



Anand Law College
(An Autonomous Institute, Under UGC Regulation-2023)
Managed by Shri Ramkrishna Seva Mandal,
Near Grid, Anand, Gujarat
(Affiliated to S. P. University & Approved by BCI, New Delhi)
NAAC Accredited, 'B++' Grade, CGPA 2.97 - 1st Cycle



Name of Programme: Master of Laws (Criminal Law Group)

Year: 2 year course

Course Code: ALCPG3ELCR3

Course Name: Criminal Law Group

Course Type: Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

Year of Implementation: 2026-27

Master of Laws (Criminal Law Group)
LL.M. (Criminal Law Group) - Semester: III

Course Code	ALCPG3ELCR3	Title of the Course	FORENSIC SCIENCE AND CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION
Total Credits of the Course	5	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	This Course introduces to the student to acquire the basic knowledge in forensic sciences to appreciate the criminal law perception with a practical approach to understand the investigative process conducted by the investigative agencies. It also further acquires the students to appreciate the technicalities and the interlink between law and Forensic Science.
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Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To help students to acquire the basic knowledge in forensic sciences in order to appreciate the criminal law perception with a practical approach to understand the investigative process conducted by the investigative agencies.
2.	It also further acquires the students to appreciate the technicalities and the inter link between law and forensic science.
3.	Practice and assess the application of forensic techniques to the analysis of biological and physical evidence.
4.	Differentiate the applied forensic methods used to evaluate various types of evidence.
5.	Evaluate the limitations of forensic techniques and interpretations.



Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	The role of Forensic Science in Criminal Cases 1.1 The basic question in investigation-Qui Bono; 1.2 Crime Scene Investigation; 1.3 Discovery of traces of physical evidence; 1.4 Classification reference to classified record; 1.5 Systematization and classification of physical evidence and comparison with suspected material; 1.6 The principle of heredity, Taxonomy, etc. 1.7 Principles of Forensic Science	20%
2.	The Establishment of Identity 2.1 The establishment of identity of individuals; Footprints; hair, skin, blood grouping, physical peculiarities. 2.2 The establishment of the identity of Physical Objects by Shape and size; 2.3 Identifying marks and impressions made by physical objects; shoe prints; type and tread marks; die and tool marks; upturn of fracture marks. 2.4 The Establishment of the Identity of Physical Objects by Physical and Chemical Analysis: - Paints; colored objects; metal; alloys; chain and the earthen wares; cements; Plaster; bricks; dusts; soil minerals; plastics. 2.5 Fingerprints	20%
3.	Questioned Document and the Identification of Handwriting: 3.1 Paper, its types and identification; 3.2 inks; pencils and writing tools; 3.3 Handwriting habit and flow; Disguised writing; comparison and points of identity 3.4 Samples; various types of forgery and their detection; Additions: erasures alternations; seals; rubberstamps; typewriting; printing; blocks	20%
4	The Identification of Fire-Arms and Cartridges and Related Problems: 4.1 type of fire-arms and their use; time and range of firing; 4.2 Identification of a fire-arm with a cartridge case and bullet; 4.3 Miscellaneous fire-arm problems like origin or direction of fire, injuries to persons 4.4 Evidentiary value of details of injuries;	20%



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	4.5 Traces left by the weapon used; its range and direction; 4.6 Danger to clothing worn by the victim and related problems; 4.7 The flow of blood from injuries. 4.8 The shape and directions of blood drops and their evidentiary value, the discovery of blood and semen stains on various objects; 4.9 Accidental deaths and suicides	
5.	5.1 Fallibility of eyewitnesses, the probative value of such evidence. 5.2 Findings of scientific methods of investigation, their probative value 5.3 Assessment of value from actual cases, Value to such evidence 5.4 Examination of walking, picture of footprints; clothing; copper wire; pieces of wood, etc.	20%

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills

Teaching-Learning Methodology	• Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Group Discussion • Case study
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Evaluation Pattern

Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination	30%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance.	10%
3.	External Examination	60%



Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Text books: 1. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 2. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1990 3. Indian Evidence Act, 1972
2.	Reference books: 1. Forensic Science in criminal Investigation, Dr. Jaishankar and Amin 2. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials: Sharma 3. Criminal Investigation: Paul L. Kirk, Ph.D[Published by inter science publishers, inc, (New York)] 4. Modern Criminal Investigation: Harry Soderman and John J.O. Conell (Published by Funk & Wagnalls Co.Inc., New York) 5. Forensic Science: B.R. Sharma

On-line Resources
1. SWAYAM
2. Manupatra
3. Coursera
4. Hein Online
5. Bloomsbury
6. JStor