

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group)
Semester-III (Effect from 2022-2023)

Programme Outcome (PO) – For LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Programme	<p>About Programme: This master’s programme aims to provide you with an advanced knowledge and understanding of the key concepts and theories underpinning criminal law and criminal justice and how they operate in practice. Criminal Law is concerned with the most potentially invasive contention of authority by the state, if you fail to comply with the law you will be punished. As crime knows no jurisdictional or geographical boundaries, we need to expand the horizons and not only think domestically but also think internationally. The LL.M. (Criminal Law) offers a unique and distinct opportunity to study criminal law in National, International and transnational context. This programme provides a holistic analysis of Criminal law.</p>
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Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) – For LL.M. (Criminal Law Group)	PO1	To understand and apply principles of professional ethics.
	PO2	To provide a Platform for self-employment by developing professional skills under criminal law.
	PO3	To understand the various concepts relating to Criminal law.
	PO4	To Understand Criminal law is a system of laws that deals with the punishment of individuals who commit crimes. A crime is a deliberate or reckless action that causes harm to another person or his/her property. The punishment varies with the severity of the crime.
	PSO1	To understand current issues and contemporary debates in criminal law and criminal justice.
	PSO2	To understand fundamental principles of substantive and procedural criminal law.
	PSO3	For understanding and critiquing criminal laws and criminal justice, including doctrinal, comparative, theoretical and socio-legal methods.

To Pass	<p>(1) A candidate must have at 70% of attendance in the each semester of the LL.M. programme and shall have satisfactory performance in class participation, seminar, assignment of each paper and must have appeared in the internal written test, to be Eligible for grant of the respective semester except Semester-IV in which there will be no internal test.</p> <p>(2) A candidate for Semester-I if granted as prescribed in (1) above shall be allowed to proceed to Semester-II.</p> <p>(3) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed in Semester-III only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II.</p> <p>(4) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed to the semester-IV only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II and his/her Semester-III has been duly granted.</p> <p>(5) The candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.M. Degree after successfully passing all papers/courses of Semesters I, II, III & IV. The candidate will be allowed to appear in the respective End-Semester Examination during validity of his LL.M. registration.</p> <p>(6) There shall be no ATKT or provision for exemption in the LL.M. Programme.</p> <p>(7) A candidate who fails in a paper/course due to failure in obtaining minimum marks in the internal head of the paper/course, the marks obtained in attendance, class participation seminar, Assignment, Internal test shall be carried forward till date validity of the registration and the terms granted continue.</p> <p>The University Rules with regard to gracing of marks shall be followed.</p>
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Course Type	Course Code	Name of Course	Theory/Practical	Credit	Exam Duration in hrs	Component of Marks		
						Internal	External	Total
						Total	Total	Total
Core Course	PL03CLCR51	Judicial Process	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03CLCR52	Legal Education & Research Methodology	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
Elective Course	PL03ELCR51	Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03ELCR52	Police & Criminal Justice System	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03ELCR53	Forensic Science & Criminal Investigation	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100



Master of Law, (Criminal Law Group)
LL.M. Criminal Law Group - Semester: III

Course Code	PL03CLCR51	Title of the Course	Judicial Process
Total Credits of the Course	5	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aim of the course is to make the learners aware about the nature and scope of judicial process, interpretive techniques, relevance of law to provide justice, role of judge's social engineering helping the state to maintain law and order and shape contents of law with the passage of time. 2. The course is useful for the learners in learning the method to read and analyze the judgments, techniques of drawing the analogies by judges from the arguments of the counsels, application of legal principles and legal concepts to resolve the disputes for operationalizing the law. 3. To understand how judicial process is an instrument of social ordering. 4. To understand the various tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent. 5. To understand the meaning and limitations of independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process. 6. To understand the relation between law and justice with the help of various theories.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	Nature of Judicial Process 1.1 Judicial Process as an instrument of social ordering 1.2 Judicial process and creativity in law – common law model – Legal Reasoning and Growth of law – change and stability 1.3 The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent 1.4 Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems 1.5 Doctrine of <i>Stare Decisis</i> 1.6 Doctrine of <i>Ratio Decidendi</i> 1.7 Doctrine of <i>Obiter Dicta</i>	20%
2.	Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudication 2.1 Notions of judicial review 2.2 'Role' in constitutional adjudication – various theories of judicial role 2.3 Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in	20%





	<p>constitutional adjudication</p> <p>2.4 Varieties of judicial and juristic activism</p> <p>2.5 Problems of accountability and judicial law-making</p> <p>2.6 Judicial Activism in Constitutional Amendments with special reference to Basic Structure Doctrine</p>	
3.	<p>Judicial Process in India</p> <p>3.1 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review</p> <p>3.2 The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial process</p> <p>3.3 Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court – the tools and techniques of creativity</p> <p>3.4 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges</p> <p>3.5 Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism – scope and limitations</p> <p>3.6 Judicial Over-reach</p> <p>3.7 Appointments and Removal of Judges</p> <p>3.8 Recent Trends – 2018 Press Conference by Supreme Court Judges, Post-retirement Appointments</p>	20%
4.	<p>The Concepts of Justice</p> <p>4.1 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian Thought</p> <p>4.2 Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought.</p> <p>4.3 The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought</p> <p>4.4 Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition</p>	20%
5.	<p>Relation between Law & Justice</p> <p>5.1 Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class</p> <p>5.2 Dependence theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law</p> <p>5.3 The independence of justice theories – means to end relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering</p> <p>5.4 Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.</p>	20%

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Expert talk• Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	The course will help the learners to understand the intricacies of judicial process and growth of law through the judgments. It will sharpen the logic and enable the learners to evaluate the impact of the judgments on impact constituencies.
2.	Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Province and Function of Law, Henry J. Abraham2. The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi3. The Judicial Process (1998)4. Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworth<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi
2.	Reference books: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London, Bodenheimer2. Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi





	<p>3. The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow</p> <p>4. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of Its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning's (1999), Universal, New Delhi• Edward H. Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago
3.	<p>Journal:</p> <p>1. Indian Journal of Constitutional & Administrative Law Indian Constitutional Law Review</p>

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources:

1. SWAYAM
2. Manupatra
3. Hein Online
4. JStor
5. Bloomsbury





Master of Law, (Criminal Law Group)
LL.M. Criminal Law Group - Semester: III

Course Code	PL03CLCR52	Title of the Course	Legal Education & Research Methodology
Total Credits of the Course	5	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Research is a desire to search or to find out or to explore an unknown area to find an answer. It is a quest for acquiring knowledge. Research is a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. Legal Research means research in law which deals with the principles of law and legal institutions.2. The objective may be to discover new facts or to verify the existing facts, to propound a new legal concept or to analyze existing law and give suggestions for a new law. In order to carry out a research to completion successfully a researcher must be aware of the research methods i.e. the method of doing research.3. A research method is a systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about the phenomena or problems. It is the technique of conducting research and study of the technique of doing research is research methodology. In a broader sense the research methodology includes the research methods as well as the philosophy and practice of the whole research process.4. A good research method is crucial for conducting proper research and getting useful results. This course is designed to give an insight into the meaning and significance of research methods for legal research to the law students in contemporary times.5. It aims to provide an understanding of the various types of research methods and the different techniques of legal research and legal writing with a view to equip the students for further research in law.6. To study how and why Legal Education was introduced in India.7. To be enabled to understand the Importance of Legal Education.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	1.1 Importance of Legal Education 1.2 Objectives of Legal Education 1.3 History of Legal Education in India 1.4 Lecture Method of Teaching – Merits and Demerits 1.5 The problems Method	20%
2.	2.1 Discussion Method and its suitability at postgraduate-level teaching	20%





	2.2 The Seminar method of Teaching 2.3 Examination System and Problems in Evaluation – External and Internal Assessment	
3.	3.1 Student participation in law school programmes-Organization of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers 3.2 Clinical, Legal Education – legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform 3.3 Research Methods 3.3.1 Socio-legal Research 3.3.2 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal 3.3.3 Relevance of empirical research 3.3.4 Induction and deduction • Legal Education & Its Methods: Hands-on training related to Course Design including curriculum development (content, teaching pedagogies and evaluation scheme)	20%
4.	Identification of Problem of Research 4.1 What is a Research Problem? 4.2 Survey of available literature and bibliographical research 4.3 Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements 4.4 Decisional materials including foreign decisions, methods of discovering the rule of the case tracing the history of important cases and ensuing that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reason thereof. 4.5 Juristic writings-a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals. 4.6 Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.	20%
5.	Preparation of the Research Design 5.1 Formulation of the research problem 5.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of data: Methodology 5.2.1 Methods for the connection of statutory and case materials and jurists Literature 5.2.2 Use of historical and comparative research materials 5.2.3 Use of observation studies 5.2.4 Use of questionnaires/interview 5.2.5 Use of case studies 5.2.6 Sampling procedures – design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted 5.2.7 Use of scaling techniques 5.2.8 Jurimetrics 5.3 Computerized Research – A Study of legal research programmes	20%





	<p>such as Lexis and West Law Coding</p> <p>5.4 Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection – Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data</p> <p>5.5 Analysis of data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Research Proposal • Quantitative Tools and Techniques 	
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PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Expert talk • Case study
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Evaluation Pattern

Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	To understand the meaning, definition, nature and scope of research.
2.	To understand the implications of research and develop their interest to contribute in addition of knowledge.
3.	To acquaint students with various types of research methodology helping them to formulate hypothesis, awareness about the techniques of data collection, interpretation





of data, drawing of observation, etc.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: 1. Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi Bombay – S.K. Agrawal
2.	Reference books: 1. Nigel Dunne and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School (1998) Blackstone Press Ltd. London 2. H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978) – M.O. Price 3. Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book Company, London – William J. Grade & Paul K. Hat 4. The Art of Asking Questions (1965) – Payne 5. Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Co. – Morris L. Cohan 6. Legal Research and Methodology – ILI Publication

On-line Resources

1. SWAYAM

2. Hein Online

3. Manupatra

4. JStor

5. Bloomsbury





**Masters of Laws – Criminal Law Group
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-III**

Course Code	PL03ELCR51	Title of the Course	Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights
Total Credits of the Course	05	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To introduce the fundamental aspects of Drug Laws to students.2. To disseminate knowledge on different types of drugs, their after-effects and physical and psychological effects on human body.3. To disseminate knowledge on the International as well as Indian regime existing on Drug prevention.4. To disseminate knowledge on the human rights aspects of drug addiction.5. To make students aware regarding the current trends about Drug Addiction and Drug Prevention.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<u>INTRODUCTION AND HOW DOES ONE STUDY THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG ADDICTION AND ABUSE?</u> 1.1. Basic Conceptions 1.1.1 Drugs “narcotics” “psychotropic substances” 1.1.2 “Dependence”, “addiction” 1.1.3 Crimes without victims 1.1.4 Trafficking in drugs 1.1.5 Primary drug abuse 1.1.6 Self-reporting 1.1.7 Victim-studies 1.1.8 Problems of comparative studies	
2.	<u>ANAGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS</u> 2.1 Gender 2.2 Age 2.3 Religiousness 2.4 Single individuals/cohabitation 2.5 Socio-economic level of family 2.6 Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban) 2.7 Educational levels 2.8 Occupation 2.9 Age at first use 2.10 Type of drug use 2.11 Reasons given as cause of first use 2.12 Method of intake 2.13 Pattern of the use	20%





	2.14 Average Quantity and Cost 2.15 Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic)	
3.	<u>THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME AND HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS</u> 3.1 Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotics Drugs, 1961, 1972 3.2 Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972 3.3 International collaboration in combatting drug addiction 3.4 The SARC, and South-South Cooperation 3.5 Profile of international market for psychotropic substances 3.6 Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics 3.7 The problem off juvenile drug use And legal approaches 3.8 Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutor powers 3.9 Bail 3.10 The problem of differential application of the Ugal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less	
4.	<u>THE INDIAN REGULATORY SYSTEM</u> 4.1 Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India 4.2 Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage 4.3 The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act) 4.4 India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions 4.5 Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse 4.6 The Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 4.7 Patterns of resource investment in India; policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation	20%
5.	<u>ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATTING DRUG ADDICTION</u> 5.1 Profile of Community Initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. dead diction and aftercare) 5.2 The role of educational systems 5.3 The role of medical profession 5.4 The role of mass media 5.5 Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems 5.6 Law reform initiatives	20%

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Role Play• Team Exercise• Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	The students once they complete their academic projects, shall get an adequate knowledge on drugs, narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances
2.	The course after completion would give a complete a understanding on drug laws and legislative and non-legislative measures to curb drug addiction.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	H.S. Becker, Outsider – The Studies in Sociology Pf Deviance (1966)
2.	J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974)
3.	R. Cocken, Drug, Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971)
4.	G. Edward Busch (ed.) Drug Problems in Britain: A Review of Ten Years (1981)
5.	P. Kondanram and Y.N. Murthy, “Drug abuse and Crime: A Preliminary Study” 7 Indian Journal of Criminology





6.	P.R. Rajgopal, Violence and Response: A Critique of the Indian criminal system (1988)
7.	United Nations, Economic and Social Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, United Nations

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

a. SCC Online

b. Hein Online

c. Manupatra

d. Coursera





Master of Law, (Criminal Law Group)
LL.M. Criminal Law Group - Semester: III

Course Code	PL03ELCR52	Title of the Course	Police & Criminal Justice System
Total Credits of the Course	05	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>Use the understanding of law enforcement history, organization and structure as a foundation to expand knowledge of related criminal justice areas such as police system, police roles, Police Reforms, Police functions and responsibilities. Police & Criminal Justice System has the following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop students' fundamental understanding of law with Police & Criminal Justice System in India.2. To prepare students in the context of how to create their own presence felt in the law after completing the master programme.3. To develop understanding of students regarding law strategies for their own law practice.4. To develop service orientation amongst the students, as it is highly significant in the field of law.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	The Police System 1.1 History of modern Police in India 1.2 Structural Organization at the centre 1.3 Structural Organization in Gujarat State	
2.	Role of Police in Democratic Society 2.1 Role of Police in Democratic Society 2.2 Crime Investigation 2.3 Law and order Management 2.4 Criminalisation of Police 2.5 Politicisation of Police	
3.	Police Reforms 3.1 Selected Aspects of National commission Reports 3.2 Justice Malimath Committee Report 3.3 Mulla Report	
4.	Powers and Duties of Police 4.1 Powers and duties under Police Acts (Indian Police Act & Bombay Police Act) 4.2 Indian Penal Code 4.3 Criminal Procedure Code	





	4.4 Evidence Act & others	
5.	Relationship between Police, Prosecution and Public 5.1 Relationship between police and Prosecution 5.2 Police Public Relationship	

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)	
❖	Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖	Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖	Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖	Developing Comparative Analysis Skills

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation(including audio/video) • Group Discussion • Team Exercise • Case Study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand the Police System in Indi
2.	To understand the Role of Police in Democratic Society with powers, functions and duties.
3.	To understand the Police reforms with various reports.
4.	To understand the various case laws regarding Police & Criminal Justice System.

Suggested References:





Sr. No.	References
1.	1. Indian Police Act
	2. Bombay Police Act
	3. Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affair, National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India, 2003.
	4. Rao S. Venu Gopal, Criminal Justice Problems and Perspectives in India: Delhi, Konark, 1991.
	5. Government of India Malimath Committee Report, March 2003
	6. Role of Police in Criminal Justice System
	7. Government of India, National Police Commission Reports
	8. Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India: The System and Procedure – South Asia Human Rights Documentation understanding the police in India. Arvind Varma & KS Subramanian.
2.	Bare Act:
	1. Indian Penal Code – By Commercial (Bare) 2017 Edition
	2. Code of Criminal Procedure – By Commercial (Bare) Act 2017 Edition
	3. Indian Evidence Act – By Commercial (Bare) Act 2017 Edition

On-line Resources:

1. SWAYAM
2. SCC Online
3. Hein Online
4. Coursera
5. Manupatra





Master of Law, (Criminal Law Group)
LL.M. Criminal Law Group - Semester: III

Course Code	PL03ELCR53	Title of the Course	FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION
Total Credits of the Course	100	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	This Course introduces to the student to acquire the basic knowledge in forensic sciences to appreciate the criminal law perception with a practical approach to understand the investigative process conducted by the investigative agencies. It also further acquires and the students to appreciate the technicalities and the interlink between law and Forensic Science.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	The role of Forensic Science in Criminal Cases 1.1 The basic question in investigation- <i>Qui Bono</i> ; 1.2 Crime Scene Investigation ; 1.3 Discovery of traces of physical evidence; 1.4 Classification reference to classified record; 1.5 Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material; 1.6 The principle of heredity, Taxonomy, etc. 1.7 Principles of Forensic Science	20%
2.	The Establishment of Identity 2.1 The establishment of identity of individuals; Footprints; hair, skin, blood grouping, physical peculiarities. 2.2 The establishment of the identity of Physical Objects by Shape and size; 2.3 Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints; type and tread marks; die and tool marks; upturn of fracture marks. 2.4 The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis: - Paints; colored objects; metal; alloys; chain and the earthen wares; cements; Plaster; bricks; dusts; soil minerals; plastics. 2.5 Fingerprints	20%
3.	Questioned Document and the Identification of Handwriting: 3.1 Paper, its types and identification;	20%





	<p>3.2 inks; pencils and writing tools;</p> <p>3.3 Handwriting habit and flow; Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity</p> <p>3.4 Samples; various type of forgery and their detection; Additions: erasures alternations; seals; rubberstamps; typewriting; printing; blocks</p>	
4.	<p>The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems:</p> <p>4.1 type of fire-arms and their use; time and range of firing;</p> <p>4.2 Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet;</p> <p>4.3 Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire, injuries to persons</p> <p>4.4 Evidentiary value of details of injuries;</p> <p>4.5 Traces left by the weapon used; its range and direction;</p> <p>4.6 Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems;</p> <p>4.7 The flow of blood from injuries.</p> <p>4.8 The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects;</p> <p>4.9 Accidental deaths and suicides</p>	20%
5.	<p>5.1 Fallibility of eyewitnesses, the probative value of such evidence.</p> <p>5.2 Findings of scientific methods of investigation, their probative value</p> <p>5.3 Assessment of value from actual cases, Value to such evidence</p> <p>5.4 Examination of walking, picture of footprints; clothing; copper wire; pieces of wood, etc.</p>	20%

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Group Discussion • Case study
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PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)
❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills





Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To help students to acquire the basic knowledge in forensic sciences in order to appreciate the criminal law perception with a practical approach to understand the investigative process conducted by the investigative agencies.
2.	It also further acquires and the students to appreciate the technicalities and the inter link between law and forensic science.
3.	Practice and assess the application of forensic techniques to the analysis of biological and physical evidence.
4.	Differentiate the applied forensic methods used to evaluate various types of evidence.
5.	Evaluate the limitations of forensic techniques and interpretations.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: 1. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1990 3. Indian Evidence Act, 1972
2.	Reference books: 1. Forensic Science in criminal Investigation, Dr. Jaishankar and Amin 2. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials: Sharma 3. Criminal Investigation: Paul L. Kirk, Ph.D [Published by inter science





	<p>publishers, inc, (New York)]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and john J.O. Conell (Published by Funk & Wangnalls Co.Inc., New York)5. Forensic Science: B.R. Sharma
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On-line Resources
1. SWAYAM
2. Manupatra
3. Coursera
4. Hein Online
5. Bloomsbury
6. JStor



SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group)
Semester-IV (Effect from 2022-2023)

Programme Outcome (PO) – For LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Programme	<p>About Programme: This master’s programme aims to provide you with an advanced knowledge and understanding of the key concepts and theories underpinning criminal law and criminal justice and how they operate in practice. Criminal Law is concerned with the most potentially invasive contention of authority by the state, if you fail to comply with the law you will be punished. As crime knows no jurisdictional or geographical boundaries, we need to expand the horizons and not only think domestically but also think internationally. The LL.M. (Criminal Law) offers a unique and distinct opportunity to study criminal law in National, International and transnational context. This programme provides a holistic analysis of Criminal law.</p>
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Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) – For LL.M. (Criminal Law Group)	PO1	To understand and apply principles of professional ethics.
	PO2	To provide a Platform for self-employment by developing professional skills under criminal law.
	PO3	To understand the various concepts relating to Criminal law.
	PO4	To Understand Criminal law is a system of laws that deals with the punishment of individuals who commit crimes. A crime is a deliberate or reckless action that causes harm to another person or his/her property. The punishment varies with the severity of the crime.
	PSO1	To understand current issues and contemporary debates in criminal law and criminal justice.
	PSO2	To understand fundamental principles of substantive and procedural criminal law.
	PSO3	For understanding and critiquing criminal laws and criminal justice, including doctrinal, comparative, theoretical and socio-legal methods.

To Pass	<p>(1) A candidate must have at 70% of attendance in the each semester of the LL.M. programme and shall have satisfactory performance in class participation, seminar, assignment of each paper and must have appeared in the internal written test, to be Eligible for grant of the respective semester except Semester-IV in which there will be no internal test.</p> <p>(2) A candidate for Semester-I if granted as prescribed in (1) above shall be allowed to proceed to Semester-II.</p> <p>(3) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed in Semester-III only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II.</p> <p>(4) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed to the semester-IV only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II and his/her Semester-III has been duly granted.</p> <p>(5) The candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.M. Degree after successfully passing all papers/courses of Semesters I, II, III & IV. The candidate will be allowed to appear in the respective End-Semester Examination during validity of his LL.M. registration.</p> <p>(6) There shall be no ATKT or provision for exemption in the LL.M. Programme.</p> <p>(7) A candidate who fails in a paper/course due to failure in obtaining minimum marks in the internal head of the paper/course, the marks obtained in attendance, class participation seminar, Assignment, Internal test shall be carried forward till date validity of the registration and the terms granted continue.</p> <p>The University Rules with regard to gracing of marks shall be followed.</p>
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Course Type	Course Code	Name of Course	Theory/Practical	Credit	Exam Duration in hrs	Component of Marks		
						Internal	External	Total
						Total	Total	Total
Core Course	PL04CLCR51	Dissertation	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLCR52	Classroom Teaching	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLCR53	Doctrinal Research	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLCR54	Non-Doctrinal Research	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLCR55	Clinical Research Report	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100



Master of Laws (Criminal law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-IV

Course Code	PL04CLCR51	Title of the Course	Dissertation
Total Credits of the Course	9	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	Developing research tempore is quintessence of lawyering. This course is designed to test the research skill and aptitude of the students and their analytical skills on various current challenges of law and society. It is aimed at enabling the students to hone their skills as a researcher that would of immense help to them in their career.
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Sr. No.	Description
1.	<p>This course is a research oriented. Every student has to carry out Dissertation should be on topics from the area of specialization chosen topic or issue from the subjects taught in the last three semesters and approved by the Departmental Committee. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical/analytical/comparative analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field chosen by the candidate and must incorporate copious reference to judicial decisions, articles and books relevant to the topic in the form of footnotes and bibliographical references, Typed and bound dissertation shall be of uniform pattern with applying Legal Research Methodology which is to be submitted for evaluation internally and externally has to appear for viva-voce.</p> <p>1. Students are required to follow the STEPS given below for preparation of dissertation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title of the Study• Introduction• Significance of the Study• Literature Review• Objectives of the Study• Hypothesis• Research Methodology• Scope and Limitations of the study <p>LL.M. Students are required to follow the following STRUCTURE for dissertation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover Page• Certificate• Declaration/Certificate by Candidate





	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acknowledgement• List of Case Laws• List of Tables• Abbreviations• Table of Contents• Chapters• Bibliography (Books, Journals, Newspapers, Websites, Research Reports, Magazines, etc.)• Appendix (Interview Schedules, Questionnaires, Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps, etc.)
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Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Case study• Expert talk
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal	
2.	Viva Voce	

Course Outcomes: This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills:	
1.	This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills
2.	Student could improve their research and cognitive abilities.

On-line Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SCC Online
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manupatra
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HeinOnline
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coursera





SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat
(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25))
Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2022-2023

• Jstor

• Bloomsbury





Master of Laws (Criminal law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-IV

Course Code	PL04CLCR52	Title of the Course	Classroom Teaching
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	It is quite evident that a scholar pursuing master degree may choose his career either as a teacher or as a researcher. In both the cases, it becomes inevitable to inculcate teaching ability and aptitude among the students. With this objective this course has been introduced in the curriculum.
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Sr. No	Description
1.	Each student will be assigning two topics in advance to deliver class room teaching. Topic should be on from the area of specialization chosen topic or issue from the subjects taught in the last three semesters. Each class will be of 60 minutes by selecting any methods of teaching relating to Law and shall be assessed according to his/her performance.

Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	100

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	The students after completion of their master degree will be well equipped with teaching styles, teaching objectives and teaching methods.
2.	Students can assist departments and program to think about their curriculums. When outcomes are defined, departments can map the outcomes onto the courses that they teach to identify areas within the program where outcomes may overlap (or otherwise be redundant) or where gaps may exist.
3.	Allow instructors to indicate what knowledge, skills and abilities students are expected to have mastered at the end of their course allow them to communicate expectations to students.





4.	Provide students with a way to articulate the knowledge and abilities that they have gained and to express what they know to others.
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On-line Resources
• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury





Master of Laws (Criminal law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-IV

Course Code	PL04CLCR53	Title of the Course	Doctrinal Research
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	Each student has to submit a doctrinal research work on the basis of the doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting secondary data from various sources collating with legal issues.
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Unit	Description
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The doctrinal research is concerned with analysis of the legal doctrine and how it has been developed and applied “and these types of research known “as pure theoretical research” or “typical legal research”.• Doctrinal research typically involves source-based research (Secondary Data) and it would be unusual to undertake qualitative or quantitative research under the doctrinal methodology.• The doctrinal legal research method involves an analysis of legal propositions or legal concept is the main base of the studies. However, the legal propositions from enactments, administrative rules and regulation, case laws of courts, statutes and other legal sources etc. can be a part of doctrinal legal research.• Despite this, it is not impossible to exclude doctrinal analysis from other methods. For example, used qualitative methods to analyse the language and language use of statutes. (Whilst the project had other, non-doctrinal goals, the aim to analyse statute language use is a function of doctrinal research).
2.	Tools of doctrinal Research: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Statutory materials.2. Reports of Committees.3. Legal history.4. Judgments.5. Case Reports.6. Case and Digest7. Conference Proceedings8. Online available information9. Any information which is already published
3.	Steps in Doctrinal Research Report: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (context and general background)2. Statement of research problem.





	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Objectives 4. Literature review 5. Hypotheses/research question. 6. Data Collection (Identification of material and cases etc. 7. Discussion (Critical commentary by examining the objectives and hypotheses and deriving inferences) 8. Conclusions/Recommendations 9. Bibliography 10. Appendix
4.	<p>The Doctrinal Research must comply with the following format:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Size of paper: A4. 2. Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right:1”and Bottom:1”. 3. Paper quality: Normal Paper. 4. Printing: printing on one side only with1.5 line spacing. 5. Font: Times New Roman. 6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Project Report. 7. Declaration by the Scholar. 8. List of Cases 9. Table of contents.

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Case study • Expert talk
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills.
2.	Student could improve their analytical and cognitive abilities
3.	It will help student to use available published information for research work





On-line Resources

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• SCC Online |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manupatra |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• HeinOnline |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coursera |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jstor |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bloomsbury |





Master of Laws (Criminal law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-IV

Course Code	PL04CLCR54	Title of the Course	Non-Doctrinal Research
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	Each student has to submit a non-doctrinal research on the basis of the non-doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting primary data using various methods of data collection from various sources collating with legal issues.
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Sr. No.	Description
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Non-doctrinal research is carried on by collecting or gathering information by first hand study of the subject, it relies on experience or observation without due regard to any theory or system and hence it is also called as experimental type of research.• In Non-doctrinal research, the researcher attempts to investigate effect or impact by actual examination or observation of the functioning of law and legal institutions in the society.• Non-doctrinal research, also known as social-legal research, is research that employs methods taken from other disciplines to generate empirical data that answers research questions. It can be a problem, policy, or are form of the existing law.• A legal non-doctrinal finding can be qualitative or quantitative, and a dogmatic non-doctrinal finding can be part of a large-scale project.• The non-doctrinal approach allows the researcher to conduct research that analyses the law from the perspective of other science disciplines, and to employ those disciplines in drafting the law.• This study combines both primary /secondary research methods.• Thus, gathering and analysing the data will be done on the basis of literature review, magazine, journals, articles, newspaper, law books, news on web portal, survey, questionnaire etc.
2.	<p>Steps in Non-Doctrinal Research:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (context and general background)2. Statement of research problem.3. Objectives4. Literature review5. Hypotheses/ research question.6. Data Collection/Survey7. Data analysis





	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Discussion (Critical commentary by examining the objectives and hypotheses—this part can be divided into Chapters) 9. Conclusions/Recommendations 10. Bibliography 11. Appendix
3.	<p>The Non-Doctrinal Research must comply with the following format:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Size of paper: A4. 2. Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right: 1” and Bottom: 1”. 3. Paper quality: Normal Paper. 4. Printing: printing on one side only with 1.5 line spacing. 5. Font: Times New Roman. 6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Project Report. 7. Declaration by the Scholar. 8. Others papers 9. Table of contents.

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Case study • Expert talk
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	

Course Outcomes: After completion of the course the student will be able to:	
1.	To understand the importance of Socio Legal Research
2.	To understand the important aspects of Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
3.	To understand the Relevance of empirical research
4.	To understand the difference between Induction and deduction
5.	Learn various methods of primary data collection such as questioner method, interview method, sampling method.





6.	Learn the Tabulation of collected primary data.
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On-line Resources
• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury





Master of Laws (Criminal law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-IV

Course Code	PL04CLCR55	Title of the Course	Clinical Research Report
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	Each Student are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of NGO, tackling of Human Rights disputes, or other deeds and with public interest litigation.
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Unit	Description
1.	<p>As a part of clinical research each student has to visit for 10 working days in two different Legal Institutions / NGO to each to understand the functioning of these institutions and its relation with the Human rights and society related issues at large and has to submit is port for evaluation.</p> <p>Steps are required to follow in Clinical Research Report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Certificate issued by Institution2. Summary of Report3. Table of Content4. Introduction of visited institution5. Constitution of Institution6. Functions7. Work areas8. Contribution9. Analysis10. Conclusion. <p>The Clinical Research Report must comply with the following format:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Size of paper: A4.2. Margins: Top: 1", Left: 1.5", Right:1"and Bottom:1".3. Paper quality: Normal Paper.4. Printing: printing on one side only with 1.5 line spacing.5. Font: Times New Roman.6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Clinical Research Report.7. Declaration by the Scholar.8. If Photographs available





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Case study• Expert talk
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	
Course Outcomes: After completion of the course the student will be able to:		
1.	This subject will help the students to acquaint with analyse the practical approach dealt by different institute.	

On-line Resources
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• SCC Online
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manupatra
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hein Online
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Coursera
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jstor
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bloomsbury

