



C. U. SHAH UNIVERSITY Wadhwan City

FACULTY OF:- LAW (LL.M.)(CRIMINAL LAW)

SEMESTER: -III

CODE: - 5LW03FSC1

NAME: – FORENSIC SCIENCE

Teaching and Evaluation Scheme:-

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Teaching Scheme (Hours)				Credits	Evaluation Scheme							
		Th	Tu	Pr	Total		Theory				Practical (Marks)			Total
							Sessional Exam		University Exam		Internal		University	
							Marks	Hrs	Marks	Hrs	Pr/Viva	TW	Pr	
5LW03FSC1	FORENSIC SCIENCE	6	0	0	6	6	30	1.5	70	3	---	---	---	100

Course Objectives:

- Crime in the society is as old as human race.
- With the advancement of science and technology types and methods of crime have undergone a radical change.
 - Intelligent criminal has been quick to exploit science and technology for commission of crime.
- Present scenario of criminal justice system is sad
- Large percentage of criminals goes scot free These frequent acquittals not only waste the huge amount of public money and precious time but embolden the criminals, escalate crime and multiply criminals.
- Now a days old techniques of criminal investigation has become obsolete
- Use of third degree does not find favour with the new generation of administrators, judges and the public at large.
- Forensic Science has proved a very useful tool for identification the crime, criminal and victim.
- The syllabus is designed to make aware the students of this new science and technology.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Principles & Perspectives.

1.1. Need. 1.2. Function. 1.3. Development. 1.4. Principles. 1.5. Tools & Techniques. 1.6. Problems of Proof.

Unit - 2. The Forensic Psychology.

2.1. Importance. 2.2. Nature. 2.3. Classification. 2.4. Collection of Evidence. 2.5. Hypnosis. 2.6. Truth Serum. 2.7. Brain Printing. 2.8. Case Law.

Unit – 3 Road Accidents.

3.1. Scientific investigation and evaluation of clue, materials, Arson 3.2. Scientific investigation and evaluation of materials trace Analysis. 3.3. Nature, Location, Collection and evaluation of trace materials.

Unit – 4 Nature, Identification, Classification, Collection, Location of Narcotics clue materials.

4.1. Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Pathadin, Barbiturates. 4.2. Cocaine, Amphetamines, Methaquin. 4.3. Cannabis, LSD, DMT. 4.4. Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages.

Unit - 5. Nature, Classification and mode of action of poison their symptoms, fatal doses etc.

5.1. Sodium hydroxide, Ammonium Hydroxide and Potassium hydroxide. 5.2. Mercury, Arsenic, Lead, Copper, Zinc. 5.3. Sulphuric acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric acid. 5.4. Phenol, Phosphorous, Chlorine, Iodine. 5.5. Castor oilseed, Cotton seeds, Dhatura, Oleander seed, Abrus precatorius seeds. 5.6. Barbiturates, Opium, charas, Ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, Chloroforms, ether, Snake Venom, DDT, Endrin, Dieldrin, Aldrin, B.H.C. (Gamma-xene, Parathion, Malathion and Diazinon).

Unit - 6. Micro traces. 6.1. Importance. 6.2. Nature. 6.3. Location. 6.4. Collection. 6.5. Forensic Problems. 6.6. Individual Micro traces. 6.6.1. Plant material. Wood, Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, Starch. 6.6.2. Dusts. 6.6.3. Soils, Glass. 6.6.4. Biological Materials. Hair & Fibre, Blood, Semen & other body fluids (Saliva, Urine, Faeces, Sweat, Nasal secretions, Tears)

Unit – 7 Elementary Forensic Medicine.

7.1. Investigation of death. 7.2. Injuries. 7.3. Age determination of living person. 7.4. Insanity

Unit – 8 Evaluation of skeletal remains formage, height, sex, time of death, mode of death, and identification including skull and site marks.

Unit – 9 Finger Prints & Foot Prints and Hand writings & Documents Marks and Scratches.

Unit – 10 Alcohol and Drivers.

Nature, Location, Preservation, Collection, Identification, Comparison, Recording, etc.

Book Recommended :

Sharma B.R. : Forensic Science. -----



C. U. SHAH UNIVERSITY Wadhwan City

FACULTY OF:- LAW (LL.M.)(CRIMINAL LAW)

SEMESTER: -III

CODE: - 5LW03DAC1

NAME: – DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Teaching and Evaluation Scheme:-

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Teaching Scheme (Hours)				Credits	Evaluation Scheme							
		Th	Tu	Pr	Total		Theory				Practical (Marks)			Total
							Sessional Exam		University Exam		Internal		University	
							Marks	Hrs	Marks	Hrs	Pr/Viva	TW	Pr	
5LW03DAC1	DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM AND HUMAN RIGHTS	6	0	0	6	6	30	1.5	70	3	---	---	---	100

Course Objectives:

- Almost all the major dilemmas of criminal policy surface rather acutely in combating drug addiction and trafficking through the legal order.
- The issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality is quite complex.
- At least three important questions have been recently identified as crucial for comparative research. First, to what extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behaviour? Second, in what ways do

criminal behaviour patterns determine drug abuse? Third, are there any common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behaviour?

Course Contents: Unit - 1. Introductory

1.1. Basic conceptions 1.1.1. Drugs „narcotics“ “psychotropic substances” 1.1.2. “Dependence,” “addiction” 1.1.3. “Crimes without victims” 1.1.4. “Trafficking” in “drugs” 1.1.5. “Primary drug abuse”.

Unit - 2. How Does One Study the Incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse?

2.1. Self-reporting 2.2. Victim-studies 2.3. Problems of comparative studies.

Unit - 3. Anagraphic and Social characteristics of Drug Users

3.1. Gender 3.2. Age 3.3. Religiousness 3.4. Single individuals/cohabitation 3.5. Socio-economic level of family 3.6. Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban) 3.7. Educational levels 3.8. Occupation 3.9. Age at first use 3.10. Type of drug use 3.11. Reasons given as cause of first use 3.12 Method of Intake 3.13 Pattern of the Use 3.14 Average Quantity and Cost 3.15 Consequences on addict“s health(physical/psychic)

Unit - 4. The International Legal Regime

4.1. Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972.

4.2. Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972.

4.3. International collaboration in combating drug addiction

4.4. The SAARC, and South-South Cooperation.

4.5. Profile of international market for psychotropic Substances.

Unit - 5. The Indian Regulatory System

- 5.1. Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India.
- 5.2. Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage.
- 5.3. The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act).
- 5.4. India's role in the evolution of the two international Conventions.
- 5.5. Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse.
- 5.6. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.
- 5.7. Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation.

Unit - 6. Human Rights Aspects

- 6.1. Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics.
- 6.2. The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches.
- 6.3. Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutory powers.
- 6.4. Bail
- 6.5. The Problem of differential application of the Ugal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less.

Unit - 7. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction

- 7.1. Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. de addiction & aftercare)
- 7.2. The role of educational systems
- 7.3. The role of medical profession.
- 7.4. The role of mass media.
- 7.5. Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems.
- 7.6. Law reform initiatives.

Text Books:

1. J.A. Incard, C.D. Chambers, (eds.), Drugs and the Criminal Justice System (1974).
2. Social Defence Research Institute (UNSDRI) Combating Drug Abuse and Related Crimes (Rome, July 1984, Publication No.21)



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FACULTY OF:- LAW (LL.M.) (CRIMINAL LAW)

SEMESTER:- III

CODE:- 5LW03RSW1

NAME:- Research Work

Teaching and Evaluation Scheme:-

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Teaching Scheme (Hours)				Credits	Evaluation Scheme							
		Th	Tu	Pr	Total		Theory				Practical (Marks)			Total
							Sessional Exam		University Exam		Internal		University	
							Marks	Hrs	Marks	Hrs	Pr/Viva	TW	Pr	
5LW03RSW1	RESEARCH WORK		0	16	16	8	--	--	--	--	100	---	---	100

RESEARCH:

Practical Paper with the following components:

Doctrinal Research:

Each student would be assigned in advance a topic and asked to write a doctrinal research paper.

Non-Doctrinal Research:

The student would be asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection.

Clinical Work:

The modalities can be evolved by the law school. One method is that the legal aid clinic of the law school can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation.

Law Teaching

A topic would be assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. Where LL.B. programme co-exists with LL.M. programme, the students may be asked to teach the LL.B. students.



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FACULTY OF:- LAW (LL.M.) (CRIMINAL LAW)

SEMESTER:- III

CODE:- 5LW03SEM1

NAME:- Seminar

Teaching and Evaluation Scheme:-

Subject Code	Name of the Subject	Teaching Scheme (Hours)				Credits	Evaluation Scheme							
		Th	Tu	Pr	Total		Theory				Practical (Marks)			Total
							Sessional Exam		University Exam		Internal		University	
							Marks	Hrs	Marks	Hrs	Pr/Viva	TW	Pr	
5LW03SEM1	Seminar	0	0	0	0	4	---	----	---	---	50	--	---	50

SEMINAR:

Seminar project Work will be on some current topic of legal importance or inclusive of other disciplines. Practical training will be in the form of internship, organizing programmes etc.

Evaluation will be made by a Board of Examiners comprising of Dean, Supervisor and senior most faculty member and an External Examiner.