्या शिफारशीप्रमाणे व दिनांक १६ जून २०२३ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या ५६ व्या मा. विद्या परिषद बैठकीतील ऐनवेळचा विषय क्र. ०५/५६-२०२३ अन्वये मान्यता दिल्यानुसार पदवीस्तरावरील खालील अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२३-२४ पासून लागू करण्यात येत आहे.

1. B. A. LLB. II year .

2. LLB. II year.

सदरील परिपत्रक व अभ्यासक्रम प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या www.srtmun.ac.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध आहेत. तरी सदरील बाब ही सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावी, ही विनंती.

'ज्ञानतीर्थ' परिसर,
विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६.
जा.क्र.:शैक्षणिक-१/परिपत्रक/विधीअभ्यासक्रम/
२०२३-२४/

दिनांक : ०७.०८.२०२३.

प्रत माहितीस्तव व पुढील कार्यवाहीस्तव :

- १) मा. अधिष्ठाता, मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखा, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- २) मा. संचालक, परीक्षा व मूल्यमापन मंडळ यांचे कार्यालय, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ३) मा. प्राचार्य, सर्व संबधित महाविद्यालये, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
- ७) सिस्टम एक्सपर्ट, शैक्षणिक विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ. यानां देवून कळविण्यात येते की, सदरील परिपत्रक विद्यापीठाच्या संकेतस्थळावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात यावे.

आपली विश्वासू

सहा.कुलसचिव

शैक्षणिक (१-अभ्यासमंडळ) विभाग

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded-431 606

(Structure and Syllabus of LL.B. II YEAR AND B.A. LL.B. IV YEAR)



UNDER THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

Effective from Academic Year -2023-2024

From the Desk of Chairpersons, Board of Studies in Law

Legal profession is one of the most prestigious, brilliant and attractive of all professions, maintaining the Rule of Law, inculcating a sense of responsibility towards the society, respecting human Rights and administering the justice. Legal education plays a pivotal role in producing lawyers, Judges, academicians and law abiding citizens with a social conscience. So legal education requires to be competitive globally and qualitative thoroughly to deliver justice to every individual. The importance of legal education cannot be denied. Legal education can be regarded as a primary instrument to bring about social revolution and is a powerful weapon which can be used to change the entire world. So, providing updated syllabus with required trainings and skills such as analytical ability, legal writing, argumentative skills and skills for decision making to the students is the responsibility of University. It is the basic requirement to provide experiential learning through project work, field visit and internships to law students

As the field of legal education becomes the dynamic, competitive and technology dominated due to the advent of Artificial Intelligence and related technological integrations, the Board of studies determined to face and meet these professional challenges fulfilling the needs of law students. The latest learner-centric and professional skills-oriented instructional techniques to develop not only the legal competency of our law students but also to equip them with relevant professional skills to meet their employability needs in today's dynamic legal job market, syllabus has been revised.

The university's proper framing and development of syllabi will result in the upbringing and nourishment of holistic development of students. Emphasis is on outcome-based learning. Every course has well-defined objectives and outcomes. The assessment guidelines also provide clarity and precision to the vision behind prescribing the particular course content.

We appreciate the efforts of all the teachers in revising the curriculum and members of BOS for taking initiative in providing the restructured and revised curriculum for LL.B and BA LL.B Courses

Dr. Veena Patil, Chairman
Substantive Law Board

Dr. Poonam Nathani, Chairman
Procedural Law and Practical Training Board



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

Faculty of Humanities

Members of the Board of Studies in the subject of

1. Procedural Law

2. Substantive Law

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

List of Members of Ad- hoc Board of Studies in Procedural Law with their address	Position	List of Members of Ad- hoc Board of Studies in Substantive Law with their address	Position
Dr. Poonam Nathani, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Chairman	Dr. Vina Patil, Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded	Chairman
Dr. Amol B. Karwa, Narayanrao Chavan law College, Nanded	Member	Dr. Pramod G. Shinde, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Member
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Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities

LLB II Year, BALLB IV Year Semester-III

Teaching Scheme

Course Name	Credits Assigned			Teaching Scheme (Hrs./week)		Marking Scheme		
	ESE	CA	Total	Theory	Practical	ESE	CA	Total
Indian Constitutional Law- II	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Jurisprudence	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Labour Laws -II	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Criminology and Penology	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities

LLB II Year, BALLB IV Year Semester-IV

Teaching Scheme

Course Name	Credits Assigned			Teaching Scheme (Hrs./week)		Marking Scheme		
	ESE	CA	Total	Theory	Practical	ESE	CA	Total
Company Law	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Contract -II	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Property Law including Transfer of property Act & Easement Act.	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100
Family Law- II	03	01	04	06	----	75	25	100

Practical Training Course:- Alternative Dispute Resolution System

Annual Course : 4 Credit

Practical Book Submission: 75 Marks

Viva Voce: 25 Marks



**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities**

LL.B. II Year and BA LLB IV Year Syllabus

Semester III

Paper Title: Indian Constitutional Law -II

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives:-

CO1:- To Understand the concept of Federalism

CO2:- To understand the concept of Parliamentary form of Government.

CO3:- To understand the process of emergency, amendments, commissions etc.

CO4:- To understand the concept of Judiciary, executives.

Course Outcome:

At the end of the course, the learner shall be able to understand:

CO1: Concept of 'State' in reference to the fundamental rights.

CO2: The fundamental rights and the procedure for compliance of fundamental rights and Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court under Article 32 and 226.

CO3: The duty of State and relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles.

CO4: Ability to understand federalism, parliamentary form of government, emergency provisions, etc.

CO5: Acquires knowledge about judicial process in India

Sr. No.	Topic	Unit
1	<p>Federalism :-</p> <p>1. Federalism-principles-comparative study of Federations. Why India has a federal Government.</p> <p>2. Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of State- Process of Constitutional amendment. Identification of Federal Features</p> <p>3. Legislative relations between the Centre and the States.</p> <p>4. Administrative relations between Centre & State.</p> <p>5. Financial Relation between Centre & State.</p> <p>6. Governor's position from the Perspective of federalism: A Critical Study</p> <p>7. Centre's Powers over the States-Art. 356</p> <p>8. Critical Problems of Indian Federalism, Sarkaria Commission- Greater autonomy vs Central Control- One party domination, Emergence of political Federalism. Growth of Regional Parties.</p>	16
2	<p>Parliamentary Government :</p> <p>Components of Parliament -choice of parliamentary government.</p> <p>1. President of India-Election, Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary, Presidents Constitutional position</p> <p>2. Council of Ministers</p> <p>3. Central Government and State Government-Constitutional relationship.</p> <p>4. Legislative process-privileges, freedom of speech, practice of law making, etc.</p> <p>5. Legislative privileges vs. fundamental rights Art. 143 of the Constitution of</p>	14

	India 6. Prime Minister-Cabinet system-Collective responsibility-individual responsibility. President- P.M. Relationship. Party system-Anti-defection Law, Freedom of MP/MLA to dissent	
3	Constitutional Processes of Adoption and Alternation: Article 368 1. Methods of Constitutional Amendment- Written- Unwritten-Rigid-Flexible Constitutions. Types of Amendment: procedure. Review of Constitutional amendments. 2. Limitations upon Constitutional amendments: Shankari Prasad case , Sajjan Singh case 3. Golak Nath case -why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of constitutional Amendment? 4. Basic structure doctrine as a limitation -Kesavanand Bharti case 5. Development of the basic structure Doctrine. Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Wamanrao case, Minerva mills case 6. Indira Gandhi case: Judicial consensus on basic structure, 7. Legislative and judicial attempts to bury the basic structure doctrine, special bench to reconsider the basic structure Issue. Forty - second constitutional amendment. Forty – fourth constitutional amendment 8. Minerva mills and subsequent developments of the basic structure doctrine. 9. Responsibility of the court: Judicial Activism Vs. Judicial restraints.	14
4	Emergency: Article 352 to 360 1. Emergency, need for such a provision: 2. Proclamation of Emergency- condition- Art.352 - Effect of Emergency on Centre State relations 3. Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights Art. 358, 359 Makhansingh case, Tarasikha case to A.D.M. Jabalpure case 4. State Emergency Article 356 and related provisions 4. Financial emergency: Article 360	14
5	Judicial Process under the constitution: 1. Court System in India: Backlogs, Arrears, ADR, Lokadalats etc. 2. Nature & Scope of Judicial review 3. Judicial review U/A 32, 226 4. Supreme Court of India: Jurisdictions 6. High Courts: Jurisdictions 7. Public Interest Litigation.	14
6	Services under the constitution: 1. Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310) 2. Protection against arbitrary dismissal. removal or reduction in rank (Art. 311) 3. Tulsiram patel case - Exceptions to Art. 311 4. Union Public Service Commission: Composition and Functions State Service Commission: Composition and Functions	12

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B. Sivaramayya, Inequalities and the Law (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
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J.N. Pande: Constitutional Law



**Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities**

LL.B. II Year and BA LLB IV Year Syllabus

Semester III

Paper Title: Jurisprudence

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives:-

- CO1** Understand the concept and development of law.
- CO2** Learn the various schools of jurisprudence.
- CO3** Get to know about the sources of law.
- CO4** Can easily explain about the administration of justice.

Course Outcome:

At the end of the course, the learner shall be able to:

- CO1:** Identify the sources of law in jurisprudence.
- CO2:** Understand the nature, Meaning and the legal system.
- CO3:** Summarize Various concepts like the legal rights, persons, property, possession and ownership.
- CO4:** Differentiate between substantial law and Procedural Law
- CO5:** Compare and contrast various schools under jurisprudence

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Unit
1	Introduction 1. Meaning, nature, scope and need to study jurisprudence. 2. Norms and the normative system 3. Legal system as a normative order. 4. Different types of normative systems such as of games, languages, religious orders, clubs and customary practice. 5. Nature and definition of law.	08 Unit
2	Schools of Jurisprudence: 1. Analytical positivism 2. Natural law 3. Historical school 4. Sociological school 5. Economic interpretation of law 6. Realist School 7. The Bharat jurisprudence: The ancient: the concept of Dharma, The modern: PIL. Social justice, compensatory jurisprudence. 8. Feminist Jurisprudence	20 Unit
3	Purpose of Law & administration of justice: 1. Justice - Meaning and kinds 2. Justice and law, administration of justice 3. Power of the Supreme Court of India to do complete justice in all cases:	08 Unit

	Article 142 Critical Study	
4	Sources of Law: 1. Legislation 2. Precedents 3. Customs 4. Juristic writings	10 Unit
5	Legal rights: 1. Definition & Meaning 2. Kinds 3. Right- duty correlation	10 Unit
6	Persons 1. Nature of personality, 2. Status of the unborn, minor, lunatic, drunken and dead persons 3. Corporate personality 4. Dimensions of the modern legal personality: legal personality of non - human beings	08 Unit
7	Property: 1. The concept and kinds of property 2. Possession: the concept and kinds of possession, modes of acquisition, possessory remedies 3. Ownership: the concept, kinds of ownership, modes of acquisition, Difference between possession and Ownership, Title	08 Units
8	Obligation: 1. Nature and kinds -2. Source of Obligation, Liability - conditions for imposing liability: 1. Wrongful act. 2. <i>Damnum sine- injuria</i> 3. <i>Mens rea</i> 4. Intention 5. Malice 6. Negligence and recklessness 7. Strict liability 8. Vicarious liability	08 Units
9	Procedure: 1. Substantive and procedural laws: Difference 2. Evidence: nature and kinds	04 Units

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2. Paton, Jurisprudence
3. Allen, Law in Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D, Legal Theory and Jurisprudence.
5. Dias, Jurisprudence.
6. Lloyd, Introduction to Jurisprudence
7. S.N. Dhyani, Fundamental of Jurisprudence: Indian Approach
8. G.C.V.Subba Rao, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities

LL.B. II Year and BA LLB IV Year Syllabus
Semester III

Paper Title: Labour Laws - II
[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives:-

- CO1** Development of industrial jurisprudence and the judicial setup of Labour legislations.
CO2 The features of industrial disputes and trade union's powers and functions also to integrate the knowledge of Labour Law in General HRD Practice.
CO3 The laws relating to Industrial Relations, working conditions and also learns the enquiry procedural and industrial discipline.
CO4 Understand concept of wages, minimum wages, payment of wages, gratuity, bonus, various beneficial legislations

Course Outcome:

At the end of the course, the learner shall be able to:

- CO1:** Development of industrial jurisprudence and the judicial setup of Labour legislations.
CO2: The features of industrial disputes and trade union's powers and functions also to integrate the knowledge of Labour Law in General HRD Practice.
CO3: The laws relating to Industrial Relations, working conditions and also learns the enquiryprocedural and industrial discipline.
CO4: Understand concept of wages, minimum wages, payment of wages, gratuity, bonus, various beneficial legislations
CO5: Employee's compensation laws, responsibilities of employer
CO6: Special labour legislations for women & children

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Unit
1	General - Importance of Industrial laws - Definition of industrial jurisprudence - Sources of Industrial law - Ultimate Object of modern Industrial law - Immediate object of industrial law - Industrial Relations - Classification of industrial law - General Industrial law - Particular Industrial law - International Instruments Relating to Rights of labours - Constitutional dimensions of labour standards.	10 Unit
2	Social security legislation 1. Employee State Insurance Act - 1948, 2. Employees Provident Fund Act - 1952, 3. Payment of Gratuity Act- 1972, 4. Payment of Bonus Act- 1965.	18 Unit
3	Remuneration of labour:	

	<p>1 Theories of wages marginal productivity, subsistence, wage fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living,</p> <p>2. Minimum Wages Act – 1948 - Concepts of wages (Minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need based minimum wages)</p> <p>3. Components of wages: dearness allowance principles of fixation,</p> <p>4. Disparity in wages in different sectors. Need for rationalization and national approach.</p> <p>5. Wage determining process modes and modalities, unilateral fixation by employer, bilateral fixation, conciliation, arbitration and adjudication, wage board and pay commission, principles of wage fixation.</p> <p>6. The payment of Wages Act- 1936.</p>	18 Unit
4	<p>Labour welfare:</p> <p>1. Welfare provided by employers and through bipartite agreements by statutory prescription.</p> <p>2. Inter-state migrant workmen- regulation of employment - conditions of service</p> <p>3. Women and labour force, equal remuneration law, maternity Benefits, protective provisions for women under Factories Act</p> <p>4. Regulation of working hours, statutory controls</p> <p>5. Employment of young persons,</p> <p>6. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986</p>	14 Unit
5.	<p>Protection of weaker sectors of labours:</p> <p>1. Tribal labour: need for regulation</p> <p>2. Beedi Workers</p> <p>3. Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008</p> <p>4. Bonded labour: socio - economic programmes for Rehabilitation.</p> <p>5. Contract labour regulation.</p>	10 Units
6.	<p>Trade Unionism</p> <p>1. Labour Movement as Counter measure to exploitation - History of Trade union movement in India</p> <p>2. Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association</p> <p>3. The Trade Unions Act, 1926-Legal control and protection of trade union, registration, amalgamation, rights and liabilities on dissolution,</p> <p>4. Problems: multiplicity of unions, overpoliticization - intra - union and inter - union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union - shop, recognition of unions</p>	14 Units

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Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities
LL.B. II Year and BA LLB IV Year Syllabus
Semester III
Paper Title: Criminology and Penology
[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives:-

CO1: Analyse and define the concept of crime and antisocial behaviour in the society and the distinction between crime and morality and changes with respect to society, time & place

CO2: Analyse the various attitudes given by philosophers on criminology.

CO3: Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of penology in the present society and theories of the punishments and its application in the criminal justice system.

CO4: To understand concept and need of reformative approach and various institutions such as parole, furlough, probation, open prison, etc.

Course Outcome:

At the end of the course, the learner shall be able to:

CO1: Analyse and define the concept of crime and antisocial behaviour in the society and the distinction between crime and morality and changes with respect to society, time & place

CO2: Analyse the various attitudes given by philosophers on criminology.

CO3: Evaluate the reasons behind the crime and significance of penology in the present society and theories of the punishments and its application in the criminal justice system.

CO4: To understand concept and need of reformative approach and various institutions such as parole, furlough, probation, open prison, etc.

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Unit
1	Crime & Criminology: a) Definition, meaning and significance of crime, b) Origin and development of criminal law in India. c) Distinction between crime & non crime. d) Definition, nature and Scope of Criminology.	06 Unit
2	Schools of Criminology: a) Pre-Classical School. b) The Classical School. c) Neo-Classical School. d) Positive School. e) Psychiatric School. f) Socialist School. g) Clinical School.	12 Unit
3	Causes of Crime: a) Biological Causes. b) Sociological Causes. c) Economical Causes. d) Environmental Causes. e) Political Causes.	10 Unit
4	White Collar Crime: a) Origin, definition, meaning & nature of White-Collar Crime. b) Causes of White-collar crimes. c) Classification of White-collar crime.	10 Unit

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) White collar crime in different profession in India. e) Remedies for eradication of White-collar Crime. 	
5	<p>Theories of Punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept & Definition of Punishment. b) Theories of Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Deterrent theory. ii) Retributive Theory. iii) Preventive Theory. iv) Expiatory Theory. v) Reformative Theory. 	10 Unit
6	<p>Capital Punishment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition, nature & Scope of Capital Punishment. b) Ancient & Modern modes of execution of Capital Punishment. c) Retention & Abolition of Capital Punishment. d) Constitutional validity of capital Punishment with Landmark Case Laws. 	10 Unit
7	<p>Prison System:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Historical perspectives of Prison System in India, UK, USA & Russia. b) Prison Reforms in India. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Before Independence. ii) After Independence. iii) Open air prison. 	06 Units
8	<p>Parole:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Origin, definition, aims & object of Parole. b) Essentials for grant of Parole. c) Parole Board. d) Advantages & Disadvantages of Parole. 	04 Units
9	<p>Probation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Origin, definition, aims & object of Probation. b) Condition to grant Probation. c) Offences in which Probation may or may not be granted. d) Merits & Demerits of Probation. e) Probation Officer. 	04 Units
10	<p>Victimology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Victimless crimes. b) Hidden Victims. 	03 Units
11	<p>Modern and International crimes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organized Crime: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept & Definition of Organised Crime. b) Types of Organised Crime. 2. Cyber Crime. 	04 Units
12	<p>Recidivism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition & Causes of Recidivism. b) Measures for curbing Recidivisms in India. 	03 Units

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