SUBJECTS IN SEMESTERS

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

BRANCH VI

First Semester

- Contemporary and Applied Approach to Criminal Justice System
  (Specialized Core Paper – I)
- Law of Narcotics, Drugs and Enforcement Mechanism
  (Specialized Core Paper – II)
- Economic Crime – Multidisciplinary and Cross – National Perspective
  (Generic Elective Paper – I)

Second Semester

- Organized and Unorganized Crimes – Law and Policy
  (Specialized Core Paper – III)
- Digital Crime and Digital Forensic in Cyber Space
  (Discipline Specific Elective Paper – I)

Third Semester

- Law of Victimology and Human Rights – Juristic Perspective
  (Specialized Core Paper – IV)
- Criminal Justice System – A Comparative Jurisprudence
  (Specialized Core Paper – V)
- Medical Ethics and Accountability
  (Discipline Specific Elective Paper – II)
- Information and Communication Technology in the Indian Judiciary
  (Generic Elective Paper – II)

Fourth Semester

- Criminalistic and Scientific Investigation – Law and Policy
  (Specialized Core Paper – VI)
- Elite Class Deviance and Crime Accountability
  (Discipline Specific Elective Paper – III)

CONTEMPORARY AND APPLIED APPROACH TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Criminal Justice refers to the agencies of government charged with enforcing law, adjudicating crime, and correcting criminal conduct. The criminal justice system is essentially an instrument of social control: society considers some behaviour so dangerous and destructive that it either strictly controls their occurrence or outlaws them outright. It is the job of the agencies of justice to prevent these behaviours by apprehending and punishing transgressors or deterring their future occurrence. Although society maintains other forms of social control, such as the family,

school, and church, they are designed to deal with moral, not legal, misbehaviour. Only the criminal justice system has the power to control crime and punish criminals. The central purpose of the Criminal Justice System is to deliver an efficient, effective, accountable and fair justice process for the public.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following

- To understand the jurisprudential basis of crime, criminal justice system and administration in India.
- To acquire an understanding on correctional system and alternatives to imprisonment within the realm of criminal justice administration.
- To understand the role played by different functionaries in the criminal justice administration to meet the challenges of the modern India.
- The need for reforms and new challenges in the wake of growing importance and realisation of victim's rights and necessity to involve all the stakeholders for ensuring justice to all.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Crime, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice

- Concept, nature, scope and characteristics of crime
- Essential elements and classification of crimes
- Theories of crime and causation of criminal behaviour
- Principles, functions and contemporary trends in criminal law
- Crime prevention, crime control and societal responses to crime

Module II: Criminal Justice System: Philosophy, Structure and Process

- Constitutional foundations of the Criminal Justice System
- Philosophy, objectives and ethics of criminal justice administration
- Components of the Criminal Justice System and their interrelationship
- Stages of the criminal justice process: investigation, trial and correction
- Contemporary challenges, reforms and victim-centric approaches to criminal justice

Module III: Police, Prosecution and Judiciary in Criminal Justice Administration

- Evolution, organization and functions of police administration in India
- Powers, duties and constitutional role of prosecution
- Structure, jurisdiction and role of criminal courts
- Rights of the accused, victims, women prisoners and undertrial prisoners
- Police reforms, accountability, custodial violence and police-public relations

Module IV: Penology, Sentencing and Correctional Administration

- Concept, scope and objectives of penology
- Theories, forms and purposes of punishment

- Sentencing policy, mitigating circumstances, plea bargaining and victim impact assessment
- Prison administration, prison reforms and correctional programmes
- Probation, parole, community-based corrections and alternatives to imprisonment

Module V: Victimology, Restorative Justice and Emerging Perspectives

- Concept, nature and scope of victimology
- Victimization process, theories and classification of victims
- Rights of victims, victim compensation and rehabilitation mechanisms
- Principles, values and processes of restorative justice
- Human rights, restorative justice and emerging trends in criminal justice

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4. Recent articles from the *Indian Journal of Criminology and Criminalistics*.
5. Recent articles from the *Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology*, *Punishment & Society* and *Criminology and Criminal Justice*.

REPORTS AND OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS

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2. Law Commission of India Reports on Criminal Justice Reforms.
3. National Police Commission Reports.
4. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), *Crime in India* Reports.
5. Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) Publications on Criminal Justice Administration.

CASES FOR GUIDANCE

1. *Jagmohan Singh v. State of Punjab*, (1973) 1 SCC 20.
2. *Ediga Anamma v. State of Andhra Pradesh*, (1974) 4 SCC 443.
3. *Rajendra Prasad v. State of Uttar Pradesh*, AIR 1979 SC 916.
4. *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1980 SC 898.
5. *Machhi Singh v. State of Punjab*, AIR 1983 SC 957.
6. *Kartar Singh v. State of Punjab*, (1994) 3 SCC 569.

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8. *M.H. Hoskot v. State of Maharashtra*, (1978) 3 SCC 544.
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11. *Sher Singh v. State of Punjab*, (1983) 2 SCC 344.
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13. *Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das*, (2000) 2 SCC 465.
14. *State of Andhra Pradesh v. Challa Ramakrishna Reddy*, AIR 2000 SC 2083.
15. *Ankush Shivaji Gaikwad v. State of Maharashtra*, (2013) 6 SCC 770.
16. *Nipun Saxena v. Union of India*, (2019) 2 SCC 703.
17. *Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI*, (2022) 10 SCC 51.
18. *In Re: Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons*, (2016) 3 SCC 700.
19. *Paramvir Singh Saini v. Baljit Singh*, (2021) 1 SCC 184.
20. *Re: Policy Strategy for Grant of Bail*, Suo Motu Writ Petition (C) No. 4 of 2021.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Demonstrate knowledge of the major areas of the criminal justice system: policing, courts, corrections and the history of those components.
- Trace the relationship between the criminal justice complex and the socioeconomic elements of the Indian society.
- Trace the various types of crime and criminals, the numerous theories of crime causation, and the relationship between crime and its various correlates.
- Trace the various social movements over the years, and how they have impacted the criminal justice system.
- Analyze scholarly research, governmental crime statistics, and public policy.

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LAW OF NARCOTICS, DRUGS AND ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Drug abuse is a social evil. Narcotics and other dependence producing substances have been used in the world in one form or another since times immemorial. Likewise trading in these substances has been carried on over a considerable period of time. Narcotics came into widespread use in Western medical practice during the latter part of the 19th century. They had in their crude form, been known for the so-called beneficial effects for centuries and had been extensively used, both therapeutically and non-therapeutically, for their calming, intoxicating and presumed curative properties. However, introduction of these drugs shortly led to their abuse. The course is designed to understand the need of wider Drug Trafficking Laws in a national and global perspective and how these policies affect the society in an affirmative way. The notion of International Conventions and its legislative intent is embarked in a careful manner with a wider prospect of future analysis.

After undergoing the study the student will be able to understand the following

- Understand the concept of Law of Narcotics in present scenario
- Study the role and significance of International treaties and conventions in policy management
- Study the working mechanism of contemporary institutions in narcotics law and policies
- Understand the legislation in the context of human rights approach.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Fundamentals of Narcotics, Drugs and Drug Abuse

- Concept, classification and characteristics of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances
- Drug dependence, addiction and patterns of substance abuse
- Drug trafficking, organized drug markets and drug-related crimes
- Social, economic and behavioural dimensions of drug use
- Emerging trends in synthetic drugs, designer drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Module II: International Legal Framework for Drug Control

- Historical evolution of international drug control regimes
- United Nations Drug Control Conventions and global regulatory mechanisms
- Role of the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB), WHO and UNODC
- Regional initiatives including SAARC mechanisms and bilateral cooperation
- International drug policy, public health approaches and human rights concerns

Module III: National Drug Control Framework and NDPS Law

- Legislative intent, objectives and scheme of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
- Regulatory authorities and institutional mechanisms for drug control
- Investigation, prosecution and adjudication of drug offences under NDPS law
- Role of enforcement agencies, inter-agency coordination and intelligence mechanisms
- Recent amendments, judicial trends and Supreme Court jurisprudence under the NDPS Act

Module IV: Enforcement Mechanisms, Organized Crime and Criminal Justice Responses

- Drug law enforcement strategies and intelligence-led policing
- Drug trafficking networks, organized crime and narco-terrorism
- Identification, tracing, seizure and forfeiture of illicit assets
- Money laundering, proceeds of crime and anti-money laundering mechanisms
- International cooperation in combating transnational drug crimes and cross-border trafficking

Module V: Human Rights, Rehabilitation and Contemporary Drug Policy

- Drug abuse as a public health, criminal justice and social justice issue
- Human rights perspectives on drug control and alternatives to punitive approaches
- Rehabilitation, treatment, harm reduction and reintegration of persons with substance-use disorders
- Vulnerable groups, victimization and community-based intervention strategies
- Dark web drug markets, cryptocurrency-enabled drug transactions and contemporary law reform initiatives

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18. *Damru Manji v. State of Chhattisgarh*, 2013 Cri LJ 610.
19. *Surender Kumar v. State of Himachal Pradesh*, 2013 Cri LJ 3519 (HP).
20. *Ved Singh v. State of Rajasthan*, 2002 Cri LJ 1463 (Raj.).

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Able to discuss the history of drug abuse and subsequent policies in the India.
- Identify major drugs of abuse with their legal status, psycho-pharmacological effects, & sociological implications of drug use and drug policy
- Describe the political, programmatic, and policy elements known as the "war on drugs" and current related debates
- Find and summarize relevant information about current events bearing on policy debates over drugs
- Synthesize information from multiple sources and points of view into a coherent policy perspective

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ECONOMIC CRIME- MULTIDISCIPLINARY AND CROSS-NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Economic crime is fraud in its various manifestations, is among the most costly of all criminal activities the proliferation of anonymous financial transactions is accompanied by a commensurate proliferation of opportunities for betrayal of trust. There are several major forms of economic crime which confront society in the new millennium. The various categories of economic crimes are not mutually exclusive, but are intended to illustrate the range and variety of economic crime. E**conomic crime covers a wide range of offenses,** from financial crimes committed by banks, tax evasion, insurance fraud, illicit capital heavens, money laundering, crimes committed by public officials (like bribery, embezzlement, traffic of influences, etc.) among many others. This subject will highlight various parameter of economic crime in national and international perspective.

After undergoing the study the student will be able to understand the following:

- Economic crime is not limited to crimes committed in the public sector, but also extends to those perpetrated by economic actors in the private sector.
- Will understand the major economic institutions such as cooperatives, insurance and stock-exchange.
- Will understand the major causes of economic crime and to explore the related problems.
- Will understand some of the major problems faced in coping with economic crime in the areas of detection, investigation, prosecution.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Economic Crime in a Globalized Economy

- Concept, nature and typology of economic crimes
- Economic crime in national and transnational contexts
- Globalization, technology and emerging economic crimes
- Measuring the social, economic and regulatory impact of economic crime
- Prevention, detection and control strategies for economic crime

Module II: Banking, Payment Systems and Financial Frauds

- Banking frauds: nature, forms and emerging trends
- Fraud risk management and compliance mechanisms in banking institutions
- Debit card, credit card and digital payment frauds
- FinTech, mobile banking and electronic payment system vulnerabilities
- Investigation, detection technologies and preventive security controls

Module III: Insurance, Corporate and Securities Market Fraud

- Insurance frauds: classification, detection and prevention
- Corporate fraud, accounting fraud and financial statement manipulation
- Capital markets, securities fraud and market abuse
- Regulatory role of SEBI and market surveillance mechanisms
- Technology-driven fraud detection and governance practices

Module IV: Regulatory Framework and Financial Crime Investigation

- Legal framework governing economic and financial crimes
- Financial Intelligence Units, regulatory authorities and enforcement agencies
- Investigation and prosecution of economic offences
- Anti-money laundering measures and combating terrorist financing
- Corporate compliance, ethics and governance mechanisms

Module V: Cross-Border Economic Crime and International Cooperation

- Money laundering, tax evasion and illicit financial flows
- Cryptocurrency, virtual assets and digital financial crimes
- International regulatory frameworks and global compliance standards
- Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs), extradition and international cooperation

- Contemporary challenges in transnational economic crime enforcement

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- The subject will act as a springboard for future research and also be useful for new Developing Countries which may have to encounter a similar economic crime phenomenon.
- Will explore the problem of domestic legislation, when the- circumstances and proceedings of the crime take place outside the territorial jurisdiction of India.
- Aims to analyze the fact that, unlike other crimes, economic crimes may continue to increase in the coming years, adversely affecting economic, national and international security situations.
- Interpret and appropriately apply the laws and procedures associated with identifying, acquiring, examining and presenting digital evidence
- Students will be introduced to the current research in economic crimes. This will encourage them to define research problems and develop effective solutions.

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ORGANIZED AND UNORGANIZED CRIMES LAW AND POLICY

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

The term "organised crime" brings to mind Drug Cartels, Mafias, Black Societies and Biker gangs. What do these groups have in common? What are their differences? What do they actually do? Organized and Unorganized Crimes Law and Policy aims to unpack and understand the dynamics of organized crime, its actors, groups, activities and organization as well as their geographical aspects. The subject explores from a theoretical and practical perspective the different approaches that have been used in order to explain and understand organized crime, as well as the policy responses to it. Case-based approaches will be used to

illustrate throughout the course. This course analyses major 'organized crime' groups across the globe and the various forms of transnational crime encountered in the contemporary setting.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following

- Provide students with a conceptual framework for studying the problem of organized crime.
- Present students with the historical background of organized crime.
- Provide an overview of various criminal organizations and their activities.
- Explore various control measures and policies for managing the illegal activities of essentially criminal organizations and the organized crimes of legitimate organizations.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Organized and Unorganized Crimes

- Concept, nature, scope and typology of organized and unorganized crimes
- Theories and causes of criminal behaviour and criminal organization
- Characteristics, patterns and socio-economic dimensions of organized and unorganized crimes
- Organized crime, unorganized crime, white-collar crime and corporate crime: comparative perspectives
- Crime trends, victimization and societal responses to criminality

Module II: Unorganized Crimes and Crime Control

- Crimes against person: homicide, assault and violent crimes
- Crimes against property: theft, robbery, burglary and related offences
- Juvenile delinquency, street crime and urban criminality
- Gender-based crimes, domestic violence and crimes against vulnerable groups
- Prevention, rehabilitation and community-based approaches to crime control

Module III: Organized Crime and Criminal Enterprises

- Criminal syndicates, racketeering and organized criminal enterprises
- Drug trafficking, illicit arms trafficking and contraband trade
- Human trafficking, migrant smuggling and sexual exploitation
- Cyber-enabled organized crime, darknet markets and digital criminal networks
- Organized crime, corruption and political-criminal nexus

Module IV: Organized Crime, Economic Offences and Criminal Justice Responses

- Organized crime, money laundering and financial crimes
- Hawala networks, counterfeit currency and illicit financial flows
- Narco-terrorism, terrorism financing and threats to national security
- Investigation techniques, intelligence gathering, undercover operations and covert surveillance
- Trial, sentencing, witness protection, asset forfeiture and anti-money laundering mechanisms

Module V: Transnational Organized Crime and Global Governance

- Nature and dimensions of transnational organized crime
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and international legal frameworks
- Cross-border investigations, extradition and mutual legal assistance treaties
- Comparative study of organized crime groups, criminal markets and transnational networks
- International cooperation, emerging technologies and future challenges in crime control

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CASE STUDIES FOR ACADEMIC DISCUSSION

1. Dawood Ibrahim Criminal Network.
2. Chhota Rajan Syndicate.
3. Veerappan Criminal Network.
4. Sicilian Mafia.
5. Chinese Triads.
6. Japanese Yakuza.
7. Russian Organized Crime Groups.
8. Colombian Drug Cartels.
9. Mexican Drug Cartels.
10. Dark Web Criminal Networks and Cyber-Enabled Organized Crime.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Apply the main theoretical approaches to the study of organised crime and their evolution across time.
- Critically evaluate the contributions of different schools of thought to our understanding of organised crime.
- Identify the main characteristics, activities, actors, and forms of organised crime.
- Critically analyse organised crime policy at the local and international level.
- Understand and critically assess the macro and micro causes of transnational crime.

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DIGITAL CRIME AND DIGITAL FORENSIC IN CYBER SPACE

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Cyber Forensics is a branch of digital forensic science pertaining to evidence found in computers and digital storage media. The goal of cyber forensics is to examine digital media

in a forensically sound and constructive manner with the aim of identifying, preserving, recovering, analyzing and presenting facts and evidence in a court of law. The courses are designed with a focus on strengthening students' knowledge in all areas of cyber security and digital forensics. This course provides hands-on experience in different computer forensics situations that are applicable to the real world. Students will learn different aspects of digital evidence: ways to uncover illegal or illicit activities left on disk and recovering files from intentionally damaged media with computer forensics tools and techniques.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

- To demonstrate foundational knowledge and skills in Cyber forensics.
- To explain the role of digital forensics and the relationship of digital forensics to traditional forensic science, traditional science and the appropriate use of scientific methods
- To learn investigation tools and techniques, analysis of data to identify evidence, Technical Aspects & Legal Aspects related to cybercrime.
- Describe the procedures for selecting appropriate security components in preventing cybercrimes.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Cyberspace, Networks and Cyber Security

- Cyberspace: concept, architecture and digital ecosystem
- Network architecture, technologies and topologies
- Network protocols and communication models
- Security mechanisms in networking layers
- Cyber security frameworks, risk management and information assurance

Module II: Digital Crime and Emerging Cyber Threats

- Concept, nature and classification of cybercrimes
- Cybercriminal profiling, motivations and organized cybercrime
- Cyber warfare, cyber terrorism and critical infrastructure protection
- Malware, ransomware, phishing, social engineering and advanced cyber attacks
- Artificial Intelligence, Generative AI, deepfakes and emerging cyber threats

Module III: Cryptocurrency, Dark Web and Emerging Technologies

- Blockchain technology and decentralized systems
- Cryptocurrencies, virtual digital assets and financial technologies
- Deep Web, Dark Web and anonymous communication networks
- Cyber-enabled financial crimes, money laundering and crypto-crimes
- Internet of Things (IoT), Cloud Computing and associated security challenges

Module IV: Cyber Forensics and Digital Investigation

- Fundamentals, scope and objectives of cyber forensics

- Digital forensic investigation process and evidence collection
- Computer, mobile, cloud and network forensics
- Forensic tools, techniques, cyber incident response and threat intelligence
- Challenges in cyber forensics, attribution and cross-border investigations

Module V: Digital Evidence, Cyber Laws and Information Governance

- Identification, acquisition and preservation of digital evidence
- Chain of custody, authentication and forensic reporting
- Admissibility of electronic evidence under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
- Cybercrime investigation, prosecution and international cooperation
- Information governance, privacy, data protection and organizational security

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Demonstrate the ability to properly document a computer forensics investigation/analysis and create reports.
- Identify standards of professionalism an ethical behavior for information security and digital forensics professional and apply these standards successfully to ethical dilemmas.
- Interpret and appropriately apply the laws and procedures associated with identifying, acquiring, examining and presenting digital evidence
- Work collaboratively with clients, management, and/or law enforcement to advance digital investigations or protect the security of digital resources
- Students will be introduced to the current research in computer forensics. This will encourage them to define research problems and develop effective solutions.

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LAW OF VICTIMOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS- JURISTIC PERSPECTIVE

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

The law relating to the victims of crime has undergone drastic changes in the recent times. Though quite late, but yet the legislature has recognized the importance of the victims in the

Indian Criminal Justice System and has, therefore, given them various rights by making amendments in the Cr P C 1973 from time to time. At the same time the Indian judiciary has become very sensitive towards the rights of the victims and has changed the interpretation of various important aspects of criminal jurisprudence to include the victims as a part of it such as right to “fair trial” of an accused. An important role has been played by various institutions and bodies such as Victimology and World Society of Victimology in the growth of Victimology in India.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following

- Basic knowledge in different theories of victimology
- Understanding and knowledge of who is a victim of crime, their legal status, situation and needs
- Knowledge on social protection, support and redress for crime victims
- General knowledge and understanding of what distinguishes and unites different types of crime victims

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Victimology and Victimization

- Historical evolution, meaning, nature and scope of victimology
- Typology, categorization and theories of victimization
- Victimization process, victim precipitation and victim facilitation
- Relationship between victimology, criminology, penology and human rights
- Victims' rights movement and contemporary victimological perspectives

Module II: Victims and Criminal Justice Administration

- Position of victims in substantive criminal law
- Victims in criminal investigation, prosecution and trial processes
- Evidentiary issues, victim participation and access to justice
- Victims' rights under contemporary criminal procedure including BNSS, 2023
- Victim-oriented criminal justice reforms and comparative perspectives

Module III: International and Constitutional Framework of Victim Rights

- UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985
- International human rights standards relating to victims
- Victims in international criminal law, international humanitarian law and transitional justice systems
- Constitutional protections and judicial activism relating to victims' rights
- Comparative approaches to victim protection, compensation and assistance programmes

Module IV: Vulnerable Victims and Emerging Forms of Victimization

- Victimization of women, children, elderly persons and persons with disabilities
- Victimization of SC/ST communities, refugees, migrants and LGBTQIA+ persons
- Victims of terrorism, trafficking, hate crimes, communal violence and custodial violence
- Cyber victimology, online harassment and technology-facilitated victimization
- AI-enabled harms, digital exploitation and emerging victimization risks

Module V: Victim Rights, Remedies and Human Rights Jurisprudence

- Rights of victims: protection, participation, dignity and fair treatment
- Compensation, restitution, victim impact statements and victim assistance schemes
- Rehabilitation, trauma-informed justice, victim-witness protection and support services
- Restorative justice, transformative justice and victim-centred justice approaches
- Human rights of victims, institutional protection mechanisms and contemporary challenges

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Victim empowerment through the use of legislation, the media, public discourse, and private enterprise.
- Examine correlates of victimization and predictors of future victimization.
- Discuss victim participation in the criminal justice system decision-making, victim services and restitution, and restorative justice initiatives.
- Better interpret the changing world of crime, become a more informed citizen, and be better prepared to enter the world of professional criminology and criminal justice.
- Develop a global perspective of victimization.

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CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM- A COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Criminal Justice System- A Comparative Jurisprudence offers a comparative and critical investigation into criminal law, criminal procedure and criminal justice as it is conceptualised and also how it operates within the main legal traditions of the world (India, USA, UK, France and Russia). The subject explores the relationship between law, justice, crime and punishment and how each is manifest within contemporary legal systems. The subject uses comparative methodology to highlight similarities and differences between and within legal traditions. It also will assess the different criminal law processes and their outcomes and how these can inform criminal law reform in a global context.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following

- Identify the structural features of the criminal justice systems in the main legal traditions of the world (India, USA, UK, France and Russia).
- Identify the structural features of the criminal justice systems in the main legal traditions of the world (India, USA, UK, France and Russia).
- Employ methods for classifying and comparing legal systems.
- Compare and contrast the character of the criminal laws and criminal responsibility in different traditions and explain the reasons for any difference.
- Interpret essential features of the selected substantive laws and procedural law through the social, historical and political values that underpin the different conceptions of crime and punishment.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Comparative Criminal Justice Systems

- Meaning, nature and significance of Comparative Criminal Justice
- Major legal traditions: Common Law, Civil Law and Mixed Legal Systems
- Structure and components of Criminal Justice Systems across jurisdictions
- International Criminal Justice, Human Rights and transnational influences
- Contemporary challenges and trends in comparative criminal justice

Module II: Comparative Criminal Law and Criminal Liability

- Development, history and functions of Comparative Criminal Law
- Principle of Legality (*Nulla Poena Sine Lege*), Rule of Law and Due Process
- General principles of criminal liability in comparative perspective
- Jurisdictional principles and extraterritorial application of criminal law
- Comparative approaches to victims, punishment and sentencing jurisprudence

Module III: Models of Criminal Procedure and Pre-Trial Justice

- Adversarial, Inquisitorial and Hybrid Models of Criminal Justice
- Crime Control Model, Due Process Model and restorative approaches
- Reporting of crime and commencement of criminal proceedings
- Investigation, arrest, bail and remand procedures
- Rights of the accused, victims, legal aid and fair trial guarantees

Module IV: Comparative Trial and Sentencing Processes

- Hierarchy of criminal courts and comparative trial structures
- Cognizance, committal proceedings, framing of charges and discharge
- Trial processes, evidentiary hearings and judicial decision-making
- Conviction, acquittal, appeals, revisions and transfer of cases
- Sentencing, plea bargaining, diversion, remission and correctional approaches

Module V: Evidence, Technology and Contemporary Criminal Justice

- Relevancy and admissibility of evidence in comparative perspective
- Confessions, dying declarations and witness testimony
- Expert evidence, forensic science and scientific proof
- Electronic, digital and AI-generated evidence in criminal proceedings
- Witness protection, hostile witnesses and emerging evidentiary challenges

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Develop an understanding of the interrelationship between crime and punishment from an international and comparative perspective.
- To compare and contrast criminal justice systems in terms of the major legal traditions used across the world.
- Demonstrate knowledge of critical issues confronting global criminal justice systems as well as the international criminal justice system.
- To identify mechanisms to deal with issues of human rights violators and perpetrators of international crimes.
- To compare similarities and differences that occur in court structures and procedures in multiple countries as well as the international community.

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MEDICAL ETHICS AND ACCOUNTABILITY

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Medical law is a fascinating field of study as advances in medical research and new technologies shift the boundaries of medicine. New health issues are emerging and patient rights are increasingly taking center stage. New and complex medico-legal dilemmas arise in clinical practice, in the realities of human health, and in the relationships between patients and healthcare professionals. Healthcare is not just confined to clinical practice but also has philosophical aspects in terms of medical ethics to it. This brings forth the necessity of the philosophy of medical ethics and principles in practice that every medico legal professional should understand. As advocacy is intrinsic to policymaking, the current crisis in health care suggests that new strategies for improving the quality and broadening the scope of health professions' advocacy are needed.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

- Covers all the conventions and codes of conduct including Nuremberg code, declaration of Geneva, and the physician's pledge by the World Medical Association (WMA), along with other international codes.
- Provides comprehensive reference material to gain a broader understanding of codes of conduct and the ethical practices.
- Puts a light on all the rights and the codes of conduct to be followed by doctors.
- Emphasizes the aspects of competence, advance directives, and negligence that play a vital role in ethical practice in medicine.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Medical Profession, Regulation and Healthcare Governance

- Evolution, scope and significance of Medical Jurisprudence
- Regulatory framework governing the medical profession: National Medical Commission and State Medical Councils
- Registration, licensing, professional standards and disciplinary control
- Rights, privileges and responsibilities of registered medical practitioners
- Healthcare governance, public health regulation and health information systems

Module II: Medical Ethics, Professional Conduct and Patients' Rights

- Foundations and principles of medical ethics
- International and Indian codes of medical ethics and professional conduct
- Physician-patient relationship, duties and professional responsibilities
- Informed consent, shared decision-making and patient autonomy
- Patients' rights, dignity, privacy and healthcare justice

Module III: Confidentiality, Bioethics and Emerging Medical Issues

- Medical confidentiality, privacy and professional secrecy
- HIV/AIDS, reproductive health and confidentiality challenges
- Bioethics, genetic testing and genomic ethics

- Organ transplantation, surrogacy and assisted reproductive technologies
- Mental healthcare ethics and legal responsibilities

Module IV: Medical Negligence and Professional Liability

- Civil, criminal and professional liability for medical negligence
- Duty of care, breach, causation and standards of medical practice
- Corporate negligence, hospital liability and institutional accountability
- Product liability, medication errors and patient safety
- Consumer protection and contemporary judicial trends in medical negligence

Module V: Technology, Research Ethics and Future Challenges

- Clinical research ethics, Nuremberg Code and Declaration of Helsinki
- Telemedicine, digital health and healthcare data protection
- Artificial Intelligence, machine learning and algorithmic accountability in healthcare
- Public health emergencies, pandemic ethics and disaster medicine
- Emerging challenges in medical accountability, biotechnology and healthcare regulation

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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To equip with better decision-making skills that will help to elevate their practice and observe fulfilling victims' outcomes that also abide by the moral principles associated with the practice.
- Gain in-depth knowledge about medical law, ethics, and the duties & responsibilities.
- Understanding of medico-legal issues not just in the legal context, but with a sound grounding in ethics, social and theoretical contexts.
- The learners will understand the repercussions of unethical acts and misconduct in the practice.
- Develop skills and attitudes that can direct their conduct during their practicing career while also being sensitive towards the ethical issues that they may face on a day-to-day basis.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN THE INDIAN JUDICIARY

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Growth in the number of cases increase the burden on our judicial system manifold. The cost and inefficiency of dealing with records has crept up slowly over time and become extremely unwieldy, inefficient and cumbersome. On the other hand, the efforts of the other investigating agencies like police, jails, forensic labs, hospitals etc in extracting information from accused, undertrials & evidences etc is enormous and extremely complex. Massive cost, time and risk are involved in bringing the accused, witnesses, reports etc to the courts. India is on the verge of technology revolution that enables law agencies to manage the case proceeding in electronic format, leading over paper-centric judicial scenario. This has also given birth to this new idea; adjudication through e-courts.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

- The quality of justice, access to justice, and public trust and confidence in the court as an institution
- The efficient and time-bound citizen centric service delivery
- To develop, install and implement decision support systems in courts
- To migrate from document to content management

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Indian Judiciary and Digital Transformation

- Evolution, structure and hierarchy of the Indian judicial system
- Administration of justice and contemporary challenges facing the judiciary
- Judicial reforms and the role of technology in justice delivery
- Digital governance, e-governance and judicial modernization
- Access to justice and technology-driven judicial reforms

Module II: Foundations of Information and Communication Technology

- Concepts, components and evolution of Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Internet, intranet, cloud computing and digital communication technologies
- ICT in governance, public administration and legal services
- Digital India initiatives and e-governance frameworks
- Privacy, transparency, cybersecurity and data governance

Module III: Digitalization of the Indian Judiciary

- Evolution of e-Courts and digital justice initiatives in India
- E-filing, digitization of court records and paperless courts
- Virtual courts, online dispute resolution and online court proceedings
- Artificial Intelligence, machine learning and emerging technologies in judicial administration
- Opportunities, challenges and future of digital courts

Module IV: Judicial Technologies, Digital Evidence and Court Management

- Information and communication tools in judicial administration
- Digital signatures, electronic authentication and encryption technologies
- Database management systems and judicial information systems
- Digital evidence, electronic records and cyber security in courts
- Case management systems, interoperability and integrated justice platforms

Module V: E-Courts Mission Mode Project and Citizen-Centric Justice Services

- E-Committee of the Supreme Court: establishment, objectives and functions
- National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of ICT in the Judiciary
- E-Courts Project: Phase I, Phase II and Phase III
- Citizen-centric judicial services: NJDG, e-Filing, e-Seva Kendras and virtual courts
- Integration of judicial services with ICJS, e-Prisons, e-Payments and future digital justice initiatives

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LEARNING OUTCOME

- Remembering the efficient & time-bound citizen centric services delivery as detailed in e Court Project Litigant's Charter.
- Applying the processes to provide transparency in accessibility of information to its stakeholders.
- Analysing policy for managing caseloads; for effective Court Management and Case Management System
- Evaluating the interoperability and compatibility with National Court Management System, Intraoperative Criminal Justice System, National Legal Service Authority and other programmes to enhance the quantity and quality of the justice delivery system
- Creating the scope of judicial productivity both qualitatively and quantitatively, to make the justice delivery system affordable, accessible, cost-effective and transparent

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CRIMINALISTIC AND SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION- LAW AND POLICY

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Forensic science is any kind of science used in the legal or justice system to support and uphold the law. When a crime has been committed and evidence is collected at the scene, scientists analyze it, arrive at scientific results and give expert court testimony about their findings. Forensic science concentrates on facts that prove something did or did not happen in a criminal or civil case. Regardless of their scientific specialty, all forensic scientists have the same goal: examining evidence from a crime scene using strictly scientific knowledge and principles in order to find facts about a criminal case. Because the outcomes are objective facts, forensic science can be useful both to the prosecution and the defense. Any discipline of forensic science can prove whether and how suspects and victims are linked to each other or to the crime scene itself. Criminalistic and scientific investigation has become one of the most important parts of any criminal case.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

- Make students familiar with the field of forensic science which includes investigating a crime by applying forensic science principles.
- Enhance knowledge, in depth understanding and application of forensic science, policing and criminal investigation by teaching and research.
- Develop critical and analytical subject specific skills involving the principles, practices and techniques of specific field.
- Develop competence in research methods and presentation of information.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Foundations of Criminalistics and Crime Scene Investigation

- Nature, scope and significance of Criminalistics and Forensic Science
- Organization, accreditation and functions of Forensic Science Laboratories
- Crime Scene Management, Reconstruction and Investigation Protocols
- Forensic Photography, Videography and Scientific Documentation
- Collection, Preservation, Chain of Custody and Admissibility of Physical Evidence

Module II: Identification Sciences and Impression Evidence

- Fingerprints, Palm Prints and Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems (AFIS)
- Biometrics, Facial Recognition and Emerging Identification Technologies
- Footwear, Tyre and Tool Mark Examination
- Lip Prints, Ear Prints and Other Impression Evidence
- Evidentiary Value, Reliability and Challenges of Identification Evidence

Module III: Forensic Biology, Anthropology and Medical Sciences

- Forensic Biology, Serology and Immunology
- DNA Profiling, DNA Polymorphism and Genetic Identification

- Forensic Anthropology, Skeletal Analysis and Human Identification
- Forensic Odontology and Disaster Victim Identification
- Medico-Legal Investigation of Death, Injuries and Sexual Offences

Module IV: Forensic Chemistry, Toxicology and Document Examination

- Forensic Chemistry and Scientific Examination of Physical Evidence
- Forensic Toxicology, Pharmacology and Drugs of Abuse
- Explosives, Firearms, Ballistics and Gunshot Residue Analysis
- Questioned Documents, Handwriting and Signature Examination
- Printed, Electronic and Digital Documents: Forgery Detection and Fraud Investigation

Module V: Digital Forensics, Behavioural Sciences and Forensic Evidence

- Digital Forensics: Computer, Mobile, Cloud and Network Investigations
- Cybercrime Investigation, Electronic Evidence and Digital Intelligence
- Audio-Video Forensics, Multimedia Analysis and Speaker Identification
- Forensic Psychology, Criminal Profiling and Behavioural Analysis
- Expert Testimony, Admissibility of Scientific Evidence and Contemporary Forensic Policy

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5. Directorate of Forensic Science Services (DFSS). Quality Assurance and Accreditation Guidelines for Forensic Laboratories.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Develop skills in forensic identification, forensic problem solving either independently or as a team member.

- Keep abreast with all recent developments and emerging trends in Forensic science, Ethics and the law.
- Identify a variety of specific career fields related to forensic science and law enforcement and that an individual cannot be an expert in all areas.
- Outline protocols used when a crime scene is being secured and evidence is being procured by law enforcement members.

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ELITE CLASS DEVIANCE AND CRIME ACCOUNTABILITY

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE:

Elite deviance, committed by the upper echelons of society, and organized crime threaten development and the rights and security of people across and within nations. These types of illegal and harmful activities, as well as collusion and linkages between the actors involved, are of major concern to governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and supranational institutions. A Socio-economic offence does not only extend the scope of the subject matter of white-collar crime, but is also of wider import towards elite class deviance. Various parameters and dimensions of elite class deviance and criminality committed in India are described in the different modules in this course. In designing teaching materials for this course, current developments in deviance, as reflected in newspapers/journals, law reports and legislative proceedings will be highlighted.

After undergoing the study, the student will be able to understand the following:

- To understand the features and dimensions socio-economic, white-collar offences and elite class deviance
- To identify the difference between socio-economic and white-collar offences, white-collar offences and elite class deviance
- To get the idea of the laws and governmental efforts to regulate and control elite class deviance and accountability.
- To examine the empirical linkages between elite deviance, organized crime, and conventional (non-elite) crime cross-nationally.

COURSE OUTLINE

Module I: Theories of Deviance and Elite Criminality

- Concept, nature and dimensions of deviance and social control
- Individualistic, sociological, conflict and critical theories of deviance
- Functionalist, anomie, labeling and power-control perspectives on deviant behaviour
- Elite class deviance: concept, characteristics and socio-economic implications
- Indian perspectives on socio-economic offences, privilege and elite criminality

Module II: White-Collar Crime and Corporate Deviance

- Concept, evolution and characteristics of white-collar crime
- White-collar crime, blue-collar crime and corporate crime: comparative perspectives
- Corporate fraud, financial crimes, regulatory violations and organizational deviance
- Reports and committees on white-collar crime in India (Santhanam Committee, Wanchoo Committee and Law Commission Reports)
- Corporate criminal liability, compliance mechanisms and regulatory responses

Module III: Official and Political Deviance

- Concept of official deviance: malfeasance, misfeasance and non-feasance
- Discretionary powers, abuse of authority and administrative accountability
- Deviance among legislators, bureaucrats and public officials
- Political corruption, electoral deviance, lobbying and abuse of public office
- Judicial review, commissions of inquiry and anti-corruption mechanisms

Module IV: Police, Professional and Institutional Deviance

- Police deviance, police misconduct, custodial violence and abuse of power
- Ethical standards, accountability and police reforms
- Professional ethics and professional misconduct
- Deviance in law, medicine, journalism, education, engineering and allied professions
- Media ethics, digital misinformation, platform accountability and professional regulation

Module V: Accountability, Governance and Contemporary Criminal Jurisprudence

- Investigation, prosecution and punishment of elite crimes
- Vigilance institutions, Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayuktas
- Prevention of Corruption Act, whistleblower protection and anti-corruption frameworks
- Regulatory governance, transparency, corporate accountability and institutional integrity
- Emerging dimensions of elite crime and contemporary criminal jurisprudence

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RECOMMENDED READING

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2. Simon, David R. *Elite Deviance*. Routledge.
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4. Siddique, Ahmed. *Criminology: Problems and Perspectives*. Latest Edition, Eastern Book Company.
5. Gaur, K.D. *Criminal Law and Criminology*. Universal Law Publishing.
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LEARNING OUTCOMES

- To differentiate between deviance and crime and categorize the different types of deviant behaviour
- to determine why certain behaviours are defined as deviant while others are not.
- To understand the legal control mechanism in India to combat elite class deviance and crime.

- The course will describe the characteristics of disciplinary social control and their relationship to normalizing societies
- Trial , punishment and prevention of elite class criminality will be critically examined towards policy reform perspective.

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