

SYLLABUS

FACULTY OF LAW

MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

CRIMINAL LAW GROUP

(SEMESTER I to IV PROGRAMME)



DEPARTMENT OF LAW

Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma

Kachchh University, Bhuj

(Gujarat State) India

[Accredited Grade "B"] By NAAC

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

WITH EFFECT FROM 2026

www.kskvku.ac.in

Dr. P M Jadeja
Chairman, BOS (Law)

Dr. P M Jadeja
Dean, Faculty of Law
H.O.D. Law



INTRODUCTION OF THE DEPARTMENT

Department of Law

The Department of Law at Krantiguru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh University, Bhuj, is committed to promoting academic excellence, legal research, critical thinking, professional competence, and ethical values. The Department aims to provide quality legal education and develop competent legal professionals capable of addressing contemporary legal and societal challenges.

History and Introduction

Established in 2022, the Department of Law has emerged as a prominent department of the University with significant student enrollment. The Department offers postgraduate legal education with opportunities for specialised study in Criminal Law and Business Law, while promoting teaching, research, and practical learning.

Vision

To emerge as a centre of excellence in legal education and research by fostering critical thinking, professional competence, ethical values, and specialised knowledge in Criminal Law and Business Law. The Department seeks to develop responsible legal professionals committed to justice, equality, and the rule of law.

Mission

- To provide quality legal education with a strong foundation in Indian legal systems and contemporary areas of law.
- To promote specialised teaching and research in Criminal Law, Criminal Justice, Business Law, Corporate Law, and Commercial Law.
- To develop students' analytical, research, practical, and professional skills.
- To promote justice, equality, ethical values, and social responsibility.
- To prepare students for careers in advocacy, judiciary, academia, corporate practice, public service, legal research, and public policy.



KSKV KACHCHH UNIVERSITY, BHUJ

**Faculty of Law
Ordinances and Regulations for The Degree of
Master of Laws (LL.M.) in
(Criminal Law and Business Law)
Effective from 2026**

ORDINANCES:

O.LL.M.-1

No candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of LL.M. unless he has passed the LL.B. (Special) or Semester VI or Semester X (Five years integrated Course) examination with at least 50% without gracing of this University or an examination of any other statutory University recognized as equivalent thereto.

O.LL.M.-2

LL.M. Degree program is of Two academic years duration consisting of four semesters, which will be required to be completed within 4 years from the date of his/her first admission in the Semester-I.

O.LL.M.-3

The LL.M. is a two-year (four-semester) full-time regular degree programme. Accordingly, no student admitted to the programme shall undertake or pursue any other course of study, employment, profession, or academic programme during the period of study without obtaining the prior permission of the University in accordance with the applicable rules and regulations.

O.LL.M.-4

For academic purposes, the curriculum prescribed for Semester I and Semester II shall comprise common/core courses applicable to all LL.M. students, irrespective of their chosen specialization. Accordingly, students admitted to both the Criminal Law Group and the Business Law Group shall study the same courses during the first two semesters of the programme. The specialization shall commence from Semester III. From Semester III onwards, students shall pursue the courses prescribed for their respective specialization, namely Criminal Law or Business Law, and shall fulfil all academic requirements prescribed for the concerned specialization.

O.LL.M.-5

The medium of instruction shall be English and Gujarati. However, it will be permissible for the candidate to opt Hindi as medium of Examination & classroom participation. The question paper shall be set in English and Gujarati language.

O.LL.M.-6

The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Programme of the University is a comprehensive and continuous evaluation programme and minimum shall not be less than 75% of the actual working days of the Department. Attendance is mandatory for the students. Non – Compliance of this requirement may amount in to rejection of the concerned term (Semester).

O.LL.M.-7

The Head of Department shall have to take appropriate measure against Ragging & Gender



problems arising in the University Department and P.G. Centers. In case of occurrence of any such incident, the violator shall be dealt with very seriously and appropriate stringent action shall be taken by the Head of Department by observing principles of natural justice. The Head of Department may appoint a committee to inquire into the matter which will also observe the principle of natural justice. The Committee will submit its report to the Head of Department who will forward the same with his comment thereupon to the University Registrar, for taking further necessary action in the matter.

O.L.L.M.-8

A candidate, at an University Semester End Examination, if fails to obtain minimum marks for passing in particular course he /she will be required to reappear in that course without keeping term for that semester. The candidate will have to reappear in the Semester End Examination by paying fresh examination fee along with an application form. Such a candidate when obtains minimum or more than minimum marks for passing in the course his /her marks of reappearance will be carried forward for award of class /CGPA.

O.L.L.M.-9

Admission granted by the University Department/PG Center to any student shall be provisional till the enrolment / registration / enlistment is made by the University. In case admission is granted on the basis of provisional eligibility certificate, the conditions & instruction given by the University should be complied within the time limit fixed by the University or latest by the beginning of the next semester, otherwise term kept by such a student will be forfeited and no fees on any account will be refunded.

O.L.L.M.-10

The Dissertation / Project shall be on one of the topics approved by the committee of post-graduate teachers teaching in the department /PG Center. The student will submit the same for approval to the Head of post-graduate Department not later than the beginning of the second semester. Such approval should normally be communicated to the student in well in advance by the P. G. Department. A supervisor shall also be appointed by the HOD & then the student will have to complete the dissertation under the guidance of the Supervisor. Head of Department shall be final authority to accept the "Dissertation Research".

O.L.L.M.-11

All admitting authorities (Including the PG Center / University Department / Centre / Institute or centralized admission committee etc.) will have to strictly observe the provisions of reservation policy of the Govt. / U.G.C. / Rehabilitation Council of India etc. before admission process is undertaken, the authority will ascertain quota & number of seats available for reserved class candidates and Allot to the eligible candidates. The data-based information should also be provided to the University only after conclusion of entire process of admission.



REGULATIONS

R.L.L.M.-1

Candidates must forward their applications for admission to university examination section through head of the department/PG Center, who may forward the same to the Controller of Examination duly signed by him on or before the prescribed date with a certificate of attendance duly signed by the Head of the Department along with the examination fees fixed by the University.

R.L.L.M.-2

A student desiring to appear at the LL.M. Semester – IV Examination shall submit his/her Dissertation as per the university instruction.

R.L.L.M.-3

Every candidate shall be required to undertake Dissertation Research on a research problem relating to the area of his/her chosen specialization, namely Criminal Law (for students of the Criminal Law Group) or Business/Corporate Law (for students of the Business Law Group). The candidate shall submit the dissertation in two hard copies (typed or printed) and soft copy in CD/DVD or by e-mail to the official Department of Law e-mail address) within the prescribed time.

The candidate shall be evaluated on the basis of the quality of the dissertation research and his/her performance in the Viva Voce Examination. The maximum marks allotted for the Dissertation Research shall be 200 marks, distributed as follows:

- Dissertation Research: 150 Marks
- Viva Voce Examination: 50 Marks

R.L.L.M.-4

[Passing Standard]

(1) To pass any of the Semester Examination candidates shall be required to obtain:

- (I) Not less than 50 out of total 100 marks in each course of Three hours examination duration at the University examination.
- (II) Not less than aggregate 50% of the total marks obtainable separately in each semester.
- (III) Student who has obtained 50 marks in particular subject but has not obtained aggregate 50% in each semester.

[Award of Class]

(Class shall be awarded on the basis of total marks obtained in the aggregate i.e.

- (i) A successful candidate who obtains less than 70% but not less than 60% of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to IV taken together will be placed in the First Class.
- (ii) A successful candidate who obtains less than 60% but not less than 50 % of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to IV taken together will be placed in the Second class.
- (iii) A successful candidate who obtains at least 75% marks in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to IV taken together will be placed in the Distinction.



R.L.L.M.-5

At the end of each semester, there shall be held an examination at which a student will appear in the course for which he has kept term irrespective of whether he has passed earlier semester/s.

R.L.L.M.-6

The result of semester – IV will not be declared if there is a backlog of any semester on account of failure, lack of attendance, non- submission dissertation / project work etc.

R.L.L.M.-7

A candidate who fails to obtain minimum marks for passing in any of the subject / course he will have to reappear in the term end examination for the same subject / course without keeping term. When he/she passes the same subject/course his/her marks will be carried forward for determining the class.

R.L.L.M.-8

If a candidate fails any of the semester end Examination, he / she will have to reappear in the concerned semester end examination as provided in OLL.M. 7.

R.L.L.M.-9

The examination scheme for the LL.M. Degree programme shall be as under.

1. The credit is perceived as follow: 1 credit = 1 hour's class room teaching per week. One Course shall usually consist of 96 periods spread over 16 weeks, at the rate of 6 Lectures per week, thus one course will earn 6 credits.
2. LL.M. (Criminal Law and Business Law)

R.L.L.M.-10

The question paper shall be set in the following form:

Question No.	Type	Weightage (Marks)
1, 2, 3 & 4	Long Essay –4	20 each
5	Short Essay- 2	20 (10 each)
Total		100

Every theory paper shall carry 100 marks and shall be evaluated externally. Dissertation Research shall carry 200 marks and shall be evaluated externally. The practical papers, namely Clinical Legal Activities and Case Study Report, Legal Educational Tour and Legal Literacy Camp Report, and Classroom Teaching and Research Publication, shall each carry 100 marks and shall be evaluated either internally or externally.

R.L.L.M.-11**PROMOTION, RE-ADMISSION RULES & MAXIMUM TIME FOR COMPLETION OF COURSE****11.1 Rules of promotion shall be as under:**

A candidate having enrolled for semester – I, shall be eligible for admission up to



semester-IV provided his/her term is sanctioned by the department/PG Center irrespective of passing or appearing in and registered for Semester End Examination & examination seat number is allotted to the candidate for all respective semesters.

The result of semester IV will be declared only when he/she has cleared all the courses of semester I to III and obtained minimum credits and percentage of marks in each of the course as prescribed in the syllabus.

- 11.2 Rules and the Procedure for granting Re-admission to the student shall be as under,
- 11.2.1. Who had not put in the required attendance in a Course in the concerned Programme or a semester and thus detained, or
- 11.2.2. Who had not cleared the required number of Courses and thus detained; where applicable or
- 11.2.3. A student who had put in not less than 75% of attendance in a Semester and not registered for the examination shall be considered for the re-admission in the same semester.
- 11.2.4. The student, who after completing the first two semesters of the programme if opts out of the programme, then he or she shall be eligible to rejoin the programme, subject to the time period elapsed has not exceeded two years.
- 11.2.5. Such readmissions shall be granted by the Head of the concerned Department/PG Center directly, subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:
- a) The concerned teachers have granted the attendance of the Courses in each semester.
 - b) The student shall complete the programme within 4 years from the year of the original admission.
 - c) No readmission shall be granted after the first four weeks of the Semester in which he/she is seeking admission.

Note:

The provisional grade card will be issued at the end of the every semester end examination indicating the courses completed successfully. Upon successful completion of Master's Degree Program, a Final Grade card, which shall consist of grades of all courses will be issued by the Controller of Examinations of the University.



MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) CRIMINAL LAW GROUP

Name of Program: LL.M (Criminal Law)

Duration: 2 Years

Eligibility Criteria: LL.B (Special) or 5 year Integrated LL.B

Medium of Instruction: Gujarati and English

Objective of program

- OP. 1 Develop advanced knowledge and critical understanding of criminal laws, criminology, victimology, and the criminal justice system.
- OP. 2 Enhance analytical, research, and problem-solving skills for examining contemporary issues and challenges in criminal laws and justice administration.
- OP. 3 Provide specialized knowledge of emerging areas such as cybercrime, organized crime, transnational crimes, forensic science, and digital evidence.
- OP. 4 Strengthen professional competence in legal research, advocacy, prosecution, judicial services, policy analysis, and criminal justice administration.
- OP. 5 Promote understanding of human rights, victim rights, juvenile justice, restorative justice, and ethical principles within the criminal justice system.
- OP. 6 Foster critical evaluation of national and international criminal justice frameworks and encourage commitment to justice, social responsibility, and the rule of law.

Program Outcome

PO1: Legal Knowledge: Demonstrate advanced and specialized knowledge of criminal laws, criminology, victimology, criminal justice administration, and emerging areas of criminal jurisprudence, along with their theoretical and practical applications.

PO2: Professional Practice: Apply legal principles, procedural laws, and criminal justice mechanisms effectively in professional practice, including advocacy, prosecution, judicial services, policy-making, and legal consultancy.

PO3: Professional Skills: Develop professional competencies in legal analysis, problem-solving, case management, legal drafting, negotiation, investigation, and decision-making within the criminal justice system.



PO4: Professional Ethics: Exhibit high standards of professional ethics, integrity, accountability, and respect for human rights, constitutional values, and the rule of law in criminal justice practice and legal research.

PO5: Legal Research and Legal Reasoning: Conduct independent and interdisciplinary legal research, apply critical reasoning, and evaluate criminal justice policies, legislation, judicial decisions, and contemporary legal issues using analytical and evidence-based approaches.

PO6: Self-Reflection and Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate the ability for self-assessment, continuous professional development, and lifelong learning to adapt to evolving legal, technological, and societal challenges in the field of criminal law.

PO7: Self-Employability: Develop entrepreneurial and professional capabilities to pursue diverse career opportunities in advocacy, legal consultancy, legal research, compliance, dispute resolution, and other criminal justice-related professions.

PO8: Leadership Skills: Demonstrate leadership, teamwork, and organizational abilities in legal institutions, research projects, policy initiatives, and community engagement activities relating to criminal justice and legal reform.

PO9: Social and Constitutional Awareness: Promote social justice, constitutional values, human rights, victim rights, gender justice, and access to justice through informed legal practice, research, and community participation.

PO10: Advocacy and Communication Skills: Communicate legal ideas effectively through oral advocacy, legal writing, academic presentations, client counselling, negotiation, and professional interaction in national and international legal contexts.

Program Specific Outcome

PSO1: Advanced Knowledge of Criminal Law Acquire specialized and comprehensive knowledge of substantive criminal law, criminal procedure, evidence law, criminology, victimology, and criminal justice administration.

PSO2: Criminal Justice Analysis Critically analyse criminal justice policies, legislation, judicial decisions, and contemporary issues affecting crime prevention, investigation, prosecution, and correctional administration.

PSO3: Research Competence in Criminal Law Conduct advanced legal research on criminal law issues using appropriate research methodologies, analytical tools, and interdisciplinary approaches.

PSO4: Forensic and Investigative Skills Apply principles of forensic science, scientific investigation techniques, digital evidence, and criminal profiling in understanding modern criminal justice processes.



PSO5: Human Rights and Social Justice Orientation Evaluate criminal law and justice systems from the perspectives of human rights, constitutional values, victim protection, juvenile justice, gender justice, and social equity.

PSO6: Emerging Crimes and Technology Demonstrate understanding of emerging areas such as cybercrime, organized crime, economic offences, terrorism, transnational crimes, and technology-driven criminal activities.

PSO7: Professional and Advocacy Skills Develop professional competence in legal drafting, advocacy, prosecution, case analysis, dispute resolution, and legal consultancy relating to criminal law and justice.

PSO8: Law Reform and Policy Development Assess contemporary challenges in criminal justice administration and contribute to legal reforms, policy formulation, and the development of effective criminal justice mechanisms.



EXAMINATION AND TEACHING SCHEME
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
KSKV KACHCHH UNIVERSITY, BHUJ

SEMESTER - I COMMON SUBJECT (BUSINESS AND CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)								
Sr. No.	Course Code	Title	Course Type	Subject Type	Course Credit	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks	Teaching Per Week
1	LLMCSC O101	Comparative Constitutional Law and Governance	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
2	LLMCSC O102	Advance Legal and Social Science Research Methodology	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
3	LLMCSC O103	Clinical Legal Activities and Case study	Core	Practical	6	50 50	25 25	6
INTER PROGRAMME CHOICE								
4	LLMCSE L101	Law and Justice in the Global Era	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
	LLMCSE L102	Concept and Development of Human Rights	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
	Total				24	400	200	24

Note: The study of LL.M. Semester - I consist of four papers including three core papers and one elective paper, each carries 100 marks. A candidate is compulsorily required to study three core papers and one optional paper opted by him/her from the respective group.



EXAMINATION AND TEACHING SCHEME
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
KSKV KACHCHH UNIVERSITY, BHUJ

SEMESTER - II

COMMON SUBJECT (BUSINESS AND CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)

Sr. No.	Course Code	Title	Course Type	Subject Type	Course Credit	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks	Teaching Per Week
1	LLMCSC O201	Transformative Role of Law in Indian Society	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
2	LLMCSC O202	Dynamics of Judicial Process in India	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
3	LLMCSC O203	Legal Educational Tour	Core	Practical	6	100	50	6
INTER PROGRAMME CHOICE								
4	LLMCSE L201	Law, Development and Sustainable Governance	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
	LLMCSE L202	Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Protection and Enforcement	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
Total					24	400	200	24

Note: The study of LL.M. Semester - II consist of four papers including three core papers and one elective paper, each carries 100 marks. A candidate is compulsorily required to study three core papers and one optional paper opted by him/her from the respective group.



EXAMINATION AND TEACHING SCHEME
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
KSKV KACHCHH UNIVERSITY, BHUJ

SEMESTER - III (CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)								
Sr. No.	Course Code	Title	Course Type	Subject Type	Course Credit	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks	Teaching Per Week
1	LLMCGC O301	Forensic Science and Scientific techniques in Criminal Investigation	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
2	LLMCGC O302	Penology, Victimology and Criminal Justice System	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
3	LLMCGC O303	Classroom Teaching and Research Publication.	Core	Practical	6	50 50	25 25	6
INTER PROGRAMME CHOICE								
4	LLMCGE L301	Criminal Justice and Law Reforms	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
	LLMCGE L302	International Refugee Law	Elective	Theory	6	100	50	6
Total					24	400	200	24

Note: The study of LL.M. Semester - III consist of four papers including three core papers and one elective paper, each carries 100 marks. A candidate is compulsorily required to study three core papers and one optional paper opted by him/her from the respective group.



EXAMINATION AND TEACHING SCHEME
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
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SEMESTER - IV (CRIMINAL LAW GROUP)								
Sr. No.	Course Code	Title	Course Type	Subject Type	Course Credit	Maximum Marks	Minimum Marks	Teaching Per Week
1	LLMCGCO401	Narcotic Drugs, Criminal Justice and Human Rights	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
2	LLMCGCO402	Juvenile Delinquency, Rehabilitation and Social justice	Core	Theory	6	100	50	6
3	LLMCGCO403	Dissertation Research & Viva-voce	Core	Practical	12	150 50	75 25	12
Total					24	400	200	24
Grand Total					96	1600	800	96

Note: The Study of LL.M. Semester IV shall comprise three compulsory Core Theory and Practical Papers, each theory carrying 100 marks, and Dissertation Research carrying 200 marks. Both the Theory Papers and Dissertation Research shall be evaluated externally.



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER I

CORE PAPER	PAPER – I				
	Comparative Constitutional Law and Governance				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSCO101	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

This course aims to introduce students to the foundational principles of comparative constitutional law by examining different constitutional systems and governance structures across jurisdictions. It develops analytical understanding of core doctrines such as constitutionalism, rule of law, separation of powers, federalism, and fundamental rights in a comparative framework. The course also enables students to critically evaluate how various constitutional models respond to political, social, and governance challenges in modern democracies.

COURSE CONTENTS

UNIT 1 FOUNDATIONS OF COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Comparative Constitutional Law
- 1.2 Constitutionalism: Concept and Evolution
- 1.3 Functions and Classification of Constitutions
- 1.4 Written and Unwritten Constitutions
- 1.5 Rigid and Flexible Constitutions
- 1.6 Constitutional Values: Democracy, Rule of Law and Constitutional Morality

UNIT 2 CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE AND SEPRATION OF POWERS

- 2.1 Concept and Principles of Constitutional Governance
- 2.2 Separation of Powers: Theory and Practice
- 2.3 Checks and Balances in Constitutional Democracies
- 2.4 Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government
- 2.5 Federal and Unitary Systems of Governance
- 2.6 Accountability and Transparency in Governance
- 2.7 Good Governance and Constitutionalism



UNIT 3 COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS

- 3.1 Constitutional System of India
- 3.2 Constitutional System of the United States of America
- 3.3 Constitutional System of Canada & Ireland
- 3.4 Constitutional System of South Africa
- 3.5 Constitutional System of United Kingdom
- 3.6 Constitutional System of USSR/Russia

UNIT 4 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES

- 4.1 Concept of Fundamental Rights and Human Rights
- 4.2 Comparative Study of Bills of Rights
- 4.3 Equality and Non-Discrimination
- 4.4 Freedom of Speech and Expression
- 4.5 Right to Privacy and Digital Rights
- 4.6 Socio-Economic Rights and Welfare Constitutionalism
- 4.7 Limitations and Restrictions on Constitutional Rights

UNIT 5 GLOBAL CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS

- 5.1 Global Constitutionalism and Comparative Constitutional Trends
- 5.2 International Law and Constitutional Governance
- 5.3 Environmental Constitutionalism and Climate Justice
- 5.4 Constitutional Protection of Human Dignity
- 5.5 Constitutional Reforms and Democratic Transitions
- 5.6. Comparative Approaches to Good Governance

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Vicki C. Jackson & Mark Tushnet – *Comparative Constitutional Law*
- D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India (Lexis Nexis)*
- D.D. Basu, *Comparative Federalism (Lexis Nexis)*
- Norman Dorsen et al. – *Comparative Constitutionalism*
- M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
- H.M. Seervai – *Constitutional Law of India*
- Peter H. Russell – *Constitutional Odyssey*
- A.V. Dicey – *Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*
- Erwin Chemerinsky – *Constitutional Law*
- Upendra Baxi – *The Future of Human Rights*
- The Constitution of India



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER I

CORE PAPER	PAPER II Advance Legal and Social Science Research Methodology				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSCO102	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to provide students with advanced knowledge and understanding of legal and social science research methodologies and their application in contemporary legal studies. The course aims to develop analytical, critical, and interdisciplinary research skills among students by acquainting them with doctrinal, non-doctrinal, empirical, and socio-legal research methods. It seeks to enable students to identify and formulate research problems, prepare research designs, collect and analyze legal and empirical data, and undertake independent scholarly research. The course further intends to familiarize students with modern research tools, legal databases, citation methods, and academic writing techniques required for preparation of research papers, dissertations, and policy studies. It also promotes ethical standards in research, including academic integrity and plagiarism prevention, while encouraging socially relevant and policy-oriented legal research for the advancement of justice, legal education, and law reform.

COURSE CONTENTS

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Research
- 1.2 Objectives and Significance of Legal Research
- 1.3 Scientific Method and Research Process
- 1.4 Types of Research: Doctrinal, Non-Doctrinal, Clinical and Empirical Research
- 1.5 Interdisciplinary and Socio-Legal Research
- 1.6 Research Problems, Research Questions and Hypothesis Formulation
- 1.7 Review of Literature and Identification of Research Gap

UNIT 2 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODS

- 2.1 Research Design: Meaning and Types
- 2.2 Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods
- 2.3 Methods of Data Collection (Primary Data & Secondary Data)
- 2.4 Observation, Interview, Questionnaire and Survey Methods
- 2.5 Sampling Techniques and Methods



- 2.6 Case Study Method and Field Research
- 2.7 Use of Technology in Legal Research

UNIT 3 SOURCES OF LEGAL RESEARCH AND DATA ANALYSIS

- 3.1 Primary Sources: Constitutions, Legislations, Judicial Decisions, Treaties and International Instruments
- 3.2 Secondary Sources: Books, Journals, Reports, Articles, Commentaries and Online Databases
- 3.3 Legal Research Databases: SCC Online, Manupatra, Hein Online, JSTOR, Westlaw, LexisNexis etc.
- 3.4 Citation and Referencing Methods
- 3.5 Data Classification, Tabulation and Interpretation
- 3.6 Introduction to Statistical Methods in Legal Research
- 3.7 Use of Charts, Graphs and Tables in Research

UNIT 4 RESEARCH WRITING AND DISSERTATION METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 Research Proposal and Synopsis Writing Structure and Components of Dissertation/Research Report
- 4.2 Techniques of Legal Writing and Academic Writing
- 4.3 Footnotes, Endnotes and Bibliography
- 4.4 Citation Standards: Bluebook, OSCOLA and ILI Methods
- 4.5 Plagiarism, Academic Integrity and Research Ethics
- 4.6 Editing, Proofreading and Presentation Skills

UNIT 5 CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN SOCIO-LEGAL RESEARCH

- 5.1 Policy-Oriented Legal Research
- 5.2 Human Rights and Social Justice Research
- 5.3 Research in Cyber Law, Artificial Intelligence and Emerging Technologies
- 5.4 Environmental and Corporate Legal Research
- 5.5 Comparative and International Legal Research
- 5.6 Empirical Research in Judicial Administration and Governance
- 5.7 Challenges and Future of Legal and Social Science Research in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani – *Legal Research and Methodology*
- C.R. Kothari – *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*
- Upendra Baxi – *Socio-Legal Research in India*
- Pauline V. Young – *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*
- Goode and Hatt – *Methods in Social Research*
- B.N. Ghosh – *Scientific Method and Social Research*
- ILI Publication – *Legal Research and Writing*
- The Bluebook – *A Uniform System of Citation*
- Peter Clinch – *Using a Law Library*
- S.R. Myneni – *Legal Research Methodology*



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER I

CORE PAPER	PAPER III				
	Clinical Legal Activities and Case study				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	PRACTICAL	LLMCSCO103	06	100	--

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to provide students with practical exposure to the legal system through clinical legal activities and case-based learning. It aims to develop professional competencies in legal research, case analysis, legal drafting, advocacy, client counselling, negotiation, and problem-solving. The course seeks to enhance students' understanding of the functioning of courts, legal institutions, and justice delivery mechanisms through fieldwork, legal aid programmes, and community engagement activities.

The course further intends to strengthen analytical and critical thinking abilities by examining landmark judgments, contemporary legal issues, and socio-legal problems through case studies. It aims to promote awareness of access to justice, legal rights, professional ethics, and social responsibility. Additionally, the course encourages students to apply legal principles to real-life situations and develop practical skills necessary for effective legal practice, judicial services, legal research, public policy, and academic pursuits.

COURSE CONTENTS

Clinical Legal Activities and Case Study is an important component of legal education that combines practical training with analytical learning. It is designed to provide students with experiential knowledge of the legal system by enabling them to apply theoretical concepts to real-life legal situations. The subject focuses on developing professional skills through active participation in legal aid programmes, legal literacy campaigns, court observations, client counselling, legal drafting, mediation exercises, fieldwork, and community outreach activities.

UNIT 1 INTRODUCTION

The case study component encourages students to critically examine landmark judicial decisions, contemporary legal disputes, and emerging socio-legal issues. Through systematic analysis of cases, students learn to identify legal principles, interpret statutes, evaluate judicial reasoning, and assess the practical implications of legal rules. Case studies also promote critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and problem-solving abilities essential for legal practice and academic research.



Clinical Legal Activities provide students with direct exposure to courts, Police stations, legal institutions, justice delivery mechanisms, and community legal services. Such activities help them understand the practical operation of law, access to justice, legal rights, and the role of legal professionals in society. Participation in legal aid and awareness programmes further develops social responsibility and commitment to public service.

The subject also enhances legal research, advocacy, communication, negotiation, and professional ethics. By integrating practical experience with case-based learning, Clinical Legal Activities and Case Study bridge the gap between legal theory and practice and prepare students for careers in advocacy, judiciary, legal consultancy, policymaking, legal research, academia, and other fields of the legal profession.

UNIT 2 CLINICAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES REPORT SCHEME

- 2.1. Cover Page
- 2.2. Declaration Certificate by Candidate
- 2.3. Certificate by Head of Department
- 2.4. Acknowledgement
- 2.5. Table of Content
- 2.6. Title
- 2.7. Introduction of visited institution
- 2.8. Constitution of Institution
- 2.9. Objectives
- 2.10. Functions
- 2.11. Work areas
- 2.12. Contribution
- 2.13. Places of Clinical Legal Activities
- 2.14. Photographs
- 2.15 Conclusion and Suggestions

UNIT 3 CASE STUDY REPORT SCHEME

- 3.1 Title of the Case (Name of the Case, Court/Tribunal, Date of Decision, Judge(s))
- 3.2 Introduction (Brief Background of the Case, Nature of the Dispute, Importance and Relevance of the Case)
- 3.3 Facts of the Case (Material Facts, Chronological Events, Parties Involved, Legal Context of the Dispute)
- 3.4 Legal Issues Involved (Questions of Law, Questions of Fact, Constitutional, Statutory or Regulatory Issues)
- 3.5 Arguments of the Parties
(Arguments of the Petitioner/Plaintiff/Appellant, Arguments of the Respondent/Defendant)
- 3.6 Relevant Laws and Judicial Precedents
(Applicable Constitutional Provisions, Relevant Statutes and Rules, Important Judicial Precedents, International Instruments (if applicable))
- 3.7 Decision of the Court (Findings of the Court, Judicial Reasoning, Relief Granted, Final Order/Judgment)
- 3.8 Socio-Legal Implications (Impact on Society, Effect on Public Policy,



Human Rights and Social Justice Perspectives, Economic or Administrative Implications)

3.9 Personal Observations and Suggestions (Student's Assessment of the Case, Suggestions for Legal Reform, Lessons Learned from the Case Study)

3.10 Conclusion

UNIT 4 THE CLINICAL LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND CASE STUDY REPORT MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

4.1 Size of Paper: A4

4.2. Margins: Top: 1", Left: 1.5", Right: 1.5" and Bottom: 1"

4.3. Paper Quality: Normal Paper

4.4. Printing: Printing on Both Sides Only With 1.15 Line Spacing

4.5. Font: Times New Roman – Gujarati: Shruti

4.6. Title / Top and Inner First Pages: Title of Legal Educational Tour Report

4.7. Students must ensure that the legal education tour report is typed on both sides of the page. Single-side printing shall not be permitted

4.8. Photographs

Note:

1. The paper "Clinical Legal Activities and Case Study" shall carry 100 marks, comprising 50 marks for Clinical Legal Activities and 50 marks for the Case Study.
2. Participation in the Clinical Legal Activities and completion of the Case Study shall be compulsory for all students.
3. To pass the paper, a student shall be required to secure a minimum of 25 marks out of 50 in each component, i.e., 25 marks in Clinical Legal Activities and 25 marks in the Case Study.
4. A student who fails to secure the minimum 25 marks in either component shall be deemed to have failed the entire paper, irrespective of the total marks secured in the two components.
5. Such a student shall be required to appear for the respective component(s) in the subsequent examination/assessment as prescribed by the University. The marks obtained in the two components shall be considered together, and the student shall be required to secure a minimum aggregate of 50 marks out of 100, subject to the requirement of securing at least 25 marks in each component.
6. Students shall undertake the prescribed Clinical Legal Activities and submit the Case Study in accordance with the guidelines and schedule prescribed by the Department.



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER I

ELECTIVE	PAPER IV				
	Law and Justice in the Global Era				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSEL101	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to develop an understanding of law, justice and globalization in contemporary society. The course aims to examine the role of national and international legal systems in promoting justice, human rights and sustainable development. It also focuses on the impact of globalization on governance, constitutional values and administration of justice. The course seeks to promote comparative and research-oriented study of contemporary legal issues. It further enables students to analyze emerging global challenges from socio-legal and international perspectives.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 UNDERSTANDING LAW AND JUSTICE

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Law
- 1.2 Concept and Nature of Justice
- 1.3 Justice as Function and Purpose of Law
- 1.4 Capabilities Approach to Justice
- 1.5 Rule of Law
- 1.6 Law, Morality and Social Transformation

UNIT 2 LAW AND JUSTICE IN THE GLOBAL ERA

- 2.1 Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
- 2.2 Sovereignty and Global Governance
- 2.3 International Financial and Trade Institutions
- 2.4 Global Justice and De-globalization
- 2.5 Impact of Globalization on Social, Political and Economic Systems
- 2.6 Impact of Globalization on Indian Judicial Process

UNIT 3 INTERNATIONAL LAW, HUMAN RIGHTS AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- 3.1 Public International Law and Global Legal Order



- 3.2 United Nations and International Institutions
- 3.3 International Human Rights Law
- 3.4 Refugees, Migration and Statelessness
- 3.5 Responsibility to Protect (R2P) Environmental Justice and Climate Change
- 3.6 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 3.7 International Criminal Justice
- 3.8 War Crimes and Crimes against Humanity

UNIT 4 RECEPTION OF LAW AND COMPARATIVE LEGAL SYSTEM

- 4.1 Meaning and Nature of Reception of Law
- 4.2 Legal Transplant and Comparative Law
- 4.3 Global Law Making and Local Politics
- 4.4 Conflict of Laws in Global Society
- 4.5 Reception of Western Laws in India
- 4.6 Legal Pluralism and Global Legal Culture
- 4.7 Problems in Reception of Foreign Laws

UNIT 5 LIBERTY, EQUALITY AND GENDER JUSTICE

- 5.1 Civil Rights and Civil Liberties
- 5.2 Equality and Social Justice
- 5.3 Feminist Legal Theory
- 5.4 Patriarchy and Indian Legal System
- 5.5 Gender Justice and Sexual Offences Laws
- 5.6 Child Rights and Child Protection
- 5.7 Euthanasia and Assisted Dying

REFERENCE BOOKS

- John Rawls – *A Theory of Justice*
- Amartya Sen – *The Idea of Justice*
- Martha Nussbaum – *Frontiers of Justice*
- Upendra Baxi – *The Future of Human Rights*
- Malcolm N. Shaw – *International Law*
- Ian Brownlie – *Principles of Public International Law*
- H.O. Agarwal – *International Law and Human Rights*
- B.S. Chimni – *International Law and World Order*
- Laura Valentini – *Justice in a Globalizing World*
- Warner Menski – *Comparative Law in Global Context*
- M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
- Bruno Leoni – *Freedom and the Law*
- K.K. Mathew – *Democracy, Equality and Freedom*
- Surya Deva – *Human Rights in an Era of Globalization*
- Hazel Biggs – *Euthanasia, Death with Dignity and the Law*



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER I

ELECTIVE	PAPER IV				
	Concept and Development of Human Rights				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSEL102	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Protection of Human Rights became an important issue after the Second World War and after the acceptance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The growth of Human Rights Law and jurisprudence thereafter was spontaneous and continuous. The changes in the global scenario bring new concept of Human Rights protection against violation. In one sense, Human Rights can be said as the rights which the nature has endowed with human beings. However, they are not mere privileges given to the subjects by the ruler but are liberties permitted to the 'citizens' in a democracy. Manifestly a law that violates human rights is no law at all. Probably this perspective may give an impression that human rights are not different from natural rights envisaged by the natural law school. Although Indian polity waited for more than one score and five years for adoption of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution, it is beyond doubt that every human being has responsibilities and obligation not only towards the other fellow beings, but also towards the society at large. Only when a society is aware of this right-duty relationship can there be any meaning to human rights. This course is intended to highlight the concept and development of human rights, their evolution and their importance in our society.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 THE CONCEPT OF RIGHTS

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Definition
- 1.2 Classification of Rights
- 1.3 Conception of Natural Rights to the Theories of Civil Rights

UNIT 2 THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 2.1 Human rights in Indian Tradition: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.
- 2.2 Human rights in Western Tradition.
- 2.3 Development of Natural Rights.
- 2.4 Human Rights in International Law National Law.

UNIT 3 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS



- 3.1 History of Human Rights Civilization
- 3.2 The Cyrus Cylinder
- 3.3 Magna Carta, 1215
- 3.4 British Bill of Rights
- 3.5 French and American Declarations
- 3.6 International Bill of Rights
- 3.7 United Nations

UNIT 4 CLASSIFICATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 4.1 Historical Development of Generations
- 4.2 First Generation
- 4.3 Second Generation
- 4.4 Third Generation

UNIT 5 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 5.1 The UN Charter, 1945
- 5.2 The Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
- 5.3 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- 5.4 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 5.5 European Convention on Human Rights, 1950
- 5.6 American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
- 5.7 African Charter of Human and People's Rights, 1981
- 5.8 Tehran Conference, 1968
- 5.9 Vienna Conference, 1993

REFERENCE BOOKS

- International Law Related to Human Rights –
- Dr. Bhagirathsinh N. Manjaria
- Manav Ahikar - Dr. Bhagirathsinh N. Manjaria
- Development and Human Rights - Vijay Kumar
- Development and Human Rights – Joel E. Oestreich Human
- Rights and Development – Sreenivasulu Ns
- Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice – Jack Donnelly
- Human Rights: Concept, Issues, Emerging Problems – Suresh Kumar Soni
- Human Rights and Development in International Law – Tahmina Karimova
- Contemporary Human Rights Issues and Challenges Global and Regional Perspectives – Prof. (Dr.) Aditya Tomer, Dr. Kartika Bakshi, Mr. Rupendra Singh, Dr. Nitán Sharma 10.
- The Role of National Human Rights Institutions at the International and Regional Levels – Rachel Murray
- The Human Right to Water: A Legal Comparative Perspective at The International, Regional, and Domestic Level – Jimena Murillo Chavarro



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER II

CORE PAPER	PAPER – I				
	Transformative Role of Law in Indian Society				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSCO201	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the role of law as an instrument of social transformation in Indian society. The course aims to examine the relationship between law, society, justice, and constitutional governance in the context of social change and development. It seeks to familiarize students with the contribution of constitutional principles, legislation, judicial activism, and public policies in addressing social inequalities and promoting social justice. The course further intends to analyze contemporary socio-legal issues relating to human rights, gender justice, environmental protection, welfare governance, marginalized communities, and democratic values. It also aims to encourage critical, analytical, and interdisciplinary approaches towards evaluating the effectiveness of law in bringing progressive social change and ensuring inclusive and sustainable development in India.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 LAW, SOCIETY AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Social Transformation
- 1.2 Relationship between Law and Society
- 1.3 Law as an Instrument of Social Change
- 1.4 Theories of Social Transformation and Social Engineering
- 1.5 Role of State and Legal Institutions in Social Development
- 1.6 Constitutional Vision of Social Justice in India

UNIT 2 CONSTITUTIONALISM AND TRANSFORMATIVE JUSTICE

- 2.1 Preamble and Constitutional Goals
- 2.2 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- 2.3 Transformative Constitutionalism in India
- 2.4 Judicial Review and Constitutional Morality
- 2.5 Role of Judiciary in Social Transformation



UNIT 3 LAW AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 3.1 Concept of Social Justice and Welfare State
- 3.2 Protective Discrimination and Reservation Policy
- 3.3 Rights of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes
- 3.4 Legal Aid and Access to Justice
- 3.5 Public Interest Litigation and Social Action Litigation

UNIT 4 GENDER JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- 4.1 Gender Equality and Constitutional Safeguards
- 4.2 Laws Relating to Women Empowerment
- 4.3 Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Crimes
- 4.4 Rights of Children and Senior Citizens
- 4.5 Human Rights Jurisprudence in India
- 4.6 Role of National and State Human Rights Institutions

UNIT 5 LAW, GOVERNANCE AND EMERGING SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- 5.1 Good Governance and Rule of Law
- 5.2 Right to Information and Transparency
- 5.3 Cyber Society, Digital Rights and Data Protection
- 5.4 Media, Technology and Social Responsibility
- 5.5 Consumer Protection and Corporate Social Responsibility
- 5.6 Law and Emerging Challenges in Contemporary Society

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Upendra Baxi – *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*
- Marc Galanter – *Law and Society in Modern India*
- Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*
- M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law*
- P. Ishwara Bhat – *Law and Social Transformation*
- V.D. Mahajan – *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*
- S.P. Sathe – *Judicial Activism in India*
- B.R. Ambedkar – *Annihilation of Caste*
- Paras Diwan – *Human Rights and the Law*
- P. Leela Krishnan – *Environmental Law in India*



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER II

CORE PAPER	PAPER – II				
	Dynamics of Judicial Process in India				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSCO202	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the judicial process and its role in the administration of justice in India. The course aims to familiarize students with the structure and functioning of the Indian judiciary, principles of judicial decision-making, judicial reasoning, and methods of legal interpretation. It seeks to critically examine the role of courts in constitutional governance, protection of fundamental rights, enforcement of the rule of law, and promotion of social justice. The course further intends to analyze the concepts of judicial activism, judicial accountability, public interest litigation, and access to justice in the Indian context. It also aims to encourage students to evaluate contemporary challenges faced by the judiciary and to develop analytical, research, and problem-solving skills necessary for understanding the dynamic role of judicial institutions in a democratic society.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 FOUNDATIONS OF JUDICIAL PROCESS

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Judicial Process
- 1.2 Evolution of Judicial System in India
- 1.3 Constitutional Framework of Judiciary
- 1.4 Independence of Judiciary
- 1.5 Separation of Powers and Judicial Functions
- 1.6 Role of Judiciary in Constitutional Democracy

UNIT 2 JUDICIAL DECISION-MAKING AND LEGAL REASONING

- 2.1 Nature of Judicial Decision-Making
- 2.2 Judicial Creativity and Judicial Law-Making
- 2.3 Principles of Judicial Reasoning
- 2.4 Precedent and Stare Decisis
- 2.5 Statutory Interpretation and Constitutional Interpretation

UNIT 3 JUDICIAL REVIEW AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE

- 3.1 Judicial Review under the Constitution of India



- 3.2 Basic Structure Doctrine
- 3.3 Constitutional Morality and Transformative Constitutionalism
- 3.4 Judicial Control over Legislative and Executive Actions
- 3.5 Landmark Constitutional Decisions and their Impact

UNIT 4 JUDICIAL ACTIVISM, PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

- 4.1 Concept and Evolution of Judicial Activism
- 4.2 Judicial Activism versus Judicial Restraint
- 4.3 Public Interest Litigation (PIL): Growth and Development
- 4.4 Access to Justice and Social Action Litigation
- 4.5 Role of Judiciary in Protection of Human Rights
- 4.6 Judicial Contribution to Social Transformation

UNIT 5 JUDICIAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND JUDICIAL ETHICS

- 5.1 Judicial Accountability: Concept and Importance
- 5.2 Judicial Independence versus Accountability
- 5.3 Judicial Ethics and Standards of Conduct
- 5.4 Appointment, Transfer and Removal of Judges
- 5.5 Contempt of Court and Judicial Authority
- 5.6 Transparency and Public Confidence in Judiciary

UNIT 6 JUDICIAL REFORMS AND CONTEMPORARY TRENDS IN JUDICIAL PROCESS

- 6.1 Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Mechanisms
- 6.2 Lok Adalats and Access to Justice
- 6.3 Judicial Delays, Pendency of Cases and Challenges
- 6.4 E-Courts and Technological Reforms in Judiciary
- 6.5 Judiciary and Good Governance
- 6.6 Judicial Responses to Environmental Issues
- 6.7 Emerging Challenges and Future of Judicial Process in India.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Julius Stone – The Province and Function of Law
- Benjamin N. Cardozo – The Nature of the Judicial Process
- Upendra Baxi – The Indian Supreme Court and Politics
- V.R. Krishna Iyer – Law and the People
- S.P. Sathe – Judicial Activism in India
- M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
- H.M. Seervai – Constitutional Law of India
- C.K. Takwani – Lectures on Administrative Law
- Justice J.S. Verma – New Dimensions of Justice



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER II

CORE PAPER	PAPER – III				
	Legal Educational Tour				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	PRACTICAL	LLMCSCO203	06	100	--

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The paper of “Legal Educational Tour” shall consist of 100 Marks. It shall be mandatory to conduct Legal Educational Tour. The primary objective of the Legal Education Tour is to provide students with practical exposure to the functioning of various legal institutions and stakeholders in the justice system. This tour aims to bridge the gap between theoretical learning and real-life legal practice by enabling students to observe court proceedings, interact with judicial officers, advocates, law-enforcement authorities, legal aid institutions, and other relevant bodies. It seeks to develop a deeper understanding of procedural laws, judicial ethics, professional conduct, and the working culture of legal institutions. The tour also encourages experiential learning, enhances legal research and observation skills, and promotes critical thinking regarding contemporary legal issues. Furthermore, it inspires students to cultivate professional values, sensitivity toward justice and human rights, and a commitment to ethical legal practice. Ultimately, the Legal Education Tour equips students with practical insights, exposure to diverse legal environments, and motivation to excel in the legal profession with integrity and social responsibility.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 LEGAL EDUCATIONAL TOUR

Importance of Legal Educational Tour taken for the purpose of learning outside of the traditional classroom setting. They provide opportunities for students to broaden their horizons, deepen their knowledge, and develop new skills. Field trips and other educational trips allow students to experience subjects in a hands-on and memorable way, helping to increase the retention of information. Education trips provide opportunities for students to learn about different cultures, customs, and ways of life, promoting cultural awareness and understanding. By visiting museums, historical sites, and other educational destinations and different commissions students are challenged to analyze, interpret, and evaluate information, helping to develop critical thinking skills. Legal Educational Tour can help students feel more confident and self-assured as they take on new challenges, meet new people, and learn new things.



UNIT 2 LEGAL EDUCATIONAL TOUR REPORT SCHEME

- 2.1 Cover Page
- 2.2 Declaration Certificate by Candidate
- 2.3 Certificate by Head of Department
- 2.4 Acknowledgement
- 2.5 Index
- 2.6 Title
- 2.7 Introduction
- 2.8 Objectives
- 2.9 Date of Tour
- 2.10 Day of Tour
- 2.11 Time of Tour
- 2.12 Student Participants
- 2.13 Faculty participants
- 2.14 Places of Legal Educational Tour
- 2.15 Photographs
- 2.16 Conclusion and Suggestions

UNIT 3 THE LEGAL EDUCATIONAL TOUR REPORT MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

- 3.1 Size of Paper: A4
- 3.2 Margins: Top: 1", Left: 1.5", Right: 1.5" and Bottom: 1"
- 3.3 Paper Quality: Normal Paper
- 3.4. Printing: Printing on Both Sides Only With 1.15 Line Spacing
- 3.5. Font: Times New Roman – Gujarati: Shruti/Saral
- 3.6. Title / Top and Inner First Pages: Title of Legal Educational Tour Report
- 3.7. Students must ensure that the legal education tour report is typed on both sides of the page. Single-side printing shall not be permitted
- 3.8 Photographs

Note:

1. The paper of "Legal Education Tour" shall consist of 100 marks. Students compulsorily visit "Legal Education Tour"
(Number of tours shall be decided by the Head of the Department/or departmental committee)
2. A candidate shall be required to submit "Legal Education Tour" reports in one hard copy/spiral binding.
3. "Legal Education Tour" organized by Department is compulsory.
4. "Legal Education Tour" shall be required to submit the report of the said tour places in the prescribed Performa.

The Department shall conduct Legal educational tour to the place, places, organizations, institutions or any other agency concerned worth or engaged in the administration or activities in any part of India as well as abroad with the prior approval of the University.



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER II

ELECTIVE	PAPER IV				
	Law, Development and Sustainable Governance				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSEL201	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the interrelationship between law, development, and sustainable governance in contemporary societies. It aims to examine the role of legal institutions, regulatory frameworks, and public policies in promoting economic development, social justice, and environmental sustainability. The course seeks to develop an understanding of national and international legal instruments relating to sustainable development, good governance, human rights, and environmental protection. It further intends to critically analyze the principles of accountability, transparency, participation, and the rule of law in governance processes. The course also explores the legal and policy challenges arising from globalization, technological advancements, climate change, and sustainable resource management. Additionally, it equips students with analytical, research, and policy-oriented skills necessary to evaluate governance reforms and contribute to sustainable and inclusive development.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 FOUNDATIONS OF LAW, DEVELOPMENT AND GOVERNANCE

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Law and Development
- 1.2 Concept and Theories of Development
- 1.3 Evolution of Sustainable Development
- 1.4 Relationship between Law, Development and Governance
- 1.5 Constitutional Foundations of Development Governance
- 1.6 Contemporary Challenges to Development and Governance

UNIT 2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 2.1 Concept and Principles of Sustainable Development
- 2.2 Stockholm Declaration, 1972
- 2.3 Rio Declaration, 1992 and Agenda 21
- 2.4 Johannesburg Declaration and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- 2.5 Paris Agreement
- 2.6 United Nations Framework on Climate Governance
- 2.7 International Environmental Law and Sustainable Development
- 2.8 Sustainable Development in Global Governance



UNIT 3 LAW, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATORY GOVERNANCE

- 3.1 Law and Economic Development
- 3.2 Regulatory State and Economic Governance
- 3.3 Trade, Investment and Development Policies
- 3.4 Corporate Governance and Sustainable Business Practices
- 3.5 Public-Private Partnerships and Development Projects
- 3.6 Inclusive Growth and Economic Justice

UNIT 4 ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

- 4.1 Environmental Governance: Principles and Institutions
- 4.2 Climate Change and Legal Responses
- 4.3 Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- 4.4 Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Resource Management
- 4.5 Environmental Rights and Judicial Activism
- 4.6 Climate Justice and Intergenerational Equity
- 4.7 Sustainable Environmental Governance

UNIT 5 TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION AND SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE

- 5.1 Technology and Legal Governance
- 5.2 Artificial Intelligence and Public Governance
- 5.3 Data Protection, Privacy and Digital Rights
- 5.4 Smart Cities and Sustainable Urban Development
- 5.5 FinTech, Digital Economy and Regulatory Challenges
- 5.6 Cyber Governance and Digital Inclusion
- 5.7 Emerging Technologies and Sustainable Development

UNIT 6 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND FUTURE OF SUSTAINABLE GOVERNANCE

- 6.1 Globalization and Development Governance
- 6.2 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Implementation and Challenges
- 6.3 Corporate Social Responsibility and ESG Governance
- 6.4 Governance of Natural Resources and Energy Security
- 6.5 Future Perspectives on Law, Development and Sustainable Governance

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Shyam Divan & Armin Rosencranz's, Environmental Law and Policy in India, (Oxford University Press)
- Michael J. Trebilcock & Ronald J. Daniels – Rule of Law Reform and Development
- Amartya Sen – Development as Freedom
- Philippe Sands – Principles of International Environmental Law
- P M Jadeja - Environmental Protection Laws in India
- Simon Dresner – The Principles of Sustainability
- S.P. Sathe – Judicial Activism in India
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992
- Constitution of India



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER II

ELECTIVE	PAPER IV				
	Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Protection and Enforcement				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCSEL202	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Human rights are the rights of all human beings. Violation of these rights is human rights violations. Due to frequent violations to particular groups in disadvantageous positions, new categories of human rights have emerged. These groups are of people such as women, children, prisoners and SC/ST. Violation of human rights of these groups is of great concern of every nation today. The officials of the state like the police force commit such violations. This is only an illustration. There are several other categories of violations. A reading of fundamental rights and duties in the Constitution of India reveals that they constitute the human rights charter in India. The judiciary, the major protective and enforcement machinery, is very active in protecting human rights. Judicial activism in this field has added new dimensions to human rights jurisprudence. There are a number of cases where courts apply the provisions of the international conventions to fill the gaps in legislation. The apex court has also ventured to apply international convention even where there was no legislation in the area. Thus, the judiciary has been directly implementing international conventions at the national level. This course aims at familiarizing students with the judicial activism in protecting human rights and enables them to evaluate the adequacy of the methods of enforcement.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 CONCEPT OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

UNIT 2 PROBLEMS AND ISSUES OF DISADVANTAGES GROUPS

- 2.1 Right of Women
- 2.2 Rights of Child
- 2.3 Rights of Scheduled Tribes
- 2.4 Rights of Scheduled Castes
- 2.5 Rights of Minorities
- 2.6 Rights of Backward Classes
- 2.7 Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- 2.8 Rights of LGBTQ
- 2.9 Rights of Prisoners
- 2.10 Rights of the tribal and other indigenous people.
- 2.11 Rights of the mentally ill.



- 2.12 Rights of "Aids" Victims
- 2.13 Rights of Unorganized Labour
- 2.14 Rights of Bonded Labour
- 2.15 Rights of Refugees
- 2.16 Rights of Stateless Persons
- 2.17 Agriculture Labour
- 2.18 Migrant Worker

UNIT 3 ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- 3.1 Formal enforcement mechanisms.
- 3.2 Role of Supreme Court
- 3.3 Role of High Courts
- 3.4 Role of Civil and Criminal Courts
- 3.5 District and Session Court
- 3.6 Statutory Tribunals
- 3.7 Special Courts

UNIT 4 HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION AGENCIES

- 4.1 United Nations Human Rights Council
- 4.2 National Human Rights Commission
- 4.3 National Commission for Minorities
- 4.4 National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- 4.5 National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- 4.6 National Commission for Women
- 4.7 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- 4.8 National Commission for Backward Classes
- 4.9 Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities
- 4.10 State Commissions UNIT

UNIT 5 FUTURE PERSPECTIVES OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE DISADVANTAGED

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Disadvantaged children on India – Sibnath Deb, Aleena Maria Sunny, Bishakha Majumdar
- Laws Related to Protection of Women in India - Dr. Bhagirathsinh N. Manjaria
- Laws Related to Protection of Child in India - Dr. Bhagirathsinh N. Manjaria
- Human rights: perspectives and challenges – Justice Rajindar Sachar
- Human dignity and human rights – Dr. Linus Neli
- Human rights: problem and solutions – D. R. Kartikeyan
- Access to justice for disadvantaged communities – University of London



SYLLABUS
MASTER IN LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER	PAPER – I				
	Forensic Science and Scientific Techniques in Criminal Investigation				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGCO3001	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, methods, and applications of forensic science in criminal investigations. It aims to familiarize students with scientific techniques used in the identification, collection, preservation, and analysis of physical, biological, and digital evidence. The course seeks to develop knowledge of various forensic disciplines, including forensic medicine, DNA profiling, fingerprint examination, ballistics, toxicology, cyber forensics, and forensic psychology. It further aims to examine the legal and evidentiary significance of forensic evidence in criminal trials and judicial decision-making. The course intends to enhance students' ability to critically evaluate the reliability, admissibility, and ethical implications of scientific evidence in the administration of criminal justice. Additionally, it equips students with analytical, research, and problem-solving skills necessary to understand contemporary advancements in forensic science and their role in effective crime detection and prosecution.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

- 1.1 Introduction and Historical Development of Forensic Science
- 1.2 Principles and Functions of Criminal Investigation
- 1.3 Role of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice Administration
- 1.4 Scientific Methods in Crime Detection Forensic Science Laboratories.

UNIT 2 CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION AND EVIDENCE MANAGEMENT

- 2.1 Concept and Importance of Crime Scene Investigation
- 2.2 Protection and Preservation of Crime Scene
- 2.3 Search, Seizure and Documentation of Evidence
- 2.4 Collection, Packaging and Preservation of Physical Evidence
- 2.5 Chain of Custody and Evidentiary Integrity
- 2.6 Photography, Videography and Crime Scene Reconstruction
- 2.7 Trace Evidence and Physical Evidence Analysis

UNIT 3 FORENSIC BIOLOGY AND DNA TECHNOLOGY

- 3.1 Introduction to Forensic Biology



- 3.2 Biological Evidence: Blood, Semen, Saliva, Hair and Tissue
- 3.3 DNA Profiling and DNA Fingerprinting
- 3.4 Collection and Preservation of Biological Samples
- 3.5 DNA Databases and Human Identification
- 3.6 Legal and Ethical Issues in DNA Technology
- 3.7 Evidentiary Value of DNA Evidence

UNIT 4 PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION AND FORENSIC EXAMINATION

- 4.1 Fingerprint Science: Principles and Classification
- 4.2 Fingerprint Collection and Comparison Techniques
- 4.3 Footprints, Palm Prints and Impression Evidence
- 4.4 Handwriting and Signature Examination
- 4.5 Biometric Identification Systems
- 4.6 Facial Recognition and Modern Identification Techniques

UNIT 5 FORENSIC MEDICINE, TOXICOLOGY AND BALLISTICS

- 5.1 Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence
- 5.2 Post-Mortem Examination and Determination of Cause of Death
- 5.3 Forensic Toxicology and Poison Analysis
- 5.4 Firearms and Ballistics
- 5.5 Gunshot Residue Examination
- 5.6 Explosive Substances and Bomb Investigation

UNIT 6 CYBER FORENSICS AND DIGITAL EVIDENCE

- 6.1 Concept and Scope of Cyber Forensics
- 6.2 Digital Evidence and Electronic Records
- 6.3 Computer and Mobile Device Forensics
- 6.4 Investigation of Cyber Crimes
- 6.5 Admissibility of Electronic Evidence
- 6.6 Cyber Security and Digital Investigation Challenges

UNIT 7 FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES

- 7.1 Introduction to Forensic Psychology
- 7.2 Criminal Behaviour and Psychological Profiling
- 7.3 Interview and Interrogation Techniques
- 7.4 Narco-Analysis, Polygraph and Brain Mapping

REFERENCE BOOKS

- B.R. Sharma – *Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials*
- Richard Saferstein – *Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science*
- K.S. Narayan Reddy – *Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*
- N.V. Paranjape – *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*
- Rattan Singh – *Law Relating to Forensic Science*
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- Information Technology Act, 2000



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER	PAPER – II				
	Penology, Victimology and Criminal Justice System				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGCO302	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and practices of punishment, victimology, and criminal justice administration. It aims to examine the philosophical and sociological foundations of penal policies and the evolution of correctional systems. The course seeks to develop an understanding of the rights, needs, and protection of victims within the criminal justice process and to analyze victim-centered approaches to justice. It further intends to critically evaluate various forms of punishment, rehabilitation programmes, correctional institutions, and penal reforms in India and comparative jurisdictions. The course also explores the role of restorative justice, victim compensation, and human rights in promoting a fair and effective criminal justice system. Additionally, it equips students with analytical, research, and problem-solving skills necessary to assess contemporary challenges and reforms relating to punishment, victim protection, and criminal justice administration.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 FOUNDATIONS OF PENOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Penology
- 1.2 Historical Development of Punishment and Penal Systems
- 1.3 Relationship between Penology, Criminology and Criminal Justice
- 1.4 Objectives of Punishment in Modern Society

UNIT 2 THEORIES AND FORMS OF PUNISHMENT

- 2.1 Concept and Philosophy of Punishment
- 2.2 Retributive Theory of Punishment
- 2.3 Deterrent Theory of Punishment
- 2.4 Preventive Theory of Punishment
- 2.5 Reformatory Theory of Punishment
- 2.6 Capital Punishment: Constitutional and Human Rights Perspectives
- 2.7 Alternative Sentencing and Non-Custodial Measures



UNIT 3 CORRECTIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND PENAL REFORMS

- 3.1 Prison System: Evolution and Objectives
- 3.2 Prison Administration in India
- 3.3 Rights of Prisoners and Human Rights Standards
- 3.4 Open Prisons and Correctional Institutions
- 3.5 Ple bargaining
- 3.6 Probation, Parole and Furlough
- 3.7 Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Offenders
- 3.8 Prison Reforms and Judicial Activism

UNIT 4 VICTIMOLOGY AND VICTIM RIGHTS

- 4.1 Meaning, Nature and Scope of Victimology
- 4.2 Historical Development of Victimology
- 4.3 Classification and Types of Victims
- 4.4 Victimization Process and Impact of Crime on Victims
- 4.5 Rights of Victims in Criminal Proceedings
- 4.6 Victim Assistance and Support Services
- 4.7 International Perspectives on Victim Rights

UNIT 5 VICTIM COMPENSATION, RESTITUTION AND RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

- 5.1 Concept of Victim Compensation and Restitution
- 5.2 Victim Compensation Schemes in India
- 5.3 Compensation under Criminal Laws
- 5.4 Witness Protection and Victim Protection Mechanisms
- 5.5 Restorative Justice: Concept, Principles and Objectives
- 5.6 Victim-Offender Mediation and Reconciliation
- 5.7 Role of Restorative Justice in Criminal Justice Reforms

UNIT 6 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

- 6.1 Victim-Centric Criminal Justice System
- 6.2 Gender-Based Violence and Victim Protection
- 6.3 Juvenile Offenders and Juvenile Justice
- 6.4 Cyber Crime Victims and Emerging Challenges
- 6.5 White-Collar Crimes and Corporate Victimization
- 6.6 Terrorism, Organized Crime and Victim Rights
- 6.7 Media, Technology and Criminal Justice

UNIT 7 COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES AND EMERGING TRENDS

- 7.1 Comparative Penal Systems: United Kingdom, United States and India
- 7.2 International Standards on Treatment of Prisoners
- 7.3 United Nations Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985
- 7.4 Restorative Justice Models across Jurisdictions
- 7.5 Sentencing Policy and Penal Reforms
- 7.6 Victim Participation in Criminal Proceedings



7.7 Future Trends in Penology, Victimology and Criminal Justice Administration

REFERENCE BOOKS

- S. P. Singh - Penology: Theories of Punishment and Correctional Administration
- N. V. Paranjape - Criminology and Penology with Victimology
- K. D. Gaur - Criminal Law: Cases and Materials
- S. S. Srivastava - Criminology and Criminal Administration
- William G. Doerner & Steven P. Lab - Victimology
- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
BUSINESS LAW GROUP
SEMESTER III

CORE PAPER	PAPER – III				
	CLASSROOM TEACHING AND RESEARCH PUBLICATION				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	PRACTICAL	LLMCGCO303	06	100	--

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to develop teaching competencies and research skills among students for effective participation in legal academia and scholarly activities. It aims to provide an understanding of modern teaching methodologies, lesson planning, classroom management, and communication techniques used in legal education. The course seeks to enhance students' abilities in legal research, academic writing, citation practices, and research methodology. It further intends to familiarize students with the process of preparing, presenting, and publishing research papers in academic journals and other scholarly platforms. The course also aims to promote critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and ethical standards in teaching and research. Additionally, it prepares students for careers in legal education, research institutions, policy analysis, and academic publication by fostering professional excellence and scholarly engagement.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 CLASSROOM TEACHING (Marks 50)

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He/she is required to handle a class for 60 minutes. Where LL.B. programme co-exists with LL.M. programme, the students may be asked to teach the LL.B./LL.M students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In legal education practical, the LL.M. students are evaluate by a team of Faculty members or experts.

A topic shall be assigned to each student in advance, and the student shall be required to deliver a teaching session of 60 minutes on the assigned topic. The teaching session may be conducted for LL.M. students of the Department of Law, Kachchh University, or for LL.B students of any Law College affiliated with Kachchh University, as may be decided by the Head of the Department. The Head of the Department shall have the discretion to determine the appropriate class, institution, and venue for conducting the teaching exercise, taking into consideration the academic requirements and administrative convenience. Students may adopt any appropriate teaching method or pedagogical technique for conducting the session. The performance of the LL.M. students in the Legal Education Practical shall be evaluated by a committee comprising faculty members and/or subject experts, as determined by the Department.



UNIT 2 RESEARCH PUBLICATION (Marks 50)

Each LL.M. student shall be required to prepare a Research Paper in accordance with the student's approved area of specialisation.

The student shall submit a proposed research title in advance to the Committee constituted by the Head of the Department of Law, Kachchh University for consideration and approval. The Committee shall examine the relevance, originality, scope, feasibility, and academic merit of the proposed topic and may approve, modify, or require revision of the proposed title. The student shall proceed with the preparation of the Research Paper only after obtaining approval of the Committee.

The Research Paper shall be prepared in accordance with accepted standards of legal research and academic writing and shall ordinarily include an appropriate title, abstract, keywords, introduction, research objectives or questions, methodology, substantive analysis, findings, conclusion, and suggestions, wherever applicable. The paper shall be properly supported by relevant authorities and sources and shall follow the citation and referencing style prescribed by the Department.

The Research Paper shall be the original and unpublished work of the student and shall not have been simultaneously submitted or published elsewhere. The student shall comply with the applicable institutional and academic-integrity requirements relating to plagiarism, proper attribution, copyright, and ethical use of sources. Where applicable, a similarity/plagiarism report and declaration of originality shall be submitted along with the final manuscript. The student shall also comply with the journal's requirements concerning disclosure of the use of artificial intelligence or other research-assistance tools, where such disclosure is required.

After completion and internal evaluation, the Department shall determine the appropriate mode of publication. The Research Paper may be submitted individually by the student to a suitable peer-reviewed legal journal, or the Department may, subject to the approval of the competent authority, facilitate publication of selected Research Papers in an appropriate peer-reviewed journal or as a compiled edited research volume carrying an ISBN. The final mode, publisher/journal, editorial process, and publication arrangement shall be determined by the Department in accordance with academic quality, institutional requirements, and availability of appropriate publication opportunities.

Where publication in a peer-reviewed journal is undertaken, the manuscript shall be subject to the review and editorial requirements of the concerned journal. Students shall incorporate reasonable corrections and revisions suggested by the Department, editorial board, or peer reviewers before final publication. Publication shall be subject to acceptance by the concerned journal or publisher and shall not be treated as guaranteed merely on submission.

The Head of the Department shall have the authority to constitute a Research Publication Committee, prescribe timelines and procedural requirements, allocate or approve research topics, determine the mode of publication, and issue such academic and administrative directions as may be necessary for the effective implementation of this Unit.



Note:

1. The paper “Classroom Teaching and Research Publication” shall carry 100 marks, comprising 50 marks for Classroom Teaching and 50 marks for Research Publication.
2. Participation in the prescribed Classroom Teaching activities and completion of the Research Publication shall be compulsory for all students.
3. To pass the paper, a student shall be required to secure a minimum of 25 marks out of 50 in each component, i.e., 25 marks in Classroom Teaching and 25 marks in Research Publication.
4. A student who fails to secure the minimum 25 marks in either component shall be deemed to have failed the entire paper, irrespective of the total marks secured in the two components.
5. Such a student shall be required to appear for the respective component(s) in the subsequent examination/assessment as prescribed by the University. The marks obtained in the two components shall be considered together, and the student shall be required to secure a minimum aggregate of 50 marks out of 100, subject to the requirement of securing at least 25 marks in each component.
6. Students shall undertake the prescribed Classroom Teaching activities and complete the Research Publication in accordance with the guidelines, academic requirements, and schedule prescribed by the Department.



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER III

ELECTIVE PAPER	PAPER – IV				
	Criminal Justice and Law Reforms				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGEL301	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles, institutions, and processes of the criminal justice system. It aims to familiarize students with the role of law enforcement agencies, prosecution, judiciary, and correctional institutions in the administration of criminal justice. The course seeks to critically examine contemporary challenges and deficiencies in the criminal justice system and evaluate the need for legal and institutional reforms. It further intends to analyse legislative developments, judicial innovations, and policy measures aimed at improving access to justice, victim protection, and accountability. The course also explores the significance of human rights, restorative justice, and rehabilitation in the reform process. Additionally, it equips students with analytical, research, and problem-solving skills necessary to assess and contribute to criminal law and justice reforms.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 FOUNDATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- 1.1 Meaning, Nature and Objectives of Criminal Justice
- 1.2 Evolution of Criminal Justice System in India
- 1.3 Rule of Law, Due Process and Fair Trial
- 1.4 Components of Criminal Justice System
 - 1.4.1 Police
 - 1.4.2 Prosecution
 - 1.4.3 Judiciary
 - 1.4.4 Correctional Institutions
- 1.5 Criminal Justice Administration and Good Governance
- 1.6 Emerging Trends in Criminal Justice

UNIT 2 POLICE ADMINISTRATION AND CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

- 2.1 Role and Functions of Police in Criminal Justice
- 2.2 Police Powers and Accountability
- 2.3 Investigation of Crime under Criminal Procedure Laws
- 2.4 Scientific Methods of Criminal Investigation



- 2.5 Custodial Violence, Police Excesses and Human Rights
- 2.6 Police Reforms in India
- 2.7 Recommendations of National Police Commission and Supreme Court Directives

UNIT 3 PROSECUTION, FAIR TRIAL AND JUDICIAL PROCESS

- 3.1 Role of Public Prosecutor in Criminal Justice
- 3.2 Independence and Accountability of Prosecution
- 3.3 Principles of Fair Trial
- 3.4 Rights of the Accused
- 3.5 Bail, Anticipatory Bail and Pre-Trial Procedures
- 3.6 Speedy Trial and Access to Justice
- 3.7 Judicial Reforms and Criminal Case Management

UNIT 4 CRIMINAL JUSTICE REFORMS IN INDIA

- 4.1 Historical Development of Criminal Law Reforms
- 4.2 Malimath Committee Report
- 4.3 Madhava Menon Committee Recommendations
- 4.4 Law Commission Reports on Criminal Justice
- 4.5 Reforms in Substantive Criminal Law
- 4.6 Reforms in Criminal Procedure
- 4.7 Reforms in Evidence Law
- 4.8 Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam: Objectives and Key Reforms

UNIT 5 HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 5.1 Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration
- 5.2 Rights of Accused, Prisoners and Undertrial Prisoners
- 5.3 Custodial Deaths and Torture
- 5.4 Organized Crime and Criminal Justice Response
- 5.5 Terrorism and National Security Laws
- 5.6 Cyber Crime and Digital Evidence
- 5.7 Media Trials and Administration of Justice

UNIT 6 EMERGING DIMENSIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LAW REFORM

- 6.1 Artificial Intelligence and Criminal Justice
- 6.2 Technology-Driven Investigation and Surveillance
- 6.3 Digital Policing and Smart Justice Systems
- 6.4 Plea Bargaining
- 6.5 Comparative Criminal Justice Reforms
 - 6.5.1 United Kingdom
 - 6.5.2 United States
 - 6.5.3 Canada
 - 6.5.4 Australia
- 6.6 Future of Criminal Justice Reform in India



REFERENCE BOOKS

- Dr. Neha Mishra - Transforming the Indian Criminal Laws: An Ever-Changing Dynamics of Justice
- Dr. Amit Singh - Navigating Criminal Law Reforms in India
- S.N. Mishra - An Introduction to Criminal Law
- R.V. Kelkar - Criminal Procedure
- Andrew Ashworth - Sentencing and Criminal Justice
- *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* (Death Penalty)
- *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (Due Process)
- *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (Police Reforms)
- *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* (Custodial Violence)
- *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* (Speedy Trial)
- *Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad v. State of Maharashtra* (Victim Compensation)
- Justice Malimath Committee Report (2003)
- Madhava Menon Committee Report
- National Policy on Criminal Justice (Madhava Menon Committee)
- Law Commission Reports on Criminal Justice Reforms



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER III

ELECTIVE PAPER	PAPER – IV				
	International Refugee Law				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGEL302	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

There have been some endeavours on the part of the international community to protect the interests of refugees. Due to political interference, the formulation of the definition of the term 'Refugee' in the 'Convention relating to the status of refugees' has been such that it helps the developed countries to shirk the responsibility towards the refugees leaving the burden to the developing countries. This course intends to equip the students with the awareness of the various problems of refugees and to inspire them to critically evaluate the international conventions and national legislation.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 HISTORY OF REFUGEE LAW: DEFINATION AND DISCRPTION

- 1.1 Meaning of Refugee
- 1.2 The History of International Refugee Law
- 1.3 Refugee defined in International Instruments 1942 – 46
- 1.4 Refugee for the purpose of United Nations
- 1.5 Development of Statutory definition and extension of mandate
- 1.6 Types of Refugees

UNIT 2 DETERMINATION OF REFUGEE STATUS

- 2.1 Under the Refugee Convention, 1951 and Protocol, 1967
- 2.2 Problem of Refugees in non-armed conflict situations (Economic, environmental, natural disasters)

UNIT 3 PROTECTION UNDER INTERNATIONAL LAW

- 3.1 UNHCR and Refugee protection
- 3.2 Right of non-refoulement
- 3.3 Principle of non- refoulement
- 3.4 Non- refoulement and its relation with admission and non-rejection at the frontier
- 3.5 Extradition



- 3.6 Expulsion
- 3.7 Illegal entry
- 3.8 Measures not amounting to non- refoulement
- 3.9 Right to Asylum
- 3.10 Special problems of protection of refugee: women and children

UNIT 4 SOLUTION TO REFUGEE PROBLEM

- 4.1 Resettlement in third country
- 4.3 Repatriation: voluntary or forced
- 4.4 Local assimilation
- 4.4 International burden sharing
- 4.5 Ultimate solution: tackling the root causes
- 4.6 Concept of burden sharing
- 4.7 Finding durable solutions: roots of refugee problem

UNIT 5 LOSS AND DENIAL OF REFUGEE STATUS AND ITS BENEFITS

- 5.1 Voluntary acts of individual
- 5.2 Change of circumstances
- 5.3 Protection or assistance by other States or UN agencies Undeserving Cases
- 5.4 UNHCR and Refugee protection

UNIT 6 REFUGEES PROTECTION IN INDIA

- 6.1 Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA)
- 6.2 Indian critique of UNHCR and the Convention
- 6.3 Protection without legislation: case law
- 6.4 Status of refugees in India under UNHCR
- 6.5 Repatriation, resettlement local integration and rehabilitation
- 6.6 National Legislation

REFERENCE BOOKS

- The law of refugee status (second edition) - James c. Hathaway and Michelle foster
- Refugee and law - Dr. Indu Bala
- Refugee laws and policies in India: unveiling the unseen - Dr. Tanmoy Roy
- Refugee Law – colin yeo
- The oxford handbook of international refugee law –Jane Mcadam
- The refugee convention – United Nations
- International refugee law: a reader – B.S. Chimni
- Human rights and the revision of refugee law – Romit Bhandari
- International refugee laws now and then – Dr. Anukriti mishra
- Protection of refugees and displaced persons in the Asia pacific region – Angus Fracsis *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (Police Reforms)



SYLLABUS
MASTER IN LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER	PAPER – I				
	Narcotic Drugs, Criminal Justice and Human Rights				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGCO401	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The course **Narcotic Drugs, Criminal Justice and Human Rights** aims to equip students with an advanced understanding of the legal framework governing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances at the national and international levels. It seeks to examine the role of the criminal justice system in the prevention, investigation, prosecution, and adjudication of drug-related offences while ensuring the protection of constitutional and human rights. The course is designed to develop critical awareness of the relationship between drug control policies, public health, rehabilitation, and social justice. It also aims to familiarize students with contemporary issues such as organized crime, transnational drug trafficking, money laundering, digital platforms facilitating drug offences, and the misuse of emerging psychoactive substances. Further, the course encourages students to critically evaluate existing laws, judicial approaches, and enforcement mechanisms, enabling them to undertake research, formulate policy recommendations, and contribute to a balanced, rights-based, and effective system of drug regulation and criminal justice.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND DRUG CONTROL LAWS

- 1.1 Meaning, nature, scope and classification of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances and controlled substances.
- 1.2 Historical evolution of drug control laws in India.
- 1.3 Constitutional framework governing drug control.
- 1.4 The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS Act) – objectives, salient features and recent amendments.
- 1.5 Regulatory authorities and institutional framework for narcotics control in India.
- 1.6 Balancing public health, criminal justice and human rights in drug policy.

UNIT 2 INTERNATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND TRANSNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL

- 2.1 International drug control regime and its evolution.
- 2.2 United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.



- 2.3 Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.
- 2.4 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- 2.5 Role of the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** and the **International Narcotics Control Board (INCB)**.
- 2.6 Cross-border drug trafficking, international cooperation, extradition and mutual legal assistance.

UNIT 3 CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION UNDER THE NDPS ACT

- 3.1 Investigation, search, seizure and arrest under the NDPS Act.
- 3.2 Powers and functions of law enforcement agencies.
- 3.3 Bail, presumptions, burden of proof and evidentiary standards.
- 3.4 Trial procedure, sentencing policy and confiscation of property.
- 3.5 Role of Special Courts and appellate remedies.
- 3.6 Landmark judicial decisions under the NDPS Act.

UNIT 4 HUMAN RIGHTS, CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS AND DRUG POLICY

- 4.1 Human rights dimensions of drug control.
- 4.2 Constitutional protections under Articles 14, 19, 20, 21 and 22.
- 4.3 Rights of accused persons, prisoners and undertrial prisoners.
- 4.4 Rights of women, children, indigenous communities and other vulnerable groups.
- 4.5 Fair trial, due process and custodial safeguards.
- 4.6 Rehabilitation, decriminalisation debates and restorative justice approaches.

UNIT 5 DRUG TRAFFICKING, ORGANIZED CRIME AND FINANCIAL CRIMES

- 5.1 Drug trafficking networks and organized criminal groups.
- 5.2 Drug cartels, illicit cultivation and trafficking routes.
- 5.3 Drug trafficking and terrorism financing.
- 5.4 Money laundering and proceeds of crime.
- 5.5 Role of financial intelligence and inter-agency coordination.
- 5.6 International cooperation in combating organized drug-related crimes.

UNIT 6 EMERGING ISSUES IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

- 6.1 Emerging psychoactive substances and designer drugs.
- 6.2 Cyber-enabled drug offences and dark web drug markets.
- 6.3 Digital evidence and technology in investigation.
- 6.4 Prescription drug abuse and pharmaceutical regulation.
- 6.5 Drug abuse among juveniles and educational institutions.
- 6.6 Public health approaches, harm reduction strategies and community-based interventions.



UNIT 7 CONTEMPORARY DEVELOPMENTS, RESEARCH AND POLICY PERSPECTIVES

- 7.1 Recent legislative and judicial developments in drug laws.
- 7.2 Comparative approaches to drug regulation in selected jurisdictions.
- 7.3 Drug policy reforms: legalization, decriminalization and medical use of cannabis.
- 7.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), public health and human rights.
- 7.5 Research methodologies in narcotics law and criminal justice.
- 7.6 Case studies, policy analysis and contemporary issues in narcotic drugs, criminal justice and human rights.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- B.B. Pande, *The Law of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in India*, Universal Law Publishing.
- K.D. Gaur, *Textbook on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act*, Universal Law Publishing.
- K.I. Vibhute, *Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India*, Eastern Book Company.
- Vepa P. Sarathi, *Law of Evidence*, Eastern Book Company.
- K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, *General Principles of Criminal Law*, Eastern Book Company.
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis.
- V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company.
- P.S.A. Pillai, *Criminal Law*, LexisNexis.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Code of Criminal Procedure*, LexisNexis.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Law of Evidence*, LexisNexis.
- B.R. Sharma, *Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials*, Universal Law Publishing.
- I.P. Massey, *Human Rights*, Eastern Book Company.
- Upendra Baxi, *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press.
- Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), *World Drug Report* (Latest Edition).
- International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), *Annual Report* (Latest Edition).
- World Health Organization (WHO), *Guidelines on the Management of Substance Use Disorders*.
- United Nations Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.
- Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.
- United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.
- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (as amended).



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER	PAPER – II				
	Juvenile Delinquency, Rehabilitation and Social Justice				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS	EXAM HOURS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	THEORY	LLMCGCO402	06	100	03:00

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The course Juvenile Delinquency, Rehabilitation and Social Justice aim to develop an advanced understanding of the legal, social, psychological, and criminological dimensions of juvenile delinquency and the administration of juvenile justice. It seeks to familiarize students with the constitutional and statutory framework governing children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection, particularly under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, and relevant international conventions. The course is designed to examine the causes and patterns of juvenile delinquency, the functioning of juvenile justice institutions, and the role of rehabilitation, reintegration, and restorative justice in promoting child welfare. It also aims to enhance students' ability to critically analyses judicial decisions, child protection policies, and contemporary challenges such as cyber delinquency, child trafficking, substance abuse, and violence against children. The course encourages interdisciplinary research and policy analysis to promote a child-centric, rights-based, and socially responsive juvenile justice system consistent with constitutional values and international human rights standards.

COURSE CONTENT

UNIT 1 CONCEPT, NATURE AND THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- 1.1 Meaning, nature, scope and characteristics of juvenile delinquency.
- 1.2 Historical evolution of juvenile justice in India and abroad.
- 1.3 Causes and theories of juvenile delinquency: Sociological, Psychological, Biological and Criminological perspectives.
- 1.4 Constitutional provisions relating to child rights and juvenile justice.
- 1.5 Rights of the Child under national and international legal frameworks.
- 1.6 Role of family, school, community and media in preventing juvenile delinquency.

UNIT 2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK GOVERNING JUVENILE JUSTICE

- 2.1 The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015: Objectives, principles and salient features.



- 2.2 Children in Conflict with Law and Children in Need of Care and Protection.
- 2.3 Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules.
- 2.4 Institutional framework: Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Special Juvenile Police Unit and Child Care Institutions.
- 2.5 Rights, duties and responsibilities of stakeholders in juvenile justice administration.
- 2.6 Adoption, foster care, sponsorship and after-care programmes.

UNIT 3 JUVENILE JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION AND CHILD PROTECTION MECHANISMS

- 3.1 Inquiry, investigation and adjudication involving juveniles.
- 3.2 Child-friendly procedures and principles of fair trial.
- 3.3 Diversion, counselling, probation and restorative justice.
- 3.4 Rehabilitation, reintegration and social inclusion of juvenile offenders.
- 3.5 Observation Homes, Special Homes, Place of Safety and Fit Facilities.
- 3.6 Role of judiciary, legal aid authorities, probation officers and non-governmental organizations.

UNIT 4 INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN JUVENILE JUSTICE

- 4.1 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC), 1989.
- 4.2 Beijing Rules, Riyadh Guidelines and Havana Rules.
- 4.3 Human rights principles in juvenile justice administration.
- 4.4 Best interests of the child and evolving capacities doctrine.
- 4.5 Protection of children from abuse, neglect, exploitation and discrimination.
- 4.6 Comparative approaches to juvenile justice in selected jurisdictions.

UNIT 5 CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- 5.1 Cyber delinquency and technology-related offences by juveniles.
- 5.2 Child trafficking, child labour and sexual exploitation.
- 5.3 Substance abuse, addiction and juvenile crime.
- 5.4 Juvenile involvement in organized crime, terrorism and gang violence.
- 5.5 Children affected by armed conflict, migration and displacement.
- 5.6 Mental health issues and behavioural disorders among juveniles.

UNIT 6 REHABILITATION, RESTORATIVE JUSTICE AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION

- 6.1 Philosophy and objectives of rehabilitation.
- 6.3 Restorative justice and victim-offender mediation.
- 6.4 Counselling, education, vocational training and skill development.
- 6.4 Community participation and family-based interventions.
- 6.5 Role of correctional institutions, social workers and psychologists.
- 6.6 Reintegration, after-care services and prevention of recidivism



UNIT 7 EMERGING TRENDS, POLICY REFORMS AND RESEARCH PERSPECTIVES

- 7.1 Recent legislative and judicial developments in juvenile justice.
- 7.2 National and international child protection policies.
- 7.4 Role of technology and Artificial Intelligence in child protection.
- 7.5 Juvenile justice reforms and policy evaluation.
- 7.5 Research methodologies and empirical studies in juvenile justice.
- 7.6 Case studies, landmark judgments and contemporary issues in juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation and social justice.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Ved Kumari, *The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights*, Oxford University Press.
- P.D. Sharma, *Juvenile Delinquency*, APH Publishing Corporation.
- N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology*, Central Law Publications.
- Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology: Problems and Perspectives*, Eastern Book Company.
- K.D. Gaur, *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials*, LexisNexis.
- K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, *General Principles of Criminal Law*, Eastern Book Company.
- K.I. Vibhute, *Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India*, Eastern Book Company.
- Paras Diwan, *Law Relating to Children*, Orient Publishing Company.
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, LexisNexis.
- V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*, Eastern Book Company.
- Upendra Baxi, *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press.
- I.P. Massey, *Human Rights*, Eastern Book Company.
- B.B. Pande, *The Law of Juvenile Justice in India*, Universal Law Publishing.
- P.S.A. Pillai, *Criminal Law*, LexisNexis.
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023*, LexisNexis.



SYLLABUS
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)
CRIMINAL LAW GROUP
SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER	PAPER – III				
	Dissertation Research & Viva-voce				
NAME OF COURSE	SUBJECT TYPE	COURSE CODE	CREDIT	EXTERNAL MARKS (DISSERTATION RESEARCH)	VIVA MARKS
LL.M (Criminal Group)	PRACTICAL	LLMCGCO403	12	150	50

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The student shall be required to undertake a dissertation on any aspect of a Criminal Law problem or situation under the supervision of a member of the faculty/Department. He/She shall, where appropriate, visit the relevant problem area(s) and study the situation, its causes and possible solutions, stakeholders' responses, and his/her own observations and experiences relating to issues of Criminal law, if any. He/She shall study the relevant literature and prepare the dissertation on the approved topic with the application of appropriate principles and techniques of legal research methodology. In the viva-voce examination, the examiner shall assess the candidate's knowledge of research methodology in relation to the subject of the dissertation and his/her general knowledge of other relevant areas of Criminal Law. This course is research-oriented. Every student shall undertake a dissertation on a topic within the area of specialization, relating to a subject or legal issue studied during the preceding three semesters, subject to the approval of the Departmental Committee.

The dissertation is expected to provide an in-depth and critical, analytical, and/or comparative analysis of a legal problem or issue of contemporary significance in the field selected by the candidate. It must incorporate substantial references to relevant judicial decisions, legislation, books, research articles, reports, and other authoritative sources, appropriately presented through footnotes and bibliographical references. The dissertation shall be typed and bound in the prescribed uniform format, following the principles and techniques of Legal Research Methodology, and shall be submitted for internal and external evaluation in accordance with the applicable University rules. The candidate shall also be required to appear for the viva-voce examination.



COURSE CONTENT

This course is 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 dissertations 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.

UNIT 1 STUDENTS ARE REQUIRED TO FOLLOW THE STEPS GIVEN BELOW FOR PREPARATION OF DISSERTATION

- 1.1 Title Page
- 1.2 Declaration Certificate by Candidate
- 1.3 Certificate issued by guide
- 1.4 Certificate issued by head of department
- 1.5 Acknowledgement
- 1.6 Abbreviations
- 1.7 List of Case Laws
- 1.8 Index
- 1.9 Chapter – 1 Research Proposal
 - 1.9.1 Introduction
 - 1.9.2 Title of the Research
 - 1.9.3 Review of Literature
 - 1.9.4 Objectives of the Research
 - 1.9.5 Hypotheses of Research
 - 1.9.6 Methods of Research
 - 1.9.7 Secondary Information
 - 1.9.8 Primary Information
 - 1.9.9 Scope of the Research
 - 1.9.10 Importance and outcomes of the Research
 - 1.9.11 Chaptalization of Research
- 1.10 Chapter – 2 to 4
- 1.11 Chapter - 5 Analysis of Primary Data
- 1.12 Chapter - 6 Conclusion and Suggestions
- 1.13 Bibliography (Books, Journals, Newspapers, Websites, Research Reports, Magazines etc.)
- 1.14 Appendix - 1 (Sample Questionnaire)
- 1.15 Appendix - 2 (Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps, Photographs, etc.)

UNIT 2 DISSERTATION RESEARCH REPORT MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING FORMAT

- 2.1 Size of Paper: A4
- 2.2 Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right: 1.5” and Bottom: 1”



- 2.3 Paper Quality: Normal Paper
2.4 Printing: Printing on Both Sides Only With 1.15 Line Spacing
2.5 Font: Times New Roman – Gujarati: Shruti/Saral
2.6 Title / Top and Inner First Pages: Title of research, Symbol of University, Name of Researcher, Under the guidance and Year
2.7 Dissertation Research report is typed on both sides of the page. Single-side printing shall not be permitted

Note:

1. The Dissertation Research shall be on one of the topics approved by the head of the department. The student will submit the same for approval to the Head of postgraduate Department not later than the beginning of third Semester. Such approval should normally be communicated to the student in well in advance by the P. G. Department. A supervisor shall also be appointed by the HOD & then the student will have to complete the dissertation under the guidance of the Supervisor/Guide. Head of Department shall be final authority to accept the "Dissertation Research".
2. Students have to submit their dissertation research copies in minimum 100-120 pages.
3. A candidate shall be required to conduct research in the form of a "Dissertation Research" on any research problem concern with the area of Business Law and submit the same in two hard copies in typewritten or printed form and soft copy in CD/DVD or by e-mail to the official Department of Law e-mail address) within the prescribed time. He will be awarded marks on the basis of his performance both in the conducted research and the viva voce. The maximum marks for this purpose shall be 200. In which dissertation research carry 150 marks and viva voce carry 50 marks.
4. The research paper undertaken and published during Semester III shall constitute an integral component of the Dissertation Research and shall be duly incorporated into the final dissertation submitted for evaluation.

