



SRM

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(Deemed to be University u/s 3 of UGC Act, 1956)

MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) IN CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE - ONE YEAR LL.M FULL TIME PROGRAMME

Academic Year 2020-2021

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABUS

**CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN
LAW AND RESEARCH**

**SRM INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SRM
NAGAR, KATTANKULATHUR- 603 203, CHENGALPATTU**

COURSE STRUCTURE

COURSE CODE	SUBJECTS
SEMESTER – I	
PLM20101	Legal Research Methodology
PLM20102	Comparative Public Law/System of Governance
PLM20103	Law and Justice in a Globalizing world
PLM20104	Criminology, Penology & Victimology – Contemporary Perspective
PLM20105	Transnational Organized Crimes
PLM20106	Criminal Justice and Human rights- International Perspective
PLM20107	Cybercrimes and Cyber Forensics
SEMESTER – II	
PLM20201	Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Science
PLM20202	Juvenile Justice Laws and Policies
PLM20203	Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice with Special Reference to Statutory Offences
PLM20204	Dissertation
PLM20205	Teaching/Research Publication

SCOPE OF THE COURSE

Civilization of a society is measured based on the criminal law enforced in the society and thus criminal law has its importance. LL.M in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice is a specialized course for the study in post-graduate programme in law. Though it is a traditional subject, this course is drafted with unique papers for an in-depth research and understanding of crimes/offences arising in contemporary society due to technological development. Therefore, the students of this LL.M course will be familiar with the specialized study and it may be lucrative and inevitable for exploring various career opportunities.

Criminal Law and Criminal Justice is a study of system under which criminals are identified, apprehended, judged and punished. It is an interdisciplinary academic study of courts, police, juvenile justice, correctional institutions, forensic science, cybercrime and other special agencies established under law. As a development from twentieth century onwards it has become a serious research oriented subject gaining more and more importance. Criminal justice system involves series of government agencies and institutions whose goal is to identify crime, criminals and ways to punish deter and rehabilitate. There is involvement of police, special agencies like CBI, RAW, NIA, prosecution, defense lawyers, regular, special courts, prison, forensic science and the rehabilitation centers.

A master's degree in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice which can be valued highly is the study of all the aspects mentioned above. It gives the person a thorough knowledge about all the dimensions of criminal law and criminal justice whether it is investigating or adjudicating or penology. This wholesome knowledge will equip the student ready for different roles under Criminal Justice system. The opportunities include police departments, special investigating agencies, Judiciary, forensics, detective services, secret service, immigration, prison, juvenile, narcotics, anti-terrorist agencies and much more.

There is not an iota of doubt about the success of a person possessing specialization in this subject. Though this stream of specialization is commonly offered in India and foreign universities, it still makes it more sought after branch of studies and will be sought forever for its immense importance. The opportunities are unlimited and widely recognized too. Hence the scope is not limited and for a sincere aspirant, sky would be the limit.

CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE STUDIES IN LAW AND RESEARCH
Programme Title: Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOs)

- **PEO 1** – To prepare the students in excellent manner in their profession by providing concrete legal foundations in the field of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice.
- **PEO 2** – To provide the students various skills like analyzing the facts and law on the ground where the causes of crime originate and how to ease it out and teaching skill to meet the need of the hour.
- **PEO 3** – To motivate the students to pursue continuous/lifelong learning in Criminal Law and Criminal Justice.
- **PEO 4**– To prepare the students who will achieve peer- recognition effectively as individuals in Bar or in Judiciary to make decision and to furnish solution to reduce the crime in the society for the growth of crime- free society.
- **PEO 5**- To encourage the students to assist the machineries of criminal justice system both in National and International level to render justice in accordance with rule of Law.

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

The curriculum and syllabus for Master of Law 2020- 2021 is in confirmation with the outcome based teaching and learning process. In general, 9 student outcomes have been identified and the curriculum and syllabus have been structured in such a way that each of the courses meets one or more of those outcomes. Students outcomes describes what the students are expected to know and be able to do at the time of attainment. The programme outcomes enable the students to acquire the skills, knowledge pertaining to the law related to Criminal Law and Criminal Justice and how it could be applicable in the society at large. Further each course in the programme spells out clear instructional objectives which are mapped to the students' outcomes.

- A. Domain Knowledge:** Apply the knowledge/understanding of criminal justice system working in various countries to the solution of complex problems which are relevant to the discipline.

- B. Analysis of Problem:** Recognize and analyze the concepts, theories, dictum in critical manner and reaching conclusions in a scientific way to come to the appropriate solutions
- C. Analyzing Complex Problems:** Use domain based knowledge to function effectively on various problems to achieve a common goal so as to provide effective solutions to the complex problems of the society.
- D. Profession and Society:** Apply reasoning informed by the relative knowledge to assess societal, legal and cultural issues and the subsequent accountability relevant to the Professional legal practice.
- E. Ethics and Ethical Implications:** Apply the ethical values/principles and pledge to professional ethics and responsibility in accordance with norms of the legal practice.
- F. Individual and Team Work:** Function successfully as an individual member in Bar or in Corporate sector in the Multi-disciplinary settings.
- G. Environmental and Sustainability:** Recognize the impact of the professional legal solutions in societal and environmental backgrounds and exhibit the knowledge so as to uphold the sustainable development.
- H. Communication:** Communicate effectively before the court or any other machinery which is involving in adjudicatory process/ before the student or any other kind of audience/ corporate sector so as to make effective presentations and reciprocate the same.
- I. Continuous/Life-long Learning:** Beware of the need of the hour and on the basis of the ground work and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the widest context of changing of law.
- J. Clinical Supervision:** Prove knowledge and understanding of the criminal law and criminal justice, societal problem and apply the same to once own work as a member or as a leader in a team to manage the environment of the society or the Space.

**COURSE STRUCTURE
SEMESTER I**

CATEGORY	SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	TOT LTP	Credit
Core Paper Law	PLM20101	Legal Research Methodology	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20102	Comparative Public Law/System of Governance	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20103	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20104	Criminology, Penology & Victimology – Contemporary Perspective	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20105	Transnational Organized Crimes	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20106	Criminal Justice and Human Rights- International Perspective	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20107	Cybercrimes and Cyber Forensics	3	0	0	3	3
TOTAL							21

SEMESTER II

CATEGORY	SUBJECT CODE	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	TOT LTP	Credit
Core Paper Law	PLM20201	Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Science	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20202	Juvenile Justice Laws and Policies	3	0	0	3	3
Core Paper Law	PLM20203	Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice with Special Reference to Statutory Offences	3	0	0	3	3
Core Practical Law	PLM20204	Dissertation	0	0	5	5	5
Core Practical Law	PLM20205	Teaching/Research Publication	0	0	2	2	2
TOTAL							16

Total Credits of the Course 37

SEMESTER - I
Paper -1

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20101	LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	To learn the comprehensive idea of the research methodology in Legal education.	A				
2	To acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of Social science and normative research.	B	H			
3	To provide the minimum knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research.	C	I			

UNIT I - LEGAL EDUCATION (10 Hours)

Evolution of Legal Education - Objective of Legal Education - Bar Council of India Regulations, 2008 – Part IV – Role of the University Grants Commission – Role of the State and other institutions- NKC recommendation on Legal Education- 184th Report of LCI-Recommendation of Committee and Commission.

UNIT II - TEACHING AND EXAMINATION (10 Hours)

Methods of Teaching - Problem Method -Discussion Method -Seminar Method -Socratic method - Case Method - Examination and Evaluation - Extension Activities (Clinical, Legal Aid, Legal Literacy and Law Reforms).

UNIT III - RESEARCH (10 Hours)

Concept of Research – Objectives -Types of Research - Social Science Research - Legal Research – Socio- Legal research-Methods-Identification of the research problem–Framing of hypothesis – research questions.

UNITIV - RESEARCH PROCESSES (10 Hours)

Review of Literature -Formulation of Research Design - Data Collection - Sampling and Census Method - Legal material, Statutes, Subordinate Legislation, Notifications, Policy statements. Decisional material, Foreign Judgments, Legal data bases, Reports of Commissions &Committees.

UNIT V - ANALYSIS AND REPORT WRITING (10 Hours)

Statistical and Legal analysis of data – Interpretation and implication of data - Hypothesis testing - Report Writing – Structure of the dissertation.

Suggested Readings:

1. WilliamJ. Goode and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research
2. Adam Podgorecki, Law and Society, Routledge & Kagan Paul, London, 1974.
3. Prof.P. IshwaraBhat, Idea and Methods of Legal Research, (2019)
4. Anwarul Yaqin, Legal Research and Writing Methods, (2008)
5. S.K.Verma, M. Afzal Wani, Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute (2010)

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 2

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20102	COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW/SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	the course proposes to deliver a comparative study about the organization of government, legislative process and the role of the judiciary to have better understanding of the Indian polity	D	J			
2	Will give an in-depth understanding about the comparative criminal law	E	G			
3	It enlightens about the review mechanism in constitutional law	I				

UNIT I - STUDY OF COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (12 Hours)

Meaning and Idea of Constitution – Nature & Goals – Constitution as a Supreme Law - Relevance - Problems and Concerns in Using Comparison

UNIT II - CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF POWERS (12 Hours)

Supremacy of Legislature in Law Making - Rule of law - Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law - Modern Concept of Rule of Law - Social and economic rights as part

of rule of law - Separation of powers - Checks and Balances - Separation of Powers or Separation of Functions

UNIT III - CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW (12 Hours)

Constitutional Review - Methods of Constitutional Review - Judicial and Political Review - Concentrated and Diffused Review - Anticipatory and Successive Review - Concept and Origin of Judicial Review - Limitations on Judicial Review

UNIT IV - COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW – COMMON LAW AND CIVIL LAW

(16 Hours)

Arrest - Investigation – Trial – Plea Bargaining – Sentencing Process – Death Sentence - Sexual Offences – Offences against State – Domestic Violence - Comparison of Substantive and Procedural Criminal Law of India, USA, UK & Germany.

Suggested Readings:

1. Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
2. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
3. David Strauss, *The Living Constitution* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
4. Dr.Subhash C Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law, 2004)
5. Elizabeth Giussani, *Constitutional and Administrative Law* (Sweet and Maxwell, 2008).
6. Erwin Chemerinsky, *Constitutional Law, Principles and Policies* (3rd ed., Aspen, 2006)
7. M.V. Pylee, *Constitution of the World* (Universal, 2006)
8. Mahendra P. Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 1989).
9. Neal Devins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
10. S.N Ray, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights* (Eastern Law House, 1974).
11. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and constitutionalism in India – A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (Oxford University Press, 2009)
12. Sunil Khilnani, Vikram Raghavan, Arun Thiruvengadam, *Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia* (Oxford University Press, 2013).
13. Vikram David Amar, Mark Tushnet, *Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law* (Oxford University Press, 2009).

14. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, *The Endurance of National Constitutions* (Cambridge University Press, 2009).
15. The Handbook of Comparative Criminal Law, Stanford Law Books (2010).

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 3

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20103	LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	Explore the challenges of globalization to social, political and economic perspectives on law and justice.	A	D			
2	Consider the dispersal of law from a global viewpoint and the spread of legal thoughts all over the world.	E	F			
3	Empower students to comprehend and pursue explanations to persistent problems in the area of global justice.	G				

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION (15 Hours)

Globalization: Meaning, Reach and Form - Social, Political, and Economic Dimensions of Globalization - Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalizing World - Impact of Globalization on Sovereignty of States -Impact of Globalization on Federalism and Democratic Law Making - Impact of globalization on Human Rights & Trade Law

UNIT II - GLOBALIZATION AND FREE MARKET (15 Hours)

Impact on welfare state -Natural Resources - Environment - Displacement for Development - Problem of Unemployment

UNIT III - CONCEPT OF JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD (15 Hours)

Globalization and Universal Values - Concept of Global Justice -
Cosmopolitanism -Globalization and Social Justice/ Global Distributive Justice
-Impact of Globalization on Judicial Process and administration of Justice

Suggested Readings:

1. Andrew Kuper, Democracy beyond Borders: Justice and Representations in Global Institutions (OUP, 2006).
2. Anthony McGrew, David Held (eds), Governing Globalization: Power, Authority and Global Governance (Polity Press, 2002).
3. Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Cesar A. Rodriguez-Garavito (eds.), Law and Globalization from Below (Cambridge University Press, 2005).
4. David B. Goldman, Globalization and the Western Legal Tradition: Recurring Patterns of Law and Authority (Cambridge University Press, 2008).
5. David Held, A Globalizing World? Culture, Economics, Politics (2004).
6. David Kinley, Civilizing Globalization: Human Rights and the Global Economy (Cambridge University Press, 2009).
7. David Schzeiderman, Constitutionalizing Economic Globalization: Investment Rules and Democracy's Promise (Cambridge University Press, 2008).
8. Jean-Marc Coicaud, Michael W. Doyle et al (eds.), The Globalization of Human Rights (United Nations University Press, 2003).
9. John Baylis, Steve Smith, et al(eds.) The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations(OUP, 2008).
10. Karl-Heinz Ladeur (ed.), Public Governance in the Age of Globalization (2004).
11. Laura Valentini, Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework (OUP, 2011).
12. M. Abouharb, Davi Cingranelli, Human Rights and Structural Adjustment (Cambridge University Press 2007).
13. Pablo De Greiff and Ciaran Cronin (eds.), Global Justice and Transnational Politics: Essays on the Moral and Political Challenges of Globalization (MIT Press, 2002).
14. Percy E. Corbett, The Growth of World Law 184 (1971).
15. Rosalyn Higgins, Development of International Law through the Political Organs of the United Nations (1963).
16. Simon Coney, Justice Beyond Borders: A Global Political Theory (Oxford University Press, 2005).
17. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights (OUP, 2002).
18. Warner Menski, Comparative Law in Global Context: The Legal Systems of Asia and Africa (Cambridge University Press, 2006).
19. Wenhua Shan, Penelope Simons et al., Redefining Sovereignty in International Economic Law(Hart Publishing, 2008).

20. William Twining, General Jurisprudence: Understanding Law from a Global Perspective(Cambridge University Press, 2009).
21. World Commission on Social Dimension of Globalization, A Fair Globalization: Creating Opportunities for All(2004).

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Mid term Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 4

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20104	CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY - CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVE	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES: At the end of this course the learner is expected:		Student Outcomes				
1	To articulate the role of theory in Criminology & Penology and to analyze the manner in which society responds to crime.	A	C			
2	To understand the nature and sources of criminal behavior and to explain major trends in crime in recent decades.	D	G			
3	To discuss the various reasons for crime, criminal justice, treatment and compensation of criminals and victims in the various law.	E				

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION (10 Hours)

Concept of Crime- Classification of crime-Organised crime, Predatory crime, Inchoate crime, Violent crime, Hate crime- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Criminology- Inter relation between Criminology and Criminal law- History- Objective of criminology and its purpose- Basis of Criminalisation- Crime and Society- Crime and Morality- Schools of Criminology- Crime causation- Theories of Criminology- Recidivism

UNIT II - SCHOOLS & THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY (10 Hours)

Pre-Classical School of Criminology- The Classical School of Criminology-

Positive School of Criminology- Clinical School of Criminology- Sociological School of Criminology- Other Schools - Theory of Radical Criminology - Bonger's Theory of Economic Criminality- Sociological Theories Anomies- Modern Sociological Theories - Differential Association Theory – Other theories

UNIT III - CAUSES OF CRIME

(10 Hours)

Various causes of Crime- Environment - Home and community influences, urban and rural crimes- The ghetto, broken homes, the effect of motion pictures, T.V. and video, press, social media, narcotics and alcohol- Caste and community tensions: caste wars and communal riots - their causes and demoralising effects, atrocities against scheduled cadres- Emotional disturbance and other psychological factors- Multiple causation approach to crime- Recidivism- Other causes.

UNIT IV - PENOLOGY

(10 Hours)

Meaning, aims and philosophy of Punishment –Objectives of Punishment – Theories of Punishment- Different types of punishment – Sentencing under Penal Laws and other legislations - Theory and practice - Plea-bargaining- Constitutionality of Capital Punishment - Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India- Law Reform Proposals regarding Capital Punishment – Correctional Procedures and Rules - Evolution of correctional philosophy – Medical model – Rehabilitation model – Correctional Manuals and Rules - Prisons Act, 1894 – Transfer of Prisoners Act, 1950; Tamil Nadu Prison Manual – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Parole - Various Prison Reforms Committees and Commissions

UNIT V - VICTIMOLOGY

(10 Hours)

Concept of Victims and Victimology – Victims and Criminal Justice System –Types of Victims – Victims and Vulnerable groups – Victim v. Offender – Victims Psychology -Victims Protection - National and International Concern – Victims Participation in access to justice – Victims Compensation and Rehabilitation.

Suggested Readings:

1. GirjeshShukla: Criminology, Lexis Nexis
2. Sutherland and Cressey, Principles of Criminology, Surjeet Publications
3. Martin Wasik, Emmins On Sentencing (1998)
4. Hall J., Law, Social Science and Criminal Theory
5. J.M.Sethna, Society and the Criminal, 1980
6. A. Siddique, Criminology-Problems and Perspectives, 1997 8. S. M. A. Quadari, Criminology and Penology
7. Qadri S.M.A Criminology and Penology Eastern Book Company Lucknow
8. Doerner, William G., & Lab, Steven P., 2012, Victimology (6th Edition). USA: Anderson Publishing.
9. Wallace, Harvey, & Roberson, Cliff., 2011, Victimology Legal, Psychological & Social Perspectives (3rd Edition), New Jersey:

- Prentice Hall.
10. Rajan, V.N, 1981, Victimology in India: An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
 11. 11. Devasia, V.V, 1992, Criminology, Victim logy and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Mid term Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	0	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100



Paper - 5

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20105	TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	Understand the transnational crimes and its jurisprudence including definition and types.	A	D			
2	Enable the students to know the issues relating to the jurisdiction different from the domestic law.	E	F			
3	Empower students to know the means and existing mechanisms and its limitation in combating transnational crimes.	G				

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

(7 Hours)

Transnational Organized Crime – Meaning– Nature - International Criminal Law – International Crimes – Traditional Crimes and Transnational Crimes - Distinguish with other kinds of crime – Distinguish with International Crimes – Cybercrimes as Transnational Crimes - Punishment – Difficulty in the application of the basic safeguards.

UNIT II - DIFFERENT TYPES OF TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES (15 Hours)

Human Trafficking – Drug Abuse - Arms - Meaning – Definition – concepts of Transnational Crimes – Criminalization – Causes – Enslavement – Servitude – Forced Labor – Sale of Children – Child Prostitution – Child Pornography – Child Recruitment in to Armed Forces –Sex Trade– Definition – International Law – Causes – Execution of Sex Trade– Drugs Trafficking– Arms Trafficking– Organ trafficking – Identity theft - Money Laundering – Corruption as Transnational Crime – meaning– Elements of the crime – Financial fraud – Counterfeit currency – Mafia – Environmental crimes –International Crimes – Genocide – Crimes Against Humanity – War Crimes – Crime of Aggression – Statutes of International Criminal Law - Terrorism - Concepts – Elements of the crime – International Instruments Combating Terrorism – Pornography – Financial fraud – Counterfeit currency – Mafia – Environmental crimes.

UNIT III - UNITED NATIONS AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIMES: (10 Hours)

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000 – Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children – Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air – Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, Their parts and Components and Ammunition – signatories – Rome statute of the International Criminal Court – Geneva Conventions

UNIT IV - ISSUES IN COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES: (12 Hours)

Jurisdictional issues – Cross Border Jurisdiction – Basic Principles – Territoriality of jurisdiction – Nationality jurisdiction – Personality jurisdiction - Passive personality jurisdiction – Protective jurisdiction – Universal jurisdiction – Jurisdiction as a limitations to jurisdiction – Conflicts of jurisdiction - Extradition issues – International Jurisdictional question under UN Convention – Interpol and its function in combating transnational crimes – International Criminal Court.

UNIT V - TOOLS IN COMBATING TRANSNATIONAL CRIMES: (5 Hours)

Unilateral tools – Bilateral tools - Multilateral tools– UN toolkit in combating Trafficking in Persons - UN tools against counter terrorism – Role of INTERPOL - UN tools preventing and combating trafficking in human organs – Tool issued by IMF combating the Financing of Terrorism- UNICRI in preventing and countering environmental crimes.

Suggested Readings:

1. Neil Boister, An Introduction to Transnational Criminal Law, OUP
2. David McClean, Transnational Organized Crime, OUP
3. Letizia Paoli, The Oxford Handbook of Organized Crime, OUP
4. Roger S. Clark, Law and Transnational Organized Crime, OUP
5. Marinella Marmo et al., Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice, SAGE Publishing
6. Jay Albanese et al., Transnational Organized Crime, SAGE Publishing
7. Brain Payne, Transnational Organized Crime: A Comparative Analysis, Routledge
8. Pierre Hauck et al., Organized Crime and Gang Violence in National and International Law, Cambridge University Press, Online Publication
9. Sean D. Murphy, International Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press, Online Publication
10. Cassese, A., 2013. *Cassese's international criminal law*. Oxford university press.

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 6

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20106	CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS- INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	To understand the human rights of those facing a criminal trial	A				
2	To critically examine the supposed friction between the human rights of offenders and the victim.	C				
3	To know and understand the human rights of prisoners	B	G			

UNIT I - SYNERGY OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(10 Hours)

Human rights, Indian Constitution and criminal justice-Human Rights and the United Nations - Charter of the UN -International Bill of Right – Understanding Criminal Justice and Human Rights - History Evolution and Growth - Regional Human Rights Organisation – European Commission of Human Rights - American Commission of Human Rights – African Charter on Human Rights – Other Regional Human Rights Institutions.

UNIT II - HUMAN RIGHTS OF OFFENDER VIS-S-VIS CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

(10Hours)

Human rights of the offender -Pre-Trial Stage - Investigation - Arrest - Search and Seizure - Police Accountability and Custodial Violence - Police Reforms and Implementation–Trial Stage –Judicial Findings - Human Rights of Death Penalty convicts- Human rights issues in sentencing process.

UNIT III - RECOGNIZING HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS OF CRIME

(10Hours)

Victimological approaches to human rights jurisprudence- Protection from double jeopardy - Self- Incrimination -Fair and Speedy trial – Constitutional Safe Guards - Representation- Protection from Ex Post Facto Laws - Legal aid –Compensation - Rehabilitation - Administration of Criminal Justice- Role of various Protection Agencies/Institutions

UNIT IV - HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE (10Hours)

Judicial trends –Jurisprudence on Protection of Rights - Rights of Accused- Rights of arrested persons- Rights of Fair and Speedy Trail- Rights of Free Legal Aid- Rights of disadvantage sections (Children born to Women convict persons, etc.)-Parole and Probation- Suspended sentence- Community service.

UNIT V - ROLE OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE

(10Hours)

National Human Rights Commission- State Human Rights Commission and Criminal justice- Human Rights Courts -Ad hoc Criminal Tribunals – Establishment - International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) – International Criminal for Rwanda (ICTR) – Statutes and RPE of ICTY & ICTR - International Criminal Court (ICC) –Rome Statute 2000 –Jurisdiction of ICC –ICC Jurisdiction over the Nationals of Non-States parties – ICC & ICJ - International Norms on Administration of Criminal justice.

Suggested Readings:

1. Vibhute, K. I.; Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India, Eastern Book Company.
2. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company
3. Forest Martin et.al. (ed.) International Human Rights Law and Practice-Part I. and II of Cases, treaties and materials.
4. Vijay Chitinis, et.al (ed.), Human Rights and the Law -National and Global Perspective.
5. Basu D.D. Human Rights in Constitutional Law.
6. Singh Sehgal B.P-Human Rights in India - Problems and Perspectives.
7. Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Justice administration-- A study by Prof. Upendra Baxi and ManjulaBatra.
8. L.H. Leigh-Protection of Human Rights in Criminal Procedure. The British Experience.
9. Cryer, R., Robinson, D. and Vasiliev, S., 2019. *An introduction to international criminal law and procedure*. Cambridge University Press.
10. Bassiouni, M.C., 2013. *Introduction to international criminal law*. Brill Nijhoff.
11. Bantekas, I. and Nash, S., 2009. *International criminal law*. Routledge.
12. Paust, J. and Bassiouni, M., 2000. *International Criminal Law: Cases and Materials*.

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 7

Course Code	Subject Title	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20107	CYBERCRIMES AND CYBER FORENSICS	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	To enable the learner to understand theoretical construction and evaluation of legal regulations of technological process and innovations.	A	C			
2	To learn about the typology of Cybercrimes and adjudication of Cybercrimes.	B	D			
3	To understand the important and impact of information technology Act.	A	B			

Unit I – INTRODUCTION

(10 Hours)

Concept of Cyber space- Origin and development of Cyber Space Legal regulations (National and International perspective) -Debates relating to regulation of Cyber space - legal mechanism – Cybercrimes and its nature - Issues relating to determining Criminal liability.

Unit II - TYPOLOGY OF CYBERCRIMES

(10 Hours)

Classification of Cybercrimes - Basis of classification- Cybercrimes against individual (cyber bullying, cyber stalking, cyber defamation, cyber murder, phishing, cyber fraud, identical theft, cyber theft and IP infringements)– Cybercrimes against Organization (salami attack, web jacking, denial of service attack, Attacks by virus, worms, Trojan, data diddling) – Cybercrimes against Society (Hacking of Government websites, Cyber pornography, Cyber terrorism, social media crimes & cyber warfare)-Other crimes perpetrated in the Cyber space.

Unit III - JURISDICTION AND CYBERCRIMES

(10 Hours)

Territorial Jurisdiction – local jurisdiction – domestic laws – international regulations- international instruments –Convention on Cybercrimes 2001 (Budapest Convention by European Council) - Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime Concerning the Criminalization of Acts of a Racist or Xenophobic Nature Committed Through Computer Systems (2003) - Jurisdictional issues relating to Cybercrimes Investigation and Evidence – Cybercrimes and Contraventions in IT Act.

Unit IV - ADJUDICATION OF CYBERCRIMES

(10 Hours)

Adjudicating Authority &Appellate Authority for Cybercrimes – Competence - Understanding and Appreciation about Technology - Insight on the part of Stakeholders-Rules of Relevancy, Admissibility and Reliability – Electronic evidence and its admissibility- Burden of Proof and Reliability – Cyber Forensics and its Reliability.

Unit V - COMBATING OF CYBERCRIMES

(10 Hours)

Trauma of Cybercrime victims – Remedial measures – Challenges faced by the prosecuting authorities - Role of individual - State –prosecuting agency - Judiciary –Media –Educational institutions –NGOs.

Suggested Readings:

1. Information technology Law –Diane Rowland(1997)
2. Information technology – Venkat Sharma(2006)
3. Cyber Law Vol1 & 2 Brian Fitzgerald(2006)
4. Information Technology Act 2005
5. Combating Cybercrime – Richard Stiennon
6. Dimensions of Cybercrime - S. R.Sharma

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

SEMESTER - II
Paper - 1

Course Code	Subject Title	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20201	MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	To enlighten the students with paramount use of medicine and scientific development in the process of investigation.	A	B			
2	To have the deep knowledge about the medical jurisprudence and Forensic science in the criminal justice system.	C				
3	To have analytical idea about the role of investigator surveillance, voice analysis and cyber forensic.	E	H			

UNIT I - SCIENTIFIC CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION (10 Hours)

Medical jurisprudence with crime - Forensic science and Crime- Law of forensic science- Principles of Forensic science- Problems of proof -Expert witness - Forensic science institutions- Tools and technology.

UNIT II - TECHNICS AND TECHNOLOGY OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (10 Hours)

Identification of Individual –Interrogation- Tools of interrogation- scientific technology - Polygraph, Narcoanalysis test, Brain mapping test, Voice identification - Surveillance – Scene of occurrence- sketching the scene-police photography -Forensic psychology - Voice analysis - Handwriting and signature identification

UNIT III - EVIDENTIARY VALUES OF MEDICAL INVESTIGATION (10 Hours)

Medical evidence and Medical witness - Death by Injuries- Death from Asphyxia- Hanging, Strangulation- Suffocation, Drowning - Death Investigation – Identification of Death – Time of Death – Cause of death- Sexual Offences – Abortion – Infanticide-Exhumation and analysis of skeletal remains- Personal identification from super imposing of skull - Post mortem examinations and artefacts.

UNIT IV - TRACKS AND TRIALS (10 Hours)

Tool marks – Firearms – Disputed Documents – Narcotics – Toxicology – Alcohol – Explosives- Fire (Arson) – Vehicles – Fibres – Micro traces.

UNIT V - GENETIC TRACING (10 Hours)

DNA profiling- Blood- Blood grouping- Blood fluids and other body fluids- Fingerprints – Semen – Hairs.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. Jaising, P. Modi , A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology (Butter worth Heinemann)
2. Sharma B R, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials (Universal Law Publishing)
3. J Hala & Raju's, Medical Jurisprudence (Eastern Book Company)
4. H.J. Walls, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific Crime Detection (New York: Praeger)
5. Philips J H & Bower JK, Forensic science and Expert witness (Russell & Russell)
6. Richard Saferstein, Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science (Prentice Hall PTR)
7. Anthony J. Bertino , Forensic Science: Fundamentals and Investigations (Cengage Learning)
8. Andrew R. W. Jackson, Julie M. Jackson, Forensic Science (Pearson Hall)
- 9.

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 2

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20202	JUVENILE JUSTICE LAWS & POLICIES	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES		Student Outcomes				
At the end of this course the learner is expected:						
1	To learn the scope, nature of Juvenile delinquency and laws relating to it.	A				
2	To understand the problem of drug addiction and to learn the international and national laws relating to it.	A	B			
3	To find out the preventive strategies adopted in Juvenile justice and ways to combat drug addiction.	G	I	J		

UNIT I - JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (10 Hours)

Concept of Juvenile Delinquency - Nature and Scope - Child under the Indian Legal System -Response of the international community towards juveniles – International instruments on Juvenile Justice – various factors responsible for Juvenile Delinquency.

UNIT II - JUVENILE JUSTICE- LEGISLATIVE APPROACH (10 Hours)

Evolution of juvenile justice system in India– Historical perspective of Juvenile justice Laws in India -Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act 2015- Objective and scope of the enactment- Juvenile in conflict with law - Juvenile in need of care and protection – Statutory bodies – Reformatory and rehabilitative institutions - Procedural safeguards- International perspective of Juvenile justice.

UNIT III - DRUG ADDICTION& JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (10 Hours)

Drug Dependence and Addiction-Primary drug abuse- Trafficking in drugs- characteristics of Drug Users - Type of Drug Users - Reasons of first use– Pattern of Administration of Drugs by Juveniles – Usage - Average Quantity and Cost -Consequences –Physical& Psychological – Occupation - Educations & Economical Level–Prohibition Laws – Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Laws – Juvenile & Drug Laws

UNIT IV - TECHNOLOGY & JUVENILE DELINQUENCY (10 Hours)

Media and Juvenile Delinquency – Mass Media – Visual Communication – Printing Media – Modern Technology and Juvenile Delinquency – Information and Communication Technology – Social Media Platform and Juvenile Delinquency – Child Pornography – Electronic Gadgets – Differential Association – Peer Pressure – Child Psychology and Juvenile Delinquency – Child in Conflict with Law v. Child Victim

UNIT V - PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES IN JUVENILE JUSTICE AND COMBATING DRUG ADDICTION (10Hours)

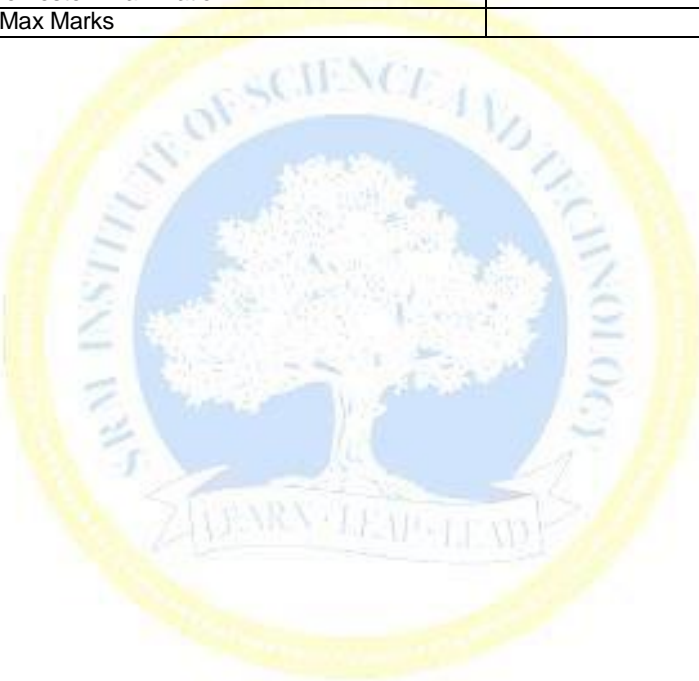
Preventive strategies in Juvenile justice - State Welfare programmes -Health, & Nutrition – ICWS -Grants-in-Aid - Compulsory Education - Role of Community –Family -Individuals - Community Participation in Juvenile care- Combating Drug Addiction - Role of Civil Societies (NGOs) -De-Addiction and Aftercare - Role of Educational Systems -Medical profession -Mass Media-Initiatives for compliance with Regulatory Systems - Law Reform

Suggested Readings:

1. Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Act, 2000
2. Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) Rules, 2007
3. The Juvenile Justice system in India –Ved Kumari
4. Law relating to Juvenile Justice in India –R.N. Choudhry
5. The right of the child in India – Justice Rajkumar Manisana Singh
6. Encyclopedia of Juvenile Justice –M.C. Shane Williams
7. Juvenile Delinquency, Theory, Practice and Law –Larry J. Siegal , Brandon C. Welsh
8. Bhargava's Child Laws
9. Juvenile delinquency: A Comparative Study-Attar, A.D
10. Children in India and their rights-Bhakhry, Savita
11. Juvenile Delinquency in India- A Psychological analysis Desai, Arvindrai N
12. Juvenile Courts: Its Philosophy and Procedure-Kochavara, T.L.
13. Juvenile Delinquency-Kusum.K
14. Juvenile Court in a changing society- Reifen, David
15. A report on Juvenile Delinquency in India- Sabris M.S.
16. Law Commission of India 165 report, 146 report, 205 report
17. H.S. Becker, Outsider: Tile studies in sociology of deviance 91966)
18. J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974) R.Cocker, Drug Abuse and personality in Young Offenders (1971)
19. G. Edwards Busch, (ed.) Drug Problems in Britain: A Review of Ten Years (1981) Kodanram and Y.N. Murthy. "Drug abuse and crime: A preliminary study" Indian Journal of Criminology, 65-68 (1979)
20. P.R. Rajgopal Violence and Response: A critique of the Indian Criminal system (1988) Social Defence, Research Institute (UNSDR) Combating drug abuse and related crimes (Rome July 1984, Pub.No.21).
21. United Nations, Economic and Social Reports of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.
22. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates on 1986 Bill on Psychotropic Substances. Useful in this area are:
 - (i) The Law and Society (USA)
 - (ii) Journal of Drug Issues (Tallahassee Florida)
 - (iii) International Journal of Addictions (New York)
 - (iv) British Jo1rnal of Criminology -

- (v) Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science (Baltimore_Md.)

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Group discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100



Paper - 3

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20203	CRIME AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO STATUTORY OFFENCES	3	0	0	3	3

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES At the end of this course the learner is expected:		Student Outcomes				
1	To enhance knowledge and understanding of the Indian system of criminal justice from systematic approach	A				
2	To understand the various components of the criminal justice system and how they relate and interact with another.	E	F			
3	To understand the law and how it interfaces with crime, criminal justice professionals and public expectations and also to describe the history, evolution and present structure of the criminal justice system.	B	G			

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION TO STATUTORY CRIMES (10 Hours)

Concept of statutory crime, Nature, Definition and Characteristics of Statutory Crimes - Development of Criminal Law with regard to statutory offence, Criminal Liability of the statutory offence – Applicability of Mensrea in Statutory offences - Exemptions from criminal liability of the statutory offences. Comparisons with statutory and penal liability of corporates for statutory offence. Quasi-Judicial nature of criminal offences, liability clause (corporates).

UNIT II - TYPES OF STATUTORY OFFENCES (10 Hours)

Definition and meaning of statutory offences and list of statutory offences

UNIT III - INTERPRETATION OF STATUTORY OFFENCES (10 Hours)

Strict Liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability of statutory offences.

UNIT IV - ROLE OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM (10 Hours)

Relevancy and admissibility, of facts- Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations- Appreciating expert evidence in court- Relevancy and Admissibility of evidence collected through Forensic and other modern tools and techniques- Admissibility of evidence in Cybercrime- Protection of Witnesses- Hostile witnesses.

UNIT V - STATUTORY OFFENCES UNDER INDIAN PENAL CODE AND

OTHER STATUTES

(10 Hours)

Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, The National Securities Act, Prevention of Money laundering Act, The Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, COFEPOSA

Suggested Readings:

1. Ratan Lal, Law of Criminal Procedure
2. Sarkar, Law of Evidence
3. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law[1990]
4. K.N Chandrasekharan Pillai [ed.] R V Kelkar's Outline of Criminal Procedure [2000] Eastern Book House
5. P D Sharam, Police and Criminal Justice System in India
6. Agarwal, H.O. Implementation of Human Rights Covenants with Special Suggested Readings to India(New Delhi: D.K. Publishers,1993)
7. Aroras, Nirman, "Custodial torture in Police Stations in India: A.Radical Assessment", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol.41, nos.3, and 4, 1999, pp.513-29.
8. Nelson, R.A.; Indian Penal Code; LexisNexis
9. Huda, Shamsul; The Principles of the Law of Crimes in British India; LexisNexis
10. Ashworth, Andrew; Principles of Criminal Law; Oxford University Press
11. Hall, Jerome; General Principles of Criminal Law; Law Book Exchange
12. Gaur, K.D.; Criminal Law: Cases and Materials; LexisNexis
13. Choudhary, Ram Naresh; Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Company
14. .Nigam, R.C.; Criminal Law; Asia Law House
15. Pillai, Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan; General Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Company
16. Friedmann, Wolfgang Gaston; Law in a Changing Society; Literary Licensing Company

Course Nature: Theory						
Assessment Method(Max Marks:100)						
In-Semester	Assessment Tool	Midterm Test	Assignment/Seminar/Gro up discussion/Presentation	Participation in seminar/Conference/Publication	Participation in classroom /co-curricular & para curricular activities	Total
	Marks	20	10	5	5	40
End Semester Examination						60
Total Max Marks						100

Paper - 4

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20204	DISSERTATION	0	0	5	5	5

DISSERTATION

The dissertation is in a form of assessment which the student undertakes as a part of the LL.M. Course in the final semester. The student is expected to submit a dissertation write up on the chosen topic subject to approval of the supervisor. The dissertation shall comply with all the guidelines of thesis in terms of suggested readings. It shall also be evaluated by internal and external examiners. It shall carry maximum marks of 200, in which the written submission will be for 150 marks and presentation, viva voce will be evaluated for 25 marks each.

The dissertation shall be performed according to the guidelines approved by the institution. Necessary guidelines will be framed and issued to the candidates by the committee duly constituted by the Dean, Faculty of Law. The dissertation shall be subjected to plagiarism check and duly signed by the concerned supervisor and the Head of the Centre/Department. The duly signed dissertation shall be submitted to the Head of the Institution. It shall also be evaluated by internal and external examiners.

Course Nature: Practical					
Assessment Method(Max Marks:200)					
In-semester	Assessment Tools	Dissertation - Submission	Presentation	Viva Voce	Total
	Marks	60	20	20	100
Total Max Marks					100

Paper - 5

Course Code	SUBJECT TITLE	L	T	P	Total of LTP	Credit
PLM20205	TEACHING /RESEARCH PUBLICATION	0	0	2	2	2

TEACHING / RESEARCH PUBLICATION

One of the prominent purposes of the Post-graduation in Law is to make ideal teachers. Therefore, in LLM programme teaching skill development is very important. Every student has to undergo a teaching practical at the end of the second semester, or if student publishes any research article in a quality publication can be considered and awarded marks and need not undergo a teaching practical.

Course Nature: Practical		
Assessment Method(Max Marks:50)		
In-semester	100	Total
		100
Total Max Marks		100