



**Masters of Law (Criminal Law Group)**  
**LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) Semester-I**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>PL01ELCR52</b>	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Comparative Criminal
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>		<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The criminal law is the body of rules that deals with crimes and its punishments etc. and for the proper functioning of government and society the criminal law plays a very important role. The Comparative criminal law adds an international perspective of understanding of law, including how different cultures and government systems influence how the criminal justice system is institutionalized and plays various roles across the world.</li><li>2. This syllabus is also designed in such a way so that students can understand that how the criminal laws in India are different from criminal laws of other country.</li><li>3. Introduction to various provisions of criminal law.</li><li>4. It provides the hierarchy of criminal courts and their functioning.</li><li>5. It provides new phenomenon of under criminal law for offenders such as correction and aftercare services.</li><li>6. It provides comparative study between Indian criminal law with the criminal laws of various other nations.</li></ol>
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<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	<b>Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction</li><li>• Nyaya Panchayats in India</li><li>• Panchayats in tribal areas</li><li>• Organization of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals</li><li>• Prosecutors and the police</li><li>• Withdrawal of prosecution.</li></ul>	20%
2.	<b>Pre-trial Procedures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Arrest and questioning of the accused</li><li>• The rights of the accused</li><li>• The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police</li><li>• Right to counsel</li><li>• Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation.</li></ul>	20%
3.	<b>Trial Procedures</b>	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system</li><li>• Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial</li><li>• Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence</li><li>• Expert evidence</li><li>• Appeal of the court in awarding appropriate punishment</li><li>• Plea bargaining</li></ul>	20%
4.	<b>Correction and Aftercare services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Institutional correction of the offenders</li><li>• General comparison - After - care services in India and France</li><li>• The role of the court in correctional programmes in India</li></ul>	20%
5.	<b>Preventive Measures in India</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code</li><li>• Special enactments</li></ul> <b>Public Interest Litigation</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Directions for criminal prosecution</li></ul>	20%
	<b>PSDA [ Professional Skill Development Activities]</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Visit to Gram Panchayats</li><li>2. Jail Visit</li><li>3. Court Visit</li><li>4. Case Study</li></ol>	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lecture Method</li><li>• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)</li><li>• Group Discussion</li><li>• Team Exercise</li><li>• Case study</li></ul>
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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.	This course will help the students in learning the importance of Indian criminal laws and also the functioning of Indian criminal justice system.
2.	This syllabus will help the students in understanding the difference of criminal laws in India with respect to other countries.
3.	This subject will help the students in legal field.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Bare Acts:</b> 1. Criminal Procedure Code, 1974 2. Indian Penal code, 1860 3. Indian Evidence Act, 1872 4. Panchayati Raj Act, 1947
2.	<b>Reference books:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Celia Hamptom:-Criminal Procedure</li><li>• Wilkins and Cross -Outline of the Law of Evidence</li><li>• Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases</li><li>• Sarkar, Law of Evidence</li><li>• K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai(ed.), R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.</li><li>• Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England</li><li>• American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China.</li><li>• John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure (1996), West</li><li>• Sanders &amp; Young, Criminal Justice (1994)</li></ul>





**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat**  
**(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25))**  
**Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2021-2022**

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

On-lineResources:Swayam, Edx, Coursera, lectures given under Youtube.

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