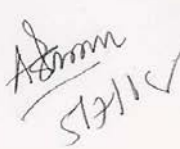
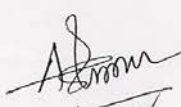
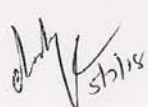
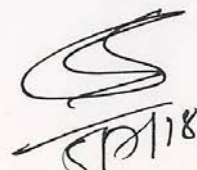


SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
WITH EFFECT FROM 2017-18

COURSE STUDY
GROUP B
CRIMINAL LAW

SEM I	Core Subject: 1. Indian Constitution Law: the New Challenges -I 2. Law and Social Transformation in India	Elective Subjects: Criminal Group: Group B 3. Principles of Criminal Law 4. Comparative Criminal 5. Penology: Treatment of Offenders
SEM II	1. Indian Constitution Law: the New Challenges-II 2. Jurisprudence	Elective Subjects: Criminal Group: Group B 3. International Humanitarian Law 4. Privileged Class Deviance 5. Juvenile delinquency
SEM III	1. Judicial Process 2. Legal Education and Research Methodology	Elective Subjects: Criminal Group: Group B ✓ 3. Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights ✓ 4. Police and Criminal Justice System ✓ 5 Forensic Science and Criminal Investigation
SEM IV	1. Dissertation & Viva Voce 2. Class Room Teaching 3. Doctrinal Research 4. Non Doctrinal Research 5. Clinical Research Report	

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
WITH EFFECT FROM 2018-19

CORE SUBJECTS/COURSES

Group B	Criminal Law
Group C	Business Law
Group E	Environment & Legal Order
Group G	Constitution & Legal Order
Group J	Human Rights Law

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR

FACULTY : LAW

LL.M. (CBCS)

SEMESTER : III (w.e.f. July, 2018)		
Course Code :	✓ Course Title : Judicial Process	
Course Credit :	Course Type : Core compulsory	
Examination Marking Scheme		
Internal(Marks)	External(Marks)	Total(Marks)
30	70	100

UNIT	DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL	CREDIT
1	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.	
2	2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications. 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 constitutional adjudication. 2.4. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism 2.5. Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.	
3	3. Judicial Process in India 3.1. Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review. 3.2. The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process 3.3. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court - the tools and techniques of creativity. 3.4. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values - new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges 3.5. Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism - scope and limits	






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4	4. The Concepts of Justice 4.1. The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought 4.2. Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought. 4.3. The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought. 4.4. Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.
5	5. Relation between Law and Justice 5.1. Equivalence Theories - Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class 5.2. Dependency theories - For its realisation justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law. 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. 5.4. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.

Reference books		
1	The Province and Function of Law, Henry J. Abraham ,	Julius Stone
2	The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi	Cardozo.
3	The Judicial Process (1998),	Oxford.
4	Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworth	J.Stone
5	Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London	W.Friedmann.
6	Bodenheimer,	
6	Jurisprudence - the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi	Bodenheimer
7	The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern,Lucknow.	U.Baxi,
8	The Supreme Court of India - A Socio -Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay.	Rajeev Dhavan,

VALLABH VIDYANAGAR

FACULTY : LAW

LL.M. (CBCS)

SEMESTER : I (w.e.f. July, 2018)

Course Code :

Course Title : LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY

Course Credit :

Course Type : Core compulsory

Examination Marking Scheme

Internal(Marks)	External(Marks)	Total(Marks)
30	70	100

UNIT	DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL	CREDIT
1	1.1. Objectives of Legal Education 1.2. Lecture Method of Teaching – Merits and demerits 1.3. The Problems Method	
2	2.1. Discussion Method and its suitability at post-graduate level teaching 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	
4	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.	
5	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 juristic Literature.	

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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 such as Lexis and West law coding
5.4	Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data
5.5	Analysis of data

Reference books

1	Nigel Dunean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education : Active Learning in Your Law School (1998), Blackstone Press Limited, London.	High Brayal,
2	Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay	S.K.Agrawal
3	H.Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978)	M.O.Price,
4	Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, London	William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt,
5	The Art of Asking Questions (1965)	Payne
6	Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Co,	Morris L. Cohan
7	Legal Research and Methodology	ILI Publication

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ELECTIVE SUBJECTS

(SEMESTER III)

**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR**

FACULTY : LAW LL.M. (CBCS)

SEMESTER : III (w.e.f. July, 2018)		
Course Code :	Course Title: Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights	
Course Credit :	Course Type : Optional Paper	
Examination Marking Scheme		
Internal(Marks)	External(Marks)	Total(Marks)
30	70	100

UNIT	DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL	CREDIT
1	INTRODUCTORY And HOW DOES ONE STUDY THE INCIDENCE OF DRUG ADDICTION AND ABUSE? 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	ANAGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DRUG USERS And 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 2.14. Average Quantity and Cost 2.15. Consequences on addict's health (physical/psychic)	
3	THE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME And HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS 3.1. Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972 3.2. Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972 3.3. International collaboration in combating drug addiction	

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	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	THE INDIAN REGULATORY SYSTEM 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 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 4.7.Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation	
5.	ROLE OF COMMUNITY IN COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION 5.1.Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g.deaddiction 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	

REFERENCE BOOKS:


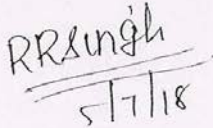

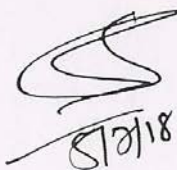
1	H.S.Becker,Outsider: The Studies In Sociology Pf Deviance(1966)
2	J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974)
3	R.Cocken,DrugAbuse andpersonality in Young Offenders(1971)
4	G.Edward Busch ,(ed)Drug Problems in Britain: A Review Of Ten Years(1981)
5	P.Kondanram and Y.N.Murthy,"Drug abuse and Crime: A Preliminary Study"7 Indian Journal Of Criminology , 65-68 (1979)
6	P.R.Rajgopat Violence and Response: A Critque of the Indian criminal system(1988)
7	United Nation ,Economic And Social Report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,United nations

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
FACULTY : LAW LL.M. (CBCS)

SEMESTER :III (w.e.f. July, 2018)		
Course Code :	Course Title: Police and Criminal Justice System	
Course Credit :	Course Type : Optional Paper	
Examination Marking Scheme		
Internal(Marks)	External(Marks)	Total(Marks)
30	70	100

UNIT	DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL	CREDIT
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 Police Commissions 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 4.5. Evidence Act and others.	
5.	Relationship between Police, Prosecution and Public 5.1. Relationship between Police and Prosecution 5.2. Police Public Relationship.	

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REFERENCE BOOKS:

1	Indian Police Act.
2	Bombay Police Act.
3	Govt. of India, Ministry of Home affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, Crime in India 2003, p. 5
4	Rao. S. Venu Gopal, Criminal Justice: Problems and Perspectives in India, Delhi, Konark, 1991
5	Government Of India, National Police Commission Reports,
6	Government of India, Malimath Committee Report, March 2003
7	Role Of Police In Criminal Justice System -S K Chaturvedi
8	Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India : The System and Procedure-South Asia Human Rights Documentation Understanding The Police In India -:Arvind Verma & KS Subramanian.

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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
VALLABH VIDYANAGAR
FACULTY : LAW LL.M. (CBCS)

SEMESTER : III (w.e.f. July, 2018)		
Course Code : Course Credit :	Course Title: Forensic Science and Criminal Investigation	
	Course Type : Optional Paper	
Examination Marking Scheme		
Internal(Marks)	External(Marks)	Total(Marks)
30	70	100

UNIT	DESCRIPTION IN DETAIL	CREDIT
1	The role of Forensic Sciences in Criminal Cases 1.1.The basic question in investigation-Qui Bono; 1.2.The scene of crime; 1.3.Discovery of traces of physical evidence; 1.4.Classification and reference to classified record; 1.5.Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material; 1.6.The principles of exchange; 1.7.The principles of heredity,Taxonomy,etc.	
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:- Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects;shoe prints:type and tread marks;die and tool marks;upture of fracture marks. 2.3.The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis:- Paints;coloured objects:metal;alloys;chain and the earthen wares:cements:Plaster;bricks:dusts;soil minerals;plastics.	
3	Questioned Documents and the Identificaion of Handwriting: 3.1.Paper, itstypes and identification; 3.2.inks: pencils and writing tools; 3.3.Handwriting habit and flow;Disguised writing;comparison and points of identity; 3.4.Samples; various type of forgery and their detection;Additions; erasures alterations;seals;rubberstamps;typewriting;printing;blocks.	

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4	The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems: 4.1.Type of fire-arms and their use;time and range of firing; 4.2.Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet; 4.3.Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire. Injuries to Persons: 4.4.Evidentiary value of details of injuries; 4.5.Traces left by the weapon used:its range and direction; 4.6.Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems; 4.7.The flow of blood from injuries; 4.8.The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value,the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects; 4.9 Accidental deaths and suicides.	
5.	Evidentiary value of Physical Evidence as Evaluated a Forensic sciences laboratory viz,Evidence with scientific report :- 5.1.Fallibility of eye witnesses.The probative value of such evidence. 5.2.Findings of scientific methods of investigation;their probative value. 5.3.Assessment of value from actual cases.Value to be assigned to the different types of exhibit.Restoration of numbers; 5.4 Examination of the walking,picture of footprints;clothing;copper wire;pieces of wood etc. 5.5.Modern scientific Techniques :Modern scientific Techniques of Narco-Analysis Tests,Polygraph test,Brain Mapping Test,hypnotism,Lie Detector Test & others	

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1	Sharma B.R. : Forensic Science.
2	Forensic Science in criminal Investigation Dr.Jaishankar And Amin
3	Fundamentals of Forensic Scienceby Max M. Houck, Jay Siegel
4	Forensic Science In Criminal Investigation And Trials : Sharma
5	Modern Criminal Investigation:Harry Soderman and John J.O.Conell(Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.Inc.,New York)
6	Criminal Investigation:Paul L.Kirk,ph.D.(Published by inter science publishers,Inc., (New York).
7	Criminal Investigation:Paul L.Kirk,ph.D.(Published by inter science publishers,Inc., (New York).
8	Forensic chemistry and scientific criminal investigation.: Lucas A.

(11)