SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

&

DETAILED SYLLABUS

for

LL.M. One Year Course

(w.e.f. batch 2025 ONWARDS)

CHHATRAPATI SHAHU JI MAHARAJ UNIVERSITY,
KALYANPUR, KANPUR,
UTTAR PRADESH, 208024

LL.M. (One year) Program Learning Outcomes (PLOs)

PO No	PLO Statement
PLO 1	**Advanced Legal Knowledge:** Develop an in-depth understanding of legal principles, theories, and contemporary issues across various specialized areas of law.
PLO 2	**Research and Analytical Skills**: Acquire the ability to conduct independent legal research using appropriate methodologies, critically analyze legal texts, and produce well-reasoned legal arguments.
PLO 3	**Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving**: Enhance problem-solving skills by applying legal reasoning to complex factual scenarios, offering innovative and practical solutions.
PLO 4	**Communication and Advocacy:** Cultivate effective oral and written communication skills, essential for legal drafting, academic writing, and professional advocacy.
PLO 5	**Interdisciplinary Perspective** Integrate knowledge from allied disciplines to enrich legal analysis and address multifaceted legal issues.
PLO 6	**Ethical and Professional Responsibility:** Demonstrate a strong commitment to legal ethics, professional responsibility, and the rule of law, fostering justice and fairness.
PLO 7	**Global and Comparative Legal Insight:** Understand global legal practices and comparative law approaches to appreciate cross-border legal frameworks and international legal systems.
PLO 8	**Leadership and Collaboration:** Develop leadership qualities and the ability to work collaboratively in academic and professional settings, contributing to legal reforms and policy-making.
PLO 9	**Specialization and Expertise:** Attain specialized expertise in chosen areas of law (e.g., Constitutional Law, Corporate Law, Criminal Law, etc.), enhancing career prospects and academic growth.
PLO 10	**Lifelong Learning and Adaptability:** Foster a mindset of continuous learning and adaptability to keep pace with evolving legal landscapes and emerging areas of law.

FIRST SEMESTER (COMPULSORY PAPERS)

S.NO.	PAPER CODE	PAPER NAME	TOTAL MARKS
1.	LLMON101	RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL WRITINGS	75+25=100
2.	LLMON102	COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW / SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE	75+25=100

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 1)

1.	LLMON103	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW	75+25=100
2.	LLMON104	INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW	75+25=100
3.	LLMON105	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	75+25=100

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 2)

1.	LLMON106	PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION	75+25=100
2.	LLMON107	INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW	75+25=100
3.	LLMON108	CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	75+25=100

CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 3)

1.	LLMON109	CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	75+25=100
2.	LLMON110	CRIMINOLOGY	75+25=100
3.	LLMON111	POLICE LAW AND ADMINISTRATION	75+25=100

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 4)

1.	LLMON112	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES	75+25=100
2.	LLMON113	FEDERAL GOVERNANCE & LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	75+25=100
3.	LLMON114	CENTRE -STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE	75+25=100

SECOND SEMESTER (COMPULSORY PAPER)

S.NO.	PAPER CODE	PAPER NAME	TOTAL MARKS
1.	LLMON201	LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	75+25=100
2.	LLMON214	DISSERTATION AND VIVA-VOCE	200+100=300

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 1)

1.	LLMON202	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	75+25=100
2.	LLMON203	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	75+25=100
3.	LLMON204	INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT	75+25=100

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 2)

1.	LLMON205	BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW	75+25=100
2.	LLMON206	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS	75+25=100
3.	LLMON207	COMPETITION LAWS	75+25=100

CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 3)

1.	LLMON208	VICTIMOLOGY	75+25=100
2.	LLMON209	PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	75+25=100
3.	LLMON210	LAW ON CORPORATE CRIMES	75+25=100

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (SPECIALISATION GROUP 4)

1.	LLMON211	COMAPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	75+25=100
2.	LLMON212	MEDIA LAW	75+25=100
3.	LLMON213	POLICE AND SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	75+25=100

LLM-I SEMESTER (COMPULSORY PAPERS)

RESEARCH METHODS AND LEGAL WRITING

LLMON101

Course Learning Objectives:

- To introduce students to the fundamental principles of legal research and writing.
- To equip students with methodologies for conducting effective legal research.
- To integrate traditional Indian knowledge systems into contemporary legal research.
- To develop critical thinking and analytical skills necessary for academic and professional legal writing.
- To enhance the ability to produce scholarly articles, research papers, and legal drafts.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Legal Research** • Definition, nature, and scope of legal research, including insights from ancient Indian jurisprudence (such as Manusmriti and Arthashastra) regarding legal inquiry and reasoning • Objectives and significance of legal research • Types of legal research: Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal • Identification of research problem, drawing parallels with problem-solving approaches in Indian Knowledge Systems • Research design and hypothesis formulation
UNIT II	**Research Methods and Tools** • Methods of data collection: Primary and Secondary sources • Techniques of legal research: Case study, content analysis, and empirical research • Use of libraries, e-resources, and legal databases • Citation methods and referencing styles: Bluebook, OSCOLA, etc. • Ethical considerations in legal research
UNIT III	**Advanced Legal Research Methods** • Comparative legal research and interdisciplinary approaches • Empirical legal research and data interpretation • Judicial precedents and case law analysis • Use of AI and technology in legal research • Critical review of legal literature
UNIT IV	**Legal Writing and Reporting** • Fundamentals of legal writing: Clarity, precision, and coherence • Structure and format of research papers, dissertations, and case comments

	• Drafting legal documents: Memorials, petitions, and contracts • Plagiarism and its implications in legal writing • Presentation and publication of legal research

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Understand the basics of legal research and formulate research problems.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Apply various research methods and use legal research tools effectively.	Apply (Level 3)
Unit 3	Integrate principles from the Indian Knowledge System into modern legal research.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 4	Develop well-structured legal documents and research reports with academic integrity.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. S.K. Verma & Afzal Wani (Eds.), *Legal Research and Methodology*.
2. N.R. Madhava Menon, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History*.
3. Mark Van Hoecke, *Methodology of Legal Research: Which Kind of Method for What Kind of Discipline?*
4. Manusmriti and Arthashastra (selected readings).

Comparative Public Law / Systems of Governance

LLMON102

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the fundamental concepts and principles of public law across different legal systems.
- To compare and analyze various models of governance, including parliamentary, presidential, and hybrid systems.
- To explore the influence of the Indian Knowledge System on governance and public administration.
- To critically examine constitutional frameworks, judicial review, and separation of powers in a comparative context.
- To develop research and analytical skills to address contemporary issues in public law.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Comparative Public Law** • Definition, nature, and scope of Public Law • Evolution and significance of Comparative Public Law • Historical development of governance models with references to ancient Indian polity (Kautilya's Arthashastra and the concept of *Dharma*) • Sources of public law: Constitutions, statutes, judicial decisions, and customs • Relevance of Indian Knowledge Systems in governance and law-making
UNIT II	**Comparative Constitutional Frameworks** • Classification of Constitutions: Written and unwritten, rigid and flexible • Principles of federalism and unitary systems • Separation of powers: Comparative analysis of Montesquieu's theory and Indian tradition of power balance • Judicial review and constitutional supremacy: USA, UK, and India • Role of constitutional conventions in modern governance
UNIT III	**Systems of Governance** • Parliamentary system: UK and India — structure, powers, and functions • Presidential system: USA — checks and balances, executive authority • Hybrid systems: France and Russia — merits and challenges • Decentralized governance: Panchayati Raj system and ancient Indian self-governance models (*Gram Sabha*) • Comparative study of emergency provisions in different constitutions
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Public Law** • Globalization and its impact on national governance

	• Human rights and public law — a comparative perspective • Role of judiciary in safeguarding constitutionalism: Activism vs. restraint • Public interest litigation (PIL): Evolution and comparative study (India, USA) • Research methodology for public law studies — formulating research questions, analyzing legal texts, and drafting research paper.

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the core concepts of Comparative Public Law and its historical roots.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze constitutional frameworks and identify their key characteristics.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Compare and contrast systems of governance and their practical implications.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop scholarly legal research on contemporary public law issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

- Vicki C. Jackson & Mark Tushnet, *Comparative Constitutional Law*.
- D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*.
- Kautilya's *Arthashastra* (selected readings on governance).
- M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
- Mark Van Hoecke, *Methodology of Comparative Legal Research*.

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW (Group 1)

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
LLMON103

Course Learning Objectives:

- To introduce the fundamental principles, sources, and historical development of International Humanitarian Law (IHL).
- To analyze the legal frameworks governing armed conflicts, including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.
- To critically examine the protection of combatants, non-combatants, and vulnerable groups during armed conflicts.
- To explore the relationship between IHL and human rights law, with a focus on contemporary challenges.
- To develop research skills for analyzing case laws, treaties, and war crime tribunals.

UNIT I	**Introduction to International Humanitarian Law** • Definition, nature, and scope of IHL • Historical evolution of laws of war — Ancient Indian concepts of warfare (*Dharma Yuddha* and *Neeti Shastra*) • Distinction between Jus ad bellum (right to war) and Jus in bello (laws governing conduct during war) • Sources of IHL: Treaties, customs, general principles of law, and judicial decisions • Relevance of Indian Knowledge Systems in regulating armed conflict and ethical warfare
UNIT II	**Legal Framework Governing Armed Conflicts** • Classification of armed conflicts: International and non-international armed conflicts • Geneva Conventions of 1949: o I — Protection of wounded and sick soldiers o II — Protection of shipwrecked armed forces o III — Treatment of prisoners of war (POWs) o IV — Protection of civilian persons • Additional Protocols of 1977: Key provisions and significance • The role of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

UNIT III	**Protection of Individuals and Groups in Armed Conflicts** • Protection of combatants and non-combatants • Rights of prisoners of war (POWs) and civilians • Prohibited methods and means of warfare: Chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons • Gender-based violence in armed conflict — special protections under IHL • Case studies: Nuremberg Trials, ICTY (Yugoslavia), ICTR (Rwanda)
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in International Humanitarian Law** • Relationship between IHL and International Human Rights Law (IHRL) • Accountability for war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity • Role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and ad hoc tribunals • Terrorism and armed conflict: Legal challenges • Research methodology: Analysis of treaties, judicial decisions, and war crime reports

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical and legal foundations of International Humanitarian Law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols in the context of armed conflict.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the protection afforded to individuals during armed conflicts.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research papers on contemporary IHL issues, integrating case law and treaties.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Jean-Marie Henckaerts & Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Humanitarian Law*.
2. Dieter Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*.
3. Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*.
4. Geoffrey Best, *War and Law Since 1945*.
5. Selections from *Mahabharata* and *Arthashastra* on rules of war.

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW
LLMON104

Course Learning Objectives:

- To introduce the fundamental concepts, historical development, and philosophical foundations of human rights.
- To examine the international legal framework for the protection and promotion of human rights.
- To analyze the functioning of global and regional human rights mechanisms.
- To explore the intersection of human rights law with Indian Knowledge Systems, highlighting ancient Indian principles of justice and equality.
- To develop research skills for critical analysis of human rights violations and drafting legal responses.

UNIT I	**Introduction to International Human Rights Law** • Definition, nature, and evolution of human rights • Philosophical and historical foundations: Natural law theory, positivism, and modern perspectives • Contributions of ancient Indian philosophy (*Dharma*, *Nyaya*, and *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*) to human rights concepts • Sources of International Human Rights Law: Treaties, customs, general principles of law, and judicial decisions • Universalism vs. cultural relativism debate in human rights
UNIT II	**International Legal Framework for Human Rights** • United Nations Charter and the promotion of human rights • The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948: Key principles and influence • Core international human rights treaties: o International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966 o International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966 • Optional Protocols and their significance • Role of specialized UN agencies: OHCHR, UNHCR, and UNICEF
UNIT III	**Regional Human Rights Systems** • European system: European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) • Inter-American system: American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) • African system: African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR) and the African Commission and Court

	• Human rights mechanisms in Asia: ASEAN and SAARC initiatives • Comparative analysis of regional approaches to human rights protection
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Human Rights Law** • Human rights and armed conflict: Intersection with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) • Protection of vulnerable groups: Women, children, indigenous peoples, and refugees • Right to development and environmental justice as emerging human rights • Corporate accountability and business and human rights principles (UNGPs) • Research methodology: Identifying human rights violations, analyzing case law, and drafting legal reports

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and philosophical foundations of human rights.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze key international human rights treaties and their enforcement.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Compare regional human rights systems and their effectiveness.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects addressing contemporary human rights issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Rhona K.M. Smith, *International Human Rights Law*.
2. Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston & Ryan Goodman, *International Human Rights in Context*.
3. M.K. Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj* (for Indian perspectives on rights and justice).
4. Jack Donnelly, *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice*.
5. Selections from *Rigveda* and *Arthashastra* on justice and equality.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
LLMON105

Course Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the fundamental principles, sources, and historical development of International Criminal Law (ICL).
- To examine core international crimes—genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression.
- To analyze the legal frameworks and functioning of international criminal tribunals and the International Criminal Court (ICC).
- To explore the intersection of Indian Knowledge Systems with ancient concepts of justice and punishment.
- To develop critical research and analytical skills for addressing contemporary international criminal law issues.

UNIT I	**Introduction to International Criminal Law** • Definition, nature, and evolution of International Criminal Law • Historical roots: Nuremberg and Tokyo Trials • Ancient Indian concepts of justice and punishment (*Danda Neeti* from Arthashastra) • Sources of ICL: Treaties, customs, general principles of law, judicial decisions • Distinction between International Criminal Law and International Humanitarian Law
UNIT II	**Core International Crimes** • Genocide: Definition under the Genocide Convention (1948); case studies (Rwanda, Srebrenica) • Crimes Against Humanity: Elements under the Rome Statute; examples from Yugoslavia and Sudan • War Crimes: Violations under the Geneva Conventions; chemical and biological warfare • Crime of Aggression: Definition, history, and contemporary challenges post-2010 Kampala Amendments • Comparative analysis of core crimes with Indian perspectives on crime and punishment from ancient texts
UNIT III	**International Criminal Tribunals and Courts** • Nuremberg and Tokyo Tribunals: Establishment, principles, and legacy • Ad hoc tribunals: o International Criminal Tribunal for Yugoslavia (ICTY) o International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR)

	• Special courts and hybrid tribunals: ○ Special Court for Sierra Leone ○ Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC) • International Criminal Court (ICC): Jurisdiction, structure, and landmark cases (Lubanga, Al-Bashir)
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in International Criminal Law** • Terrorism and ICL: Challenges in prosecuting acts of terror internationally • Sexual violence in armed conflicts: Legal frameworks and case studies • Corporate liability for international crimes • Universal jurisdiction: Theory, application, and controversies • Research methodology: Analyzing international judgments, drafting legal reports, and case commentaries

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical foundations and sources of International Criminal Law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze core international crimes and their legal definitions.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the role of international tribunals and courts in enforcing ICL.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary international criminal law issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Antonio Cassese, *International Criminal Law*.
2. Robert Cryer et al., *An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure*.
3. William A. Schabas, *An Introduction to the International Criminal Court*.
4. M. Cherif Bassiouni, *Introduction to International Criminal Law*.
5. Selections from *Arthashastra* on punishment and justice.

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAW
(Group 2)

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION
LLMON106

Course Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To introduce the fundamental concepts, principles, and objectives of taxation.
- To examine various types of taxes and their constitutional foundations.
- To analyze international tax law principles, double taxation avoidance, and cross-border tax issues.
- To explore taxation concepts rooted in Indian Knowledge Systems, such as ancient Indian fiscal policies.
- To develop critical research skills for analyzing contemporary tax laws and drafting legal opinions.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Taxation and its Theoretical Foundations** • Meaning, nature, and purpose of taxation • Constitutional framework of taxation in India: Articles 265, 246, and the Seventh Schedule • Canons of taxation (Adam Smith) and their relevance • Ancient Indian fiscal policies in *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* — concepts of revenue, justice, and state expenditure • Distinction between direct and indirect taxes
UNIT II	**Types of Taxes and Taxation Principles** • Direct Taxes: Income Tax, Corporate Tax, Wealth Tax • Indirect Taxes: Goods and Services Tax (GST), Customs Duty, Excise Duty • Principles of tax equity, efficiency, and neutrality • Taxation of income in India: Residential status, scope of total income, and exempted income • Impact of taxation on the economy: Inflation, savings, and investment
UNIT III	**International Taxation and Double Taxation Avoidance** • Introduction to International Tax Law: Key concepts and principles • Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements (DTAAs): Model Tax Conventions (OECD and UN) • Transfer pricing: Arm's length principle and Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) • Tax evasion vs. tax avoidance: Legal and ethical concerns

	• Comparative study of international taxation systems with Indian tax regulations
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Taxation Law** • Digital economy and taxation: Challenges in taxing e-commerce and digital transactions • Corporate tax reforms and minimum global tax rate (OECD's Two-Pillar Solution) • Environmental taxes (green taxes) and their legal implications • Research methodology: Case law analysis, tax treaty interpretation, and drafting legal research reports • Recent judicial trends: Key rulings by the Supreme Court and High Courts in tax matters

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the fundamental principles and constitutional framework of taxation.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze various types of taxes and their economic implications.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate international tax principles and their relevance to Indian tax law.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research papers on contemporary tax law issues using legal research methodologies.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Richard A. Musgrave & Peggy B. Musgrave, *Public Finance in Theory and Practice*.
2. Kanga & Palkhivala, *The Law and Practice of Income Tax*.
3. Girish Ahuja & Ravi Gupta, *Systematic Approach to Direct Tax Law and Practice*.
4. OECD, *Model Tax Convention on Income and on Capital*.
5. Selections from *Arthashastra* on fiscal policies and state revenue.

International Trade Law
LLMON107
Course Learning Objectives:
By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To introduce the fundamental principles and evolution of international trade law.
- To examine the legal frameworks governing international trade, with a focus on the World Trade Organization (WTO) and regional trade agreements.
- To analyze dispute resolution mechanisms and key case laws in international trade law.
- To explore ancient Indian trade practices and their relevance to modern global trade regulations.
- To develop research and analytical skills for critically evaluating contemporary issues in international trade law.

UNIT I	**Introduction to International Trade Law** • Definition, nature, and scope of international trade law • Historical development: From GATT (1947) to WTO (1995) • Principles of international trade law: Most Favored Nation (MFN), National Treatment, and Reciprocity • Ancient Indian trade practices (*Silk Route*, *Maritime trade under the Cholas*, *Arthashastra's* approach to tariffs and trade) • Sources of international trade law: Treaties, customs, and general principles of law
UNIT II	**World Trade Organization (WTO) and Legal Framework** • Structure and functions of the WTO • Key WTO Agreements: o General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) o General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) o Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) • Agreement on Agriculture (AoA) and its implications for developing countries • Special and Differential Treatment (SDT) for developing nations • India's role and participation in the WTO
UNIT III	**Dispute Settlement Mechanism and Regional Trade Agreements** • WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU): Principles and process • Case studies of landmark WTO disputes: o India — Solar Cells case o US — Shrimp case • Regional Trade Agreements (RTAs): NAFTA, ASEAN, and the EU

	• Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) — India's approach • Comparative study of dispute resolution mechanisms under RTAs and WTO
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in International Trade Law** • Trade and environment: WTO rules on environmental protection and sustainable development • E-commerce and digital trade: Emerging challenges and global responses • Protectionism vs. globalization: Recent trends in global trade (Brexit, US-China trade war) • Research methodology: Case law analysis, WTO panel reports, and drafting legal briefs • India's stance on global trade reforms and its evolving trade policy

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical evolution and principles of international trade law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze WTO agreements and their impact on global trade practices.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate dispute settlement mechanisms under WTO and RTAs.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects addressing contemporary trade law issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Peter Van den Bossche & Werner Zdouc, *The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization*.
2. Raj Bhala, *International Trade Law: Theory and Practice*.
3. Michael J. Trebilcock, Robert Howse & Antonia Eliason, *The Regulation of International Trade*.
4. Arun Goyal & Noor Mohammad, *WTO in the New Millennium*.
5. Selections from *Arthashastra* on taxation, tariffs, and trade practices.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
LLMON108

Course Learning Objectives:

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the fundamental principles and concepts of corporate governance.
- To examine the legal framework and regulatory mechanisms governing corporate governance in India and internationally.
- To analyze the roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders, including boards of directors, shareholders, and regulators.
- To explore ancient Indian ethical concepts in corporate practices and their relevance to modern governance.
- To develop critical research and analytical skills for addressing contemporary corporate governance issues.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Corporate Governance** • Meaning, nature, and significance of corporate governance • Evolution and historical development of corporate governance • Theories of corporate governance: Agency theory, stakeholder theory, and stewardship theory • Ancient Indian concepts of ethics and accountability (*Dharma* and *Arthashastra* principles on governance and corporate responsibility) • Objectives and benefits of corporate governance: Transparency, accountability, and sustainability
UNIT II	**Legal and Regulatory Framework of Corporate Governance** • Corporate governance under the Companies Act, 2013: o Composition and functions of the board of directors o Independent directors and their role o Audit committees, nomination, and remuneration committees • SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 • Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 • Insider trading laws and their impact on corporate governance • International frameworks: OECD Principles of Corporate Governance, UK Corporate Governance Code

UNIT III	**Stakeholders and Corporate Governance Mechanisms** • Rights and duties of shareholders: Shareholder activism and protection of minority shareholders • Role and responsibilities of the board of directors and executive management • Whistleblower protection and internal control mechanisms • Corporate fraud and its impact on governance (Satyam scandal, Enron case study) • Comparative analysis of corporate governance models: Anglo-American, German, and Japanese models
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Corporate Governance** • Corporate governance and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors • Business ethics and corporate accountability • Corporate governance in public sector undertakings (PSUs) • Gender diversity on boards and its legal implications • Research methodology: Analyzing case laws, corporate disclosures, and drafting research papers on governance issues

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the principles and evolution of corporate governance.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the legal and regulatory frameworks governing corporate practices.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the roles of stakeholders and corporate governance mechanisms.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary issues in corporate governance.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. A. C. Fernando, *Corporate Governance: Principles, Policies, and Practices*.
2. Bob Tricker, *Corporate Governance: Principles, Policies, and Practices*.
3. Christine A. Mallin, *Corporate Governance*.
4. The Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI Regulations.
5. Selections from *Arthashastra* on leadership, accountability, and business ethics.

CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW

(GROUP-3)

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

LLMON 109

COURSE LEARNING OBJECTIVE

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide an in-depth understanding of the concepts, theories, and evolution of criminal justice and human rights.
- To analyze the functioning of criminal justice institutions and their roles in protecting human rights.
- To evaluate the intersection between criminal law and human rights in national and international contexts.
- To explore ancient Indian justice systems and their emphasis on fairness and equity.
- To develop critical research and analytical skills for addressing contemporary challenges in criminal justice and human rights.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Criminal Justice and Human Rights** • Concept and objectives of criminal justice • Theories of punishment: Retributive, deterrent, reformative, and restorative justice • Historical development of human rights and criminal justice systems • Ancient Indian perspectives on justice (*Dharma* and principles in *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra*) • Fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution: Articles 20, 21, and 22
UNIT II	**Criminal Justice Institutions and Human Rights** • Role and functions of law enforcement agencies: Police, prosecution, and judiciary • Protection of human rights during investigation and trial • Rights of the accused: Right to fair trial, legal aid, and presumption of innocence • Prisoners' rights and custodial violence: Judicial responses in India • Role of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) and State Human Rights Commissions

UNIT III	**International Perspectives on Criminal Justice and Human Rights** • International human rights instruments: UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR • UN mechanisms for human rights protection: UNHRC and Special Rapporteurs • International Criminal Court (ICC): Jurisdiction and landmark cases • Comparative study of criminal justice systems: USA, UK, and India • Case studies: Abu Ghraib prison case, Nuremberg Trials, and Indian custodial death cases
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Criminal Justice and Human Rights** • Human rights violations and counter-terrorism laws: UAPA and AFSPA • Juvenile justice system in India: JJ Act, 2015 • Gender-based violence and criminal justice responses • Emerging challenges: Cybercrimes and their impact on human rights • Research methodology: Case law analysis, human rights violation reports, and drafting research papers on criminal justice issues

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the principles of criminal justice and their link to human rights.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the role of criminal justice institutions in safeguarding human rights.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate international mechanisms for the protection of human rights.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary issues in criminal justice and human rights.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. S. Muralidhar, *Law, Poverty and Legal Aid: Access to Criminal Justice*.
2. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, *Human Rights and Inhuman Wrongs*.
3. D.J. Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law*.
4. Manfred Nowak, *Introduction to the International Human Rights Regime*.
5. Select readings from *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra* on justice and equity.

CRIMINOLOGY

LLMON 110

Course Learning Objective

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide an in-depth understanding of criminological theories and their evolution.
- To analyze the causes of crime and the sociological, psychological, and economic factors influencing criminal behavior.
- To examine the functioning of the criminal justice system and its approach to crime prevention and rehabilitation.
- To explore ancient Indian perspectives on crime and punishment and their relevance to modern criminology.
- To develop critical research and analytical skills for addressing contemporary criminological issues.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Criminology** • Definition, nature, and scope of criminology • Historical evolution of criminological thought • Interdisciplinary approach to criminology: Sociology, psychology, and law • Ancient Indian concepts of crime and punishment (*Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* perspectives on deviance and justice) • Relationship between criminology and criminal justice
UNIT II	**Theories of Crime and Criminal Behavior** • Classical theories: Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham • Positivist theories: Lombroso, Ferri, and Garofalo • Sociological theories: Anomie theory, Differential Association theory, and Labeling theory • Psychological and economic theories of crime • Contemporary criminological perspectives: Feminist criminology, Marxist criminology, and Green criminology
UNIT III	**Crime Typology and Criminal Justice Response** • Classification of crimes: Violent crimes, property crimes, white-collar crimes, and organized crimes • Cybercrimes: Types, causes, and legal framework in India (IT Act, 2000) • Juvenile delinquency: Causes, prevention, and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 • Victimology: Rights of victims and victim compensation schemes

	• Comparative criminal justice models: USA, UK, and India
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Criminology** • Crime prevention strategies: Situational crime prevention and community-based approaches • Punishment and rehabilitation: Role of prisons, probation, and parole • Human rights and criminal justice: Protection against torture and custodial violence • Emerging crimes: Environmental crimes, trafficking, and terrorism • Research methodology: Data collection, crime statistics analysis, and drafting research papers on criminological issues

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and interdisciplinary nature of criminology.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze criminological theories and their application to criminal behavior.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate criminal justice responses to different types of crime.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary criminological issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Sutherland and Cressey, *Principles of Criminology*.
2. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology*.
3. Edwin H. Sutherland, *White Collar Crime*.
4. Ahmed Siddique, *Criminology: Problems and Perspectives*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* on crime and punishment.

POLICE LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

LLMON 111

COURSE LEARNING OBJECTIVE

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing police law and administration in India.
- To analyze the roles, powers, and accountability of police institutions.
- To examine the intersection between policing practices and human rights protections.
- To explore ancient Indian policing methods and their relevance to modern law enforcement.
- To develop critical research skills for addressing contemporary issues in police law and administration.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Police Law and Administration** • Definition, nature, and scope of police law • Historical evolution of policing in India: From ancient systems (*Rajtantra* in *Arthashastra*) to modern police forces • Objectives and functions of police: Maintenance of law and order, prevention and detection of crime • Police organization in India: Central and State police forces • Constitutional provisions related to police administration: Article 246 and Schedule VII
UNIT II	**Legal Framework Governing Police Functions** • The Police Act, 1861: Structure, powers, and limitations • Model Police Act, 2006: Key reforms and modern policing principles • Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), 1973: Powers of investigation, arrest, and search • Special laws: Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), and their impact on police powers • Judicial oversight and guidelines on police accountability: D.K. Basu case
UNIT III	**Police Accountability and Human Rights** • Police misconduct: Custodial violence, extra-judicial killings, and abuse of power • Mechanisms for police accountability: Internal disciplinary mechanisms, NHRC, and State Human Rights Commissions • Role of judiciary in ensuring police accountability • Community policing and public participation in crime prevention

	• Comparative study of police accountability mechanisms in the USA, UK, and India
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Police Law** • Police reforms in India: Supreme Court directives in *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006) • Challenges in policing: Terrorism, cybercrimes, and communal violence • Gender and policing: Representation of women in police forces and gender-sensitive policing • Technology in law enforcement: Surveillance systems, AI, and predictive policing • Research methodology: Crime data analysis, human rights violation reports, and drafting policy papers on police reforms

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical evolution and role of police law and administration.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the legal frameworks governing police powers and duties.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate mechanisms ensuring police accountability and human rights protection.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary policing issues and reforms.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. K.K. Sharma, *Police and Criminal Justice Administration*.
2. N.V. Paranjape, *Police Law and Administration*.
3. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, *Law and the Police*.
4. D.K. Basu, *Rights of the Accused and the Victims*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on law enforcement and crime prevention.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (Group-4)

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES
LLMON112

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs): Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional framework governing Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in India.
- To analyze the dynamic relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSP, focusing on constitutional interpretations by the judiciary.
- To evaluate the philosophical foundations of rights and duties from both Indian traditions and global perspectives.
- To explore ancient Indian legal concepts like *Dharma* and justice as precursors to modern rights and state obligations.
- To develop critical research skills for examining contemporary constitutional issues and human rights concerns.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles** • Historical evolution of Fundamental Rights and DPSP in India • Philosophical foundations: Natural rights theory, social contract theory, and Gandhian principles • Ancient Indian concepts of rights and duties (*Dharma* and justice in *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra*) • Preamble as the guiding light for Fundamental Rights and DPSP • Classification of Fundamental Rights: Articles 12-35
UNIT II	**Fundamental Rights — Scope and Limitations** • Right to Equality (Articles 14-18): Judicial interpretations and key cases (*Indra Sawhney v. Union of India*) • Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22): Reasonable restrictions and landmark cases (*Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India*) • Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24): Prohibition of forced labor and child labor laws • Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28): Secularism and religious freedom (*S.R. Bommai v. Union of India*) • Constitutional remedies (Article 32): Writs and judicial review (*Kesavananda*

	Bharati v. State of Kerala)
UNIT III	**Directive Principles of State Policy — Nature and Implementation** • Classification of DPSP: Socialist, Gandhian, and Liberal-Intellectual principles (Articles 36-51) • Significance and enforceability of DPSP: Judicial interpretations (*Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India*) • Conflict and harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSP: Evolution of the "Doctrine of Harmonious Construction" • Implementation of DPSP through legislative and executive actions • Comparative study: DPSP-like provisions in Ireland and other countries
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Fundamental Rights and DPSP** • Expanding horizons of Fundamental Rights: Right to Privacy (*Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India*) • Environmental protection as part of Article 21: Sustainable development and DPSP (Article 48A) • Socio-economic rights and inclusive growth: Reservations, affirmative action, and Article 46 • Intersection of Fundamental Rights and DPSP with international human rights instruments (UDHR and ICCPR) • Research methodology: Case law analysis, constitutional amendments, and drafting constitutional research papers

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical and philosophical foundations of Fundamental Rights and DPSP.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze judicial interpretations of Fundamental Rights and their limitations.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the relationship and balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSP.	Evaluate (Level 5)

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 4	Develop research projects on contemporary constitutional and human rights issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
2. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*.
3. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*.
4. D.D. Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*.
5. Select readings from *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra* on justice, rights, and state responsibilities.

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT & FEDERAL GOVERNANCE
LLMON113

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the constitutional framework governing local self-government and federalism in India.
- To examine the evolution, structure, and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).
- To analyze the concept of federalism and the distribution of legislative, executive, and financial powers between the Union and States.
- To explore ancient Indian concepts of decentralized governance and their influence on modern local governance systems.
- To develop research skills to critically examine contemporary issues in local self-government and federal governance.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Local Self Government and Federal Governance** • Concept, nature, and significance of local self-government • Evolution of local governance in India: From ancient village councils (*Sabhas* and *Samitis*) to modern Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) • Federalism: Concept, features, and significance • Constitutional provisions related to federalism: Article 1, 245-263, and Schedule VII • Comparative study of federalism: USA, Canada, and Australia
UNIT II	**Constitutional Framework of Local Self Government** • 73rd Amendment Act, 1992: Structure, powers, and functions of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) • 74th Amendment Act, 1992: Structure, powers, and functions of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) • Gram Sabha: Composition, powers, and significance • Municipal governance: Types of municipalities, powers of Municipal Corporations, and Mayor-in-Council system • Role of State Election Commissions and Finance Commissions (Articles 243K and 243I)
UNIT III	**Federal Structure and Distribution of Powers** • Distribution of legislative powers: Union, State, and Concurrent lists (Schedule VII) • Administrative relations between the Union and States (Articles 256-263) • Financial relations: Distribution of revenues, role of the Finance Commission (Article 280)

	• Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254) and its judicial interpretations (*State of Karnataka v. Union of India*) • Cooperative federalism and competitive federalism in India: NITI Aayog's role
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Local Self Government and Federal Governance** • Challenges to local self-governance: Bureaucratic control, financial constraints, and political interference • Gender and local governance: Women's representation in PRIs (Article 243D) • Federal disputes and inter-state conflicts: Water disputes, border issues, and role of Inter-State Council (Article 263) • Impact of globalization and liberalization on federal governance • Research methodology: Case law analysis, empirical studies on local governance, and drafting policy papers on federal reforms

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical and constitutional evolution of local self-government and federalism.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the structure and functioning of PRIs and ULBs under the Indian Constitution.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the distribution of powers between the Union and States and its implications.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions for contemporary challenges in local governance and federalism.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
2. Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*.
3. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*.
4. Nirmal Mukarji and Balveer Arora (Eds.), *Federalism in India: Origins and Development*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* on ancient local governance and statecraft.

CENTRE-STATE RELATIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNANCE
LLMON114

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a thorough understanding of the constitutional framework governing Centre-State relations in India.
- To examine the distribution of legislative, administrative, and financial powers between the Union and States.
- To analyze the role of constitutional mechanisms in maintaining a balance between the Union and State governments.
- To explore ancient Indian concepts of governance (*Rajdharma* and *Samanta* systems) and their influence on modern constitutional governance.
- To develop research skills for critically examining contemporary issues in Centre-State relations.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance** • Concept and significance of federalism in India • Historical evolution of Centre-State relations: From the Government of India Acts to the Indian Constitution • Comparative analysis of federal systems: USA, Canada, and Australia • Ancient Indian concepts of governance: *Rajdharma* (King's duty) and *Samanta* (provincial administration) as precursors to modern federalism • Basic structure doctrine and its impact on Centre-State relations (*Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*)
UNIT II	**Legislative and Administrative Relations** • Distribution of legislative powers: Union, State, and Concurrent lists (Articles 245-255, Schedule VII) • Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254): Judicial interpretations (*State of Karnataka v. Union of India*) • Administrative relations between the Union and States (Articles 256-263) • Inter-governmental delegations of powers (Article 258) • Role of the Inter-State Council (Article 263) and Zonal Councils
UNIT III	**Financial Relations and Emergency Provisions** • Distribution of financial resources: Article 268-281 • Role of the Finance Commission (Article 280) and recommendations for fiscal federalism • Goods and Services Tax (GST) and its impact on Centre-State financial relations

	• Emergency provisions: National, State, and Financial Emergencies (Articles 352-360) • Judicial review of emergency powers (*S.R. Bommai v. Union of India*)
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Centre-State Relations** • Cooperative and competitive federalism: Role of NITI Aayog and GST Council • Interstate disputes: Water disputes (Article 262), border issues, and their resolution mechanisms • Governor's role and controversies: Appointment, powers, and discretionary authority (Article 356) • Impact of coalition governments on Centre-State dynamics • Research methodology: Case law analysis, fiscal data interpretation, and drafting research papers on constitutional reforms

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the historical evolution and constitutional basis of Centre-State relations.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze legislative and administrative relations between the Union and States.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate financial relations and emergency provisions under the Indian Constitution.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based insights on contemporary Centre-State conflicts and cooperative federalism.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
2. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*.
3. D.D. Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*.
4. Sudhir Krishnaswamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on governance and distribution of power in ancient India.

SECOND SEMESTER

(COMPULSORY PAPER)

LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD
LLMON201

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the concept of globalization and its impact on legal systems and justice.
- To analyze the changing role of the state and international institutions in ensuring justice in a globalized world.
- To explore the relationship between global governance, human rights, and economic justice.
- To study ancient Indian concepts of justice (*Dharma*) and their relevance in the modern global legal order.
- To develop research skills for critically examining the intersections of law, justice, and globalization.

Unit I	**Introduction to Globalization and Law** • Concept and dimensions of globalization: Economic, political, cultural, and technological aspects • Impact of globalization on sovereignty and legal systems • Ancient Indian concepts of justice: *Dharma* and *Nyaya* as guiding principles of fair governance • Globalization and its influence on constitutionalism and rule of law • Comparative study of how different legal systems (Common Law, Civil Law) respond to globalization
Unit II	**Global Governance and International Institutions** • Role of international organizations: United Nations (UN), World Trade Organization (WTO), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and World Bank • Global governance and the evolving role of states and non-state actors • International human rights law: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), ICCPR, and ICESCR • Regional organizations and global justice: European Union (EU), African Union (AU), and ASEAN • Challenges in global governance: Accountability, transparency, and legitimacy issues
Unit III	**Law, Justice, and Economic Globalization**

	• Global trade regimes and their legal implications: WTO agreements and dispute resolution mechanisms • Corporate governance and transnational corporations (TNCs): Legal obligations and corporate social responsibility (CSR) • Global justice and economic inequality: North-South divide, climate justice, and trade justice • International Labour Organization (ILO) and global labor standards Judicial responses to economic globalization: Case studies from India and abroad
Unit IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Law and Justice in a Globalizing World** • Cross-border human rights violations: Refugees, migration crises, and international humanitarian law • Global environmental law and climate justice: The Paris Agreement and its legal framework • Impact of technology on global justice: Cyber law, data protection, and AI regulations • Comparative approaches to global justice: Indigenous legal traditions and global governance • Research methodology: Case law analysis, policy research, and drafting papers on global legal reforms

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the concept of globalization and its influence on law and justice.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the role of international organizations in global governance.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the legal implications of economic globalization on justice.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions to contemporary global justice challenges.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. B.S. Chimni, *International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches*.
2. Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice*.
3. Thomas Pogge, *World Poverty and Human Rights*.
4. Sornarajah, *The International Law on Foreign Investment*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* on ancient concepts of justice and governance.

INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW
(Group 1)

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
LLMON202
Course Learning Objectives (CLOs):
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of environmental law, its evolution, and contemporary significance.
- To analyze international and national legal frameworks for environmental protection.
- To examine the role of the judiciary in advancing environmental justice and sustainable development.
- To explore ancient Indian environmental ethics and their relevance to modern legal principles.
- To develop research skills for assessing environmental policies and legal mechanisms.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Environmental Law** • Concept, definition, and scope of environmental law • Historical evolution of environmental protection: Global and Indian perspectives • Ancient Indian environmental ethics: *Prithvi Sukta* in Atharvaveda, *Arthashastra* on forest and wildlife conservation • Environmental justice: Concept and importance in sustainable development • Environment and constitutional provisions: Articles 21, 48A, and 51A(g)
UNIT II	**International Environmental Law and Conventions** • Evolution of international environmental law: Stockholm Conference (1972), Rio Declaration (1992), and Paris Agreement (2015) • Principles of international environmental law: Precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, and sustainable development • United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and its role in global environmental governance • Transboundary environmental issues: Climate change, biodiversity loss, and marine pollution • Case studies: *Trail Smelter Case (1941)*, *Narmada Bachao Andolan*
UNIT III	**National Framework for Environmental Protection** • Environment Protection Act, 1986: Powers, penalties, and key provisions • Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Water (Prevention

	and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 • Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 • Judicial activism and environmental jurisprudence: Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and landmark cases (*MC Mehta v. Union of India*, *Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India*) • Role of National Green Tribunal (NGT) in environmental dispute resolution
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Environmental Law** • Climate change law: National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and State Action Plans • Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): Legal requirements and recent amendments • Corporate responsibility and environmental compliance: CSR obligations under the Companies Act, 2013 • Technology and environment: AI in pollution control, data monitoring, and blockchain for sustainable supply chains • Research methodology: Case law analysis, environmental data interpretation, and policy drafting for green legislation

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and constitutional basis of environmental law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze international environmental conventions and principles.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate national environmental laws and judicial interventions.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions for contemporary environmental issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. S.C. Shastri, *Environmental Law*.
2. P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India*.
3. Philippe Sands, *Principles of International Environmental Law*.
4. Armin Rosencranz, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Prithvi Sukta* on ancient Indian environmental ethics.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
LLMON203

Course Learning Objectives (CLOs):
Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, sources, and subjects of public international law.
- To analyze the relationship between international law and municipal law.
- To examine the role of international organizations and courts in maintaining global peace and justice.
- To explore ancient Indian perspectives on international relations and conflict resolution.
- To develop research skills for critically assessing international treaties, state practices, and judicial decisions.

Unit I	**Introduction to Public International Law** • Definition, nature, and scope of public international law • Historical evolution of international law: From classical to modern international law • Sources of international law (Article 38 of the ICJ Statute): Treaties, customs, general principles, judicial decisions, and writings of jurists • Ancient Indian concepts of diplomacy and conflict resolution: *Mandala Theory* from *Arthashastra* and *Dharma Yuddha* from *Mahabharata* • Codification and progressive development of international law
Unit II	**Relationship Between International and Municipal Law** • Theories of relationship: Monism, Dualism, and Harmonization • State practice in implementing international law: UK, USA, and India • Constitutional provisions regarding international law in India (Article 51, Article 253) • Judicial approach to international law in India (*Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan*, *Gramophone Co. of India v. B.B. Pandey*) • Case studies on conflicts between international obligations and domestic laws
Unit III	**Subjects of International Law and State Responsibility** • Legal personality under international law: States, international organizations, individuals, and corporations • Recognition of states and governments: Theories of recognition (Constitutive and Declaratory) • State sovereignty and jurisdiction: Territorial, personal, and universal jurisdiction • State responsibility for wrongful acts: Principles of reparation and restitution

	(Draft Articles on State Responsibility) • Case law: *Reparations for Injuries Case (1949)*, *Nicaragua v. United States (1986)*
Unit IV	**Peaceful Settlement of Disputes and Contemporary Issues** • Peaceful means of dispute resolution: Negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and judicial settlement (Article 33 of the UN Charter) • Role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ): Composition, jurisdiction, and case studies (*Barcelona Traction Case*, *Corfu Channel Case*) • International criminal tribunals: ICTY, ICTR, and International Criminal Court (ICC) • Contemporary issues: Cyber warfare, international terrorism, and climate change litigation • Research methodology: Treaty analysis, case law research, and drafting policy briefs on global legal issues

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the principles, sources, and evolution of public international law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the relationship between international law and domestic legal systems.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the legal personality of international entities and state responsibility.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based insights on contemporary global legal issues and dispute resolution.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*.
2. Ian Brownlie, *Principles of Public International Law*.
3. H.O. Agarwal, *International Law and Human Rights*.
4. B.S. Chimni, *International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on diplomacy and *Mahabharata* on just warfare principles.

INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT
LLMON204

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs): Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a thorough understanding of the mechanisms and principles of international dispute settlement.
- To analyze the role of diplomatic and judicial methods in resolving international conflicts.
- To examine the functioning of key international courts and tribunals.
- To explore ancient Indian approaches to dispute resolution and their modern relevance.
- To develop research skills for assessing international judgments, arbitral awards, and negotiation strategies.

UNIT I	**Introduction to International Dispute Settlement** • Concept and nature of international disputes: Legal and political disputes • Historical evolution of dispute resolution mechanisms under international law • Peaceful settlement of disputes: Article 33 of the UN Charter — negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement • Ancient Indian methods of conflict resolution: *Madhyastha* (mediation) and *Upaya* (diplomatic strategies) as outlined in *Arthashastra* • The principle of sovereign equality and non-intervention in dispute resolution
UNIT II	**Adjudicative and Arbitral Methods** • International Court of Justice (ICJ): Composition, jurisdiction (contentious and advisory), and enforcement of judgments (*Corfu Channel Case*, *Nicaragua v. USA*) • Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA): Structure, procedure, and notable cases (*South China Sea Arbitration*) • International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS): Jurisdiction and case law (*MV Saiga Case*) • Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS): Arbitration under ICSID and UNCITRAL rules • Case analysis of landmark international arbitration awards (*Chorzów Factory Case*, *Phillips Petroleum v. Iran*)
UNIT III	**Adjudicative and Arbitral Methods** • International Court of Justice (ICJ): Composition, jurisdiction (contentious and advisory), and enforcement of judgments (*Corfu Channel Case*, *Nicaragua v. USA*)

	• Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA): Structure, procedure, and notable cases (*South China Sea Arbitration*) • International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS): Jurisdiction and case law (*MV Saiga Case*) • Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS): Arbitration under ICSID and UNCITRAL rules • Case analysis of landmark international arbitration awards (*Chorzów Factory Case*, *Phillips Petroleum v. Iran*)
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in International Dispute Settlement** • Cross-border human rights violations and their resolution through international mechanisms • Disputes over maritime boundaries and the role of UNCLOS • Climate change litigation: Legal strategies for resolving international environmental disputes (*Urgenda Foundation Case*) • Emerging challenges: Cyber warfare, trade wars, and disputes in outer space law • Research methodology: Case law analysis, treaty interpretation, and drafting legal opinions on international disputes

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the principles and methods of international dispute settlement.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze diplomatic methods for resolving international conflicts.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the role of judicial and arbitral bodies in dispute resolution.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions to contemporary international disputes.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. J.G. Merrills, *International Dispute Settlement*.
2. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*.
3. R.P. Anand, *New States and International Law*.
4. B.S. Chimni, *International Law and Developing Countries*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on mediation and diplomacy.

CORPORATE AND COMMERCIAL LAW
(Group 2)

BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW
LLMON205

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing banking and insurance sectors in India.
- To analyze the regulatory mechanisms and the role of key institutions like the RBI, IRDAI, and SEBI.
- To examine the principles of banking law, including customer-bank relationships and negotiable instruments.
- To explore ancient Indian financial practices and their relevance to modern banking and insurance systems.
- To develop research skills for assessing case laws, policy decisions, and regulatory practices in banking and insurance.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Banking Law** • Historical evolution of banking law in India • Banking Regulation Act, 1949: Key provisions and amendments • Reserve Bank of India (RBI): Structure, powers, and functions • Relationship between banker and customer: Rights, duties, and obligations • Ancient Indian financial practices: *Rin* (loans), *Kosha* (treasury), and financial principles in *Arthashastra*
UNIT II	**Negotiable Instruments and Emerging Trends in Banking** • Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques — definitions and characteristics • Endorsements, crossing of cheques, and dishonor of negotiable instruments • E-banking and digital payments: UPI, NEFT, RTGS, and the legal framework under the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007 • Cybersecurity concerns and data protection in digital banking • Case studies: *ICICI Bank v. Official Liquidator of APS Star Industries* and *Kumari Madhuri Patil v. Addl. Commissioner*

UNIT III	**Insurance Law and Regulatory Framework** • Historical evolution of insurance law in India • Insurance Act, 1938 and IRDAI Act, 1999: Key provisions and amendments • Types of insurance: Life, health, marine, fire, and motor insurance — legal principles and practices • Principle of indemnity, insurable interest, utmost good faith, contribution, and subrogation • Case laws: *LIC of India v. Dharam Vir Anand* and *New India Assurance Co. Ltd. v. Kusum Dhirajlal Thakkar*
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Banking and Insurance Law** • Corporate governance in banks and insurance companies • Role of SEBI in regulating bancassurance and investment-linked insurance products • Resolution of banking and insurance disputes: Banking Ombudsman Scheme and Insurance Ombudsman Scheme • Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) and its impact on banking and insurance sectors • Research methodology: Case law analysis, regulatory impact assessment, and drafting policy recommendation

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the legal framework of banking law and the role of the RBI.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze negotiable instruments and digital banking regulations.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate insurance laws, key legal principles, and IRDAI's role.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based insights into contemporary banking and insurance issues.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. M.L. Tannan, *Banking Law and Practice in India.*
2. Dr. Avtar Singh, *Law of Insurance.*
3. K.C. Shekhar & Lekshmy Shekhar, *Banking Theory and Practice.*
4. Julian Burling, *Principles of Insurance Law.*
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on ancient financial regulations and treasury management.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

LLMON206

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental concepts and legal framework of intellectual property laws.
- To analyze various forms of intellectual property — patents, trademarks, copyrights, and trade secrets — and their legal protection.
- To examine the role of international conventions and treaties in shaping IP law.
- To explore ancient Indian contributions to knowledge systems and their relevance to contemporary IP law.
- To develop research skills for assessing case laws, IP policies, and drafting legal instruments related to intellectual property.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Intellectual Property Law** • Concept and nature of intellectual property rights (IPR) • Theories of IPR: Natural rights theory, reward theory, and incentive theory • Classification of intellectual property: Patents, trademarks, copyrights, geographical indications, trade secrets, and designs • Ancient Indian knowledge systems: Traditional knowledge, folklore, and indigenous innovations (*Ayurveda* and *Yoga*) • Interface between IP law and the protection of traditional knowledge under Indian and international frameworks (Biodiversity Act, 2002)
UNIT II	**Patents and Copyright Law** • Patent Law in India: The Patents Act, 1970 (as amended in 2005) — patentable and non-patentable inventions • Rights of patentees, term of patents, and compulsory licensing • Case studies: *Novartis AG v. Union of India* (2013) and *Monsanto Technology v. Nuziveedu Seeds Ltd.* (2019) • Copyright Law: The Copyright Act, 1957 — works protected, economic and moral rights, and fair use doctrine • Case studies: *R.G. Anand v. Delux Films* (1978) and *Amar Nath Sehgal v. Union of India* (2005)

UNIT III	**Trademarks, Geographical Indications, and Trade Secrets** • Trademarks: Definition, registration process, and infringement under the Trademarks Act, 1999 • Passing off and dilution of trademarks (*Cadila Healthcare Ltd. v. Cadila Pharmaceuticals Ltd.*) • Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 — protection of local products (*Darjeeling Tea* and *Basmati Rice*) • Trade secrets: Concept, protection mechanisms, and misappropriation • Interface between trade secrets and confidential information in India
UNIT IV	**International Framework and Contemporary Issues in IP Law** • International conventions and treaties: TRIPS Agreement, Paris Convention, Berne Convention, and WIPO treaties • WTO and the global enforcement of IP rights • Emerging issues: Artificial intelligence and IP, IP protection of digital content, and biotechnology patents • Protection of traditional knowledge and cultural expressions at the international level (Nagoya Protocol) • Research methodology: Case law analysis, comparative studies, and drafting IP agreements (licensing and assignment)

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the fundamental concepts and classifications of IP law.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze legal frameworks for patents and copyrights in India.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate trademark, geographical indications, and trade secret protections.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based insights on global IP issues and draft IP agreements.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. P. Narayanan, *Intellectual Property Law*.
2. V.K. Ahuja, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*.
3. Bently & Sherman, *Intellectual Property Law*.
4. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Agitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*.
5. Select readings on ancient Indian traditional knowledge systems and their legal protection.

LEGAL REGULATION ON ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES
LLMON207

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing economic enterprises in India.
- To analyze the regulatory mechanisms and role of institutions like SEBI, RBI, and CCI in monitoring economic activities.
- To explore the legal aspects of corporate governance, competition law, and foreign investment regulations.
- To study ancient Indian economic practices and their relevance to modern business regulations.
- To develop research skills for examining case laws, policies, and legal instruments impacting economic enterprises.

UNIT 1	**Introduction to Economic Enterprises and Legal Framework** • Concept and characteristics of economic enterprises • Historical evolution of business regulation in India: From *Arthashastra* to modern corporate laws • Forms of business organizations: Sole proprietorship, partnership, LLP, companies, and cooperatives • Regulatory authorities: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), SEBI, RBI, and CCI — roles and functions • Ancient Indian economic principles: *Sreni* (guild system), trade regulations, and state control of business practices in *Arthashastra*
UNIT 2	**Corporate Governance and Regulatory Mechanisms** • Corporate governance: Concept, significance, and principles • Companies Act, 2013: Corporate structure, board of directors, and shareholder rights • SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 • Role of independent directors and whistleblowers • Case studies: *Tata Consultancy Services v. Cyrus Mistry* and *Sahara India Real Estate Corp. Ltd. v. SEBI*
UNIT 3	**Competition Law and Foreign Investment Regulations** • Competition Act, 2002: Anti-competitive agreements, abuse of

	dominant position, and combinations • Role and powers of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) • FDI policy in India: Automatic and government routes — legal framework and compliance • FEMA, 1999: Regulation of foreign exchange and cross-border transactions • Case studies: *CCI v. Google LLC* and *Amazon-Future Group Dispute*
UNIT 4	**Emerging Issues and Research in Economic Enterprise Regulation** • Legal aspects of mergers, acquisitions, and corporate restructuring • Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016: Corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP) • Startups and MSMEs: Legal framework for promotion and protection • Digital economy and E-commerce regulations in India (Consumer Protection Act, 2019) • Research methodology: Case law analysis, policy evaluation, and drafting compliance reports for economic enterprises

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the legal framework for regulating economic enterprises in India.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze corporate governance practices and their legal implications.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate competition laws and foreign investment regulations in India.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions for emerging legal issues in economic enterprises.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Avtar Singh, *Company Law*.
2. K.S. Anantharaman, *Company Law and the Competition Act*.
3. S.M. Dugar, *Guide to Competition Law*.
4. V.G. Hegde, *International Economic Law and Policy*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on ancient Indian trade regulations and economic principles.

CRIMINAL AND SECURITY LAW
(Group 3)

LAW AND JUSTICE IN GLOBALIZING WORLD

LLMON 201

Course Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the impact of globalization on law and justice systems.
- To analyze how international institutions and transnational legal processes influence national legal frameworks.
- To explore the intersection of human rights, trade laws, and environmental justice in a global context.
- To examine ancient Indian concepts of justice and their relevance to contemporary global legal debates.
- To develop research and analytical skills for evaluating global legal challenges and proposing solutions.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Globalization and Law** • Concept and dimensions of globalization: Economic, political, cultural, and technological • Impact of globalization on sovereignty and national legal systems • Theories of justice: Rawls' theory of justice, Amartya Sen's idea of justice, and Gandhian principles of justice • Ancient Indian concepts of justice: *Dharma* and *Nyaya* — their global philosophical influence • Global governance: Role of UN, WTO, IMF, and World Bank
UNIT II	**Transnational Law and International Institutions** • Definition and scope of transnational law • Influence of international institutions on domestic legal systems • Case studies: *Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan* (CEDAW's influence) and *Novartis AG v. Union of India* (TRIPS agreement) • Role of regional organizations: EU, ASEAN, and SAARC in shaping legal standards • Soft law and global legal norms: Declarations, guidelines, and non-binding resolutions
UNIT III	**Globalization and Justice: Contemporary Issues** • Human rights in a globalizing world: Universalism vs. cultural relativism

	• Trade and justice: WTO regulations, dispute resolution mechanisms, and their impact on developing nations • Environmental justice: Global environmental governance — Paris Agreement and Rio Declaration • Migration and refugee law: International legal frameworks and challenges • Case studies: *Narmada Bachao Andolan* (global environmental activism) and *Rohingya Crisis* (international refugee law)
UNIT IV	**Research and Policy Response to Global Legal Challenges** • Role of law in addressing global inequalities: Gender, race, and class • International dispute settlement mechanisms: ICJ, ICC, and arbitration tribunals • Legal responses to global economic crises and pandemics • Comparative study of legal pluralism and hybrid legal systems • Research methodology: Analyzing global legal data, drafting international agreements, and proposing policy solutions

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the impact of globalization on law and justice systems.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze the role of transnational law and international institutions.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate global legal responses to contemporary human rights and trade issues.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop policy-based solutions for global legal challenges.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Upendra Baxi, *The Future of Human Rights*.
2. Amartya Sen, *The Idea of Justice*.
3. David Held, *Global Transformations: Politics, Economics, and Culture*.
4. B.S. Chimni, *International Law and World Order: A Critique of Contemporary Approaches*.
5. Select readings on ancient Indian legal philosophy — *Dharma* and *Nyaya* — and their global relevance.

VICTIMOLOGY

LLMON 208

Course Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the concept, evolution, and scope of victimology.
- To analyze the legal rights of victims and the role of the criminal justice system in addressing victimization.
- To explore the psychological and social impact of victimization and the support mechanisms available.
- To examine ancient Indian perspectives on justice for victims and their relevance to contemporary victim rights.
- To develop research skills for studying victim-centric laws, case laws, and policy frameworks.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Victimology** • Definition, nature, and scope of victimology • Historical development of victimology: Global and Indian perspectives • Theories of victimization: Lifestyle theory, Routine Activity theory, and Victim Precipitation theory • Ancient Indian perspectives on justice for victims: *Dharma* and reparation in *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra* • Concept of victim justice and victim rights under international legal instruments (UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985)
UNIT II	**Legal Rights and Protection of Victims** • Rights of victims under Indian law: o Indian Penal Code (IPC) o Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) — Sections 357, 357A (Victim Compensation Scheme) • Victim compensation and rehabilitation programs • Role of judiciary in upholding victim rights: Landmark judgments — *Delhi Domestic Working Women's Forum v. Union of India* (1995) • Protection of victims of specific crimes: o Sexual offences (POCSO Act, 2012) o Human trafficking (Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956) • Restorative justice: Concept, practices, and case studies

UNIT III	**Victimization and Support Mechanisms** • Categories of victimization: Primary, secondary, and tertiary victimization • Psychological and social impact of victimization • Support mechanisms: o Legal aid and counseling services o Victim support organizations and NGOs o National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) schemes • Victim participation in the criminal justice process: Witness protection and access to justice • Case studies: *Nirbhaya case* (2012) and *Acid attack survivors and victim compensation*
UNIT IV	**Research and Policy Framework in Victimology** • Role of law enforcement agencies in victim protection • International best practices in victimology: Comparative study of victim rights laws in the US, UK, and India • Emerging trends in victimology: Cyber victimization, domestic violence, and terrorism victims • Policy responses and victim-centric reforms in India • Research methodology: Case law analysis, victim surveys, and drafting victim advocacy report

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and theories of victimology.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze legal rights, victim compensation schemes, and judicial responses.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate the social and psychological impact of victimization.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions and policy recommendations for victim protection.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. N.K. Chakrabarti, *Law Relating to Victimology.*
2. Shlomo Giora Shoham, Paul Knepper, & Martin Kett, *International Handbook of Victimology.*
3. Jonathan Doak, *Victims' Rights, Human Rights and Criminal Justice: Reconceiving the Role of Third Parties.*
4. Andrew Karmen, *Crime Victims: An Introduction to Victimology.*
5. Select readings from *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra* on ancient victim justice systems.

PENOLOGY AND TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS
LLMON 209

Course Objective: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the concept, scope, and evolution of penology.
- To analyze various theories of punishment and their relevance in modern criminal justice systems.
- To study correctional methods and treatment programs for offenders.
- To explore ancient Indian approaches to punishment and rehabilitation as reflected in *Manusmriti* and *Arthashastra*.
- To develop research skills for evaluating criminal justice policies and offender treatment strategies.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Penology** • Definition, nature, and scope of penology • Historical evolution of punishment: From retributive to reformative justice • Theories of punishment: Retributive, Deterrent, Preventive, Reformative, and Restorative • Ancient Indian views on punishment: *Danda Niti* in *Arthashastra* and concept of proportional punishment in *Manusmriti* • Modern perspectives on criminal behavior and state responses
UNIT II	**Forms of Punishment and Sentencing Policies** • Capital punishment: Judicial trends, mercy petitions, and debate on abolition • Imprisonment: Types of sentences — simple, rigorous, life imprisonment, etc. • Probation, parole, and community service as alternatives to incarceration • Sentencing policies in India: Judicial discretion, guidelines, and reforms • Case studies: *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab* (1980) and *Santosh Bariyar v. State of Maharashtra* (2009)
UNIT III	**Treatment of Offenders and Correctional Methods** • Concept and need for offender rehabilitation • Prison reforms in India: Model Prison Manual, 2016 • Juvenile offenders: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 • Role of correctional institutions: Open prisons, halfway homes, and rehabilitation centers

	• Counseling, vocational training, and skill development programs for inmates • Case studies: *Re-Integra* rehabilitation program for ex-offenders and Tihar Jail reforms
UNIT IV	**Research and Policy Framework in Penology** • Victim-offender mediation and restorative justice models • Role of NGOs and civil society in offender rehabilitation • Comparative study of penological practices: India, USA, and UK • Evaluating government policies on prison reforms and criminal justice • Research methodology: Conducting empirical research in correctional settings, policy evaluation, and drafting reform proposals

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and theories of punishment in penology.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze sentencing policies and judicial trends in India.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate correctional methods and offender treatment programs.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions and policy recommendations for criminal justice reforms.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. S. Chhabra, *Penology and Correctional Administration in India.*
2. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology.*
3. Ahmad Siddique, *Criminology, Penology, and Victimology.*
4. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, *Background to Indian Criminal Law.*
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* on ancient Indian approaches to punishment and rehabilitation.

LAW ON CORPORATE CRIMES

LLMON 210

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the concept and scope of corporate crimes in national and international contexts.
- To analyze legal frameworks governing corporate criminal liability in India.
- To examine the role of regulatory authorities and mechanisms in preventing and punishing corporate misconduct.
- To explore ancient Indian perspectives on business ethics and accountability as reflected in *Arthashastra*.
- To develop research and analytical skills for evaluating corporate crime cases and policy responses.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Corporate Crimes** • Definition, nature, and evolution of corporate crimes • Characteristics and causes of corporate criminality • Distinction between corporate crimes, white-collar crimes, and organized crimes • Theories of corporate liability: Vicarious liability, Identification theory, and Aggregation theory • Ancient Indian perspectives on business ethics and accountability: *Arthashastra* on trade regulations and penalties for misconduct
UNIT II	**Legal Framework for Corporate Criminal Liability in India** • Corporate criminal liability under Indian law: o Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860 o Companies Act, 2013 — Sections 447 (fraud), 448 (false statements), and 449 (false evidence) o Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (as amended in 2018) • Liability of corporate officials: Directors' and officers' accountability • Judicial responses: o *Standard Chartered Bank v. Directorate of Enforcement* (2005) — Corporate criminal liability o *Iridium India Telecom Ltd. v. Motorola Inc.* (2010) — Corporate fraud and misrepresentation
UNIT III	**Corporate Crimes and Regulatory Mechanisms** • Role of regulatory authorities in curbing corporate crimes: o Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) o Serious Fraud Investigation Office (SFIO) o Reserve Bank of India (RBI) • White-collar crimes: Insider trading, money laundering, and corporate frauds

	• Case studies: o *Satyam Scandal* (2009) — Corporate governance failure o *PNB Scam* (2018) — Banking fraud and regulatory loopholes • Corporate whistleblowing and protection under the Whistleblower Protection Act, 2014
UNIT IV	**Global Perspective and Policy Responses to Corporate Crimes** • International legal frameworks: o UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) o OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises • Cross-border corporate crimes: Money laundering, tax evasion, and bribery of foreign officials • Comparative study of corporate criminal liability in the USA, UK, and India • Emerging trends: Corporate social responsibility (CSR) as a preventive tool for corporate misconduct • Research methodology: Case study analysis, regulatory policy evaluation, and drafting corporate compliance reports

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution, theories, and nature of corporate crimes.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze corporate criminal liability laws and judicial responses in India.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate regulatory mechanisms for corporate crime prevention and control.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based policy recommendations to address corporate crimes.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. S.C. Sharma, *Corporate Crimes and Financial Frauds*.
2. Amit Kumar Kashyap, *Corporate Criminal Liability*.
3. Leonard Orland, *Corporate Crime and Civil Liability*.
4. Gower, *Principles of Modern Company Law*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on ancient Indian business ethics and trade regulations.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
(Group 4)

COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
LLMON 211

Course Learning Objectives: By the end of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the evolution, nature, and scope of administrative law in various jurisdictions.
- To analyze and compare the administrative structures and procedures in India, the UK, the USA, and France.
- To examine judicial control over administrative actions and the concept of natural justice.
- To explore the influence of ancient Indian administrative practices, particularly as outlined in *Arthashastra*.
- To develop critical thinking and research skills for evaluating administrative law practices and reforms.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Administrative Law** • Definition, nature, and scope of administrative law • Evolution of administrative law in India, the UK, the USA, and France • Relationship between administrative law and constitutional law • *Arthashastra* and ancient Indian principles of administration and governance: *Danda Niti* and public accountability • Rule of Law: Dicey's concept and its applicability in comparative contexts
UNIT II	**Administrative Process and Rule-making** • Delegated legislation: Concept, need, and control mechanisms • Comparative study of delegated legislation: India, the UK, and the USA • Administrative discretion: Definition, need, and abuse of discretion • Judicial and legislative control over administrative discretion • Landmark cases: *Avinder Singh v. State of Punjab* (India), *R v. Home Secretary, ex parte Fire Brigades Union* (UK)
UNIT III	**Judicial Control and Principles of Natural Justice** • Judicial review of administrative actions: Grounds and remedies — Certiorari, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto, Habeas Corpus • Comparative study of judicial review: India, the UK, the USA, and France • Principles of Natural Justice: o Rule against bias (Nemo Judex in causa sua)

	○ Right to a fair hearing (Audi Alteram Partem) • Doctrine of proportionality and legitimate expectation • Case studies: *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), *Ridge v. Baldwin* (UK), *Chevron U.S.A. Inc. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc.* (USA)
UNIT IV	**Administrative Tribunals and Accountability** • Administrative tribunals: Composition, powers, and functions • Comparative study of tribunals: India (Central Administrative Tribunal), the UK (Employment Tribunals), and the USA (Federal Administrative Agencies) • Ombudsman: Concept, evolution, and effectiveness — Lokpal and Lokayuktas in India • Public interest litigation (PIL) as a tool for administrative accountability in India • Research methodology: Case law analysis, tribunal decisions, and comparative policy reviews

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the evolution and principles of administrative law across jurisdictions.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Compare delegated legislation and administrative discretion in India, the UK, and the USA.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate judicial controls and natural justice principles in administrative law.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based proposals for enhancing administrative accountability and tribunal effectiveness.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. I.P. Massey, *Administrative Law*.
2. Wade & Forsyth, *Administrative Law*.
3. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law*.
4. Jerry L. Mashaw, *Bureaucratic Justice: Managing Social Security Disability Claims*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on ancient Indian administrative practices and public accountability.

MEDIA LAW
LLMON 212

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs): Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the legal framework governing media and communication in India.
- To analyze the balance between freedom of speech and reasonable restrictions under constitutional law.
- To examine regulatory mechanisms for print, electronic, and digital media.
- To explore ancient Indian principles of free expression and responsible communication as reflected in *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti*.
- To develop research and critical thinking skills to address contemporary media law challenges.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Media Law and Free Speech** • Definition, nature, and evolution of media law • Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution • Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2): Security of the state, public order, defamation, incitement to offence, etc. • Comparative study of freedom of speech: India, the USA, and the UK • Ancient Indian perspectives on free expression and responsible communication: *Arthashastra* on information dissemination and *Manusmriti* on ethical speech
UNIT II	**Regulation of Print, Broadcast, and Digital Media** • Legal framework for print media: Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 • Regulation of broadcast media: The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995 • Digital media and IT laws: o Information Technology Act, 2000 (Amendments 2008, 2021 Rules) o Intermediary guidelines and content regulation • Self-regulation by media bodies: Press Council of India, News Broadcasting Standards Authority (NBSA) • Case studies: *Sakal Papers Ltd. v. Union of India* (1962), *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015)
UNIT III	**Media Ethics and Defamation** • Defamation: Civil and criminal defamation under IPC Sections 499 and 500 • Contempt of court and media trials: Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 • Privacy rights and media intrusion: Right to privacy under *Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) • Hate speech and sedition: IPC Section 124A and judicial interpretations • Ethical codes for journalists and media houses: Broadcast Editors' Association

	Guidelines
UNIT IV	**Contemporary Issues and Research in Media Law** • Fake news, misinformation, and regulation of online platforms • Media and election laws: Representation of the People Act, 1951 • Copyright issues in media: The Copyright Act, 1957 • Comparative analysis of media regulation in India, the USA, and the UK • Research methodology: Analyzing case laws, media policies, and legal implications of technological advancements

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the legal foundations of media law and free speech in India.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze regulatory mechanisms for print, broadcast, and digital media.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate media ethics, defamation laws, and privacy rights.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions to contemporary media law challenges.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. Ursula Smartt, *Media and Entertainment Law*.
2. Madhavi Goradia Divan, *Facets of Media Law*.
3. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India*.
4. D.D. Basu, *Law of the Press*.
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* on information control and *Manusmriti* on ethical communication.

POLICE AND SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
LLMON 213

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs): Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- To understand the constitutional framework governing police and security administration in India.
- To analyze the organizational structure, powers, and functions of police forces at various levels.
- To study the legal mechanisms for ensuring police accountability and transparency.
- To explore ancient Indian policing practices, as reflected in *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti*, and their relevance to modern security systems.
- To develop critical thinking and research skills to address emerging challenges in law enforcement and national security.

UNIT I	**Introduction to Police Administration** • Concept and evolution of police administration in India • Constitutional provisions relating to police under Schedule VII, List II (State List) • Organizational structure: State Police, Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF), and paramilitary forces • Powers, duties, and responsibilities of the police under the Police Act, 1861, and Model Police Act, 2006 • *Arthashastra* on policing strategies: *Danda Niti* (Law of punishment) and internal security
UNIT II	**Security Administration and Constitutional Framework** • National security and public order: Articles 19(2), 21, 22, and 355 of the Indian Constitution • Role of the National Security Council (NSC), Intelligence Bureau (IB), and Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) • Preventive detention laws: National Security Act, 1980, and Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 • Emergency provisions under the Constitution (Articles 352, 356, and 360) • Comparative analysis of security laws in India, the USA, and the UK
UNIT III	**Police Accountability and Human Rights** • Mechanisms for police accountability: State Police Complaints Authorities, Human Rights Commissions, and judicial oversight • Custodial violence and constitutional safeguards under Article 21 • Landmark judgments: *D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal* (1997), *Prakash Singh v. Union of India* (2006) • Role of media and civil society in monitoring police actions • Ethical policing: Ancient Indian concepts of justice and fairness in *Manusmriti*

UNIT IV	**Contemporary Challenges in Police and Security Administration** • Cybercrime and technological advancements in policing: IT Act, 2000 • Terrorism and counter-terrorism laws: NIA Act, 2008 • Community policing and participatory law enforcement • Women in policing: Legal provisions, challenges, and reforms • Research methodology: Empirical research on crime statistics, case law analysis, and security policies

Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Unit	Course Learning Outcomes	Bloom's Taxonomy Level
Unit 1	Explain the constitutional framework and organizational structure of police administration.	Understand (Level 2)
Unit 2	Analyze security administration laws and their constitutional basis.	Analyze (Level 4)
Unit 3	Evaluate police accountability mechanisms and their alignment with human rights.	Evaluate (Level 5)
Unit 4	Develop research-based solutions for emerging challenges in policing and security.	Create (Level 6)

Recommended Readings:

1. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology with Victimology.*
2. K. K. Mishra, *Police Administration in India.*
3. David H. Bayley, *Democratizing the Police Abroad: What to Do and How to Do It.*
4. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India.*
5. Select readings from *Arthashastra* and *Manusmriti* on policing and internal security.