RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY
ARUNACHAL PRADESH

LEGUM MAGISTER/
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.)

COURSE STRUCTURE
&
SYLLABUS

HEAD
Department of Law
Rajiv Gandhi University
Rono Hills, Doimukh-791112
Arunachal Pradesh
विभागाध्यक्ष
विधि विभाग
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रोनो हिल्स दोइमुख - 791112
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1. Introduction

LL.M. two-**year** programme offered by Department of Law, Rajiv Gandhi University is a full-time course spread over a period of two academic years with four semesters and under the Choice Based Credit System.

2. Choice Based Credit System

The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) provides an approach in which the students shall opt courses of their choice from the elective courses offered by the University. The present syllabus is based on CBCS framework and is also aligned to the essence of NEP 2020. The comprehensive guidelines in modification of this syllabus has been followed by virtue of the letter No. BCI:D:468/2024/Cir-006/2024(LE); dated 20-05-2024 related to "Comprehensive Implementation of Legal Education Reforms, Mandatory Guidelines, Norms and Rules of Legal Education" issued by Bar Council of India.

3. Programme Objectives (POs):

The LL.M. Programme is aimed at:

PO1. Familiarising students with laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level and a comparative study of the same.

PO2. Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice.

PO3. Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.

PO4. Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society.

PO5. Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.

PO6. Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.

PO7. Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law.

PO8. Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

4. Programme Specific Outcomes(PSOs):

At the end of the LL.M. Programme, the students will be able to:

PSO1. Do legal research.

PSO2. Understand, interpret, and apply law.

PSO3. Evaluate and compare domestic and international laws.

PSO4. Design and formulate case theory and strategy.

PSO5. Analyse and differentiate facts and law.

PSO6. Solve problems by employing legal reasoning, research.

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PSO7. Choose ethical practices in the profession of law and discharge their social responsibility.

5. Syllabus

The syllabus for each course has been drafted as per the Regulatory guidelines adopted by this University from time to time.

6. Types of Courses

Courses in LL.M. Program shall be of three kinds-Core, Elective.

a) **Core Courses:** A core course shall be a compulsory paper to be studied by a candidate as necessary to complete the requirements of a degree, and based on papers that are unique to the program and hence imperative for study to earn a degree in a given discipline/program.

b) **Elective Course**: Elective Course is a course which can be chosen from a pool of papers. It shall be supportive to the discipline of study, providing an expanded scope, enabling an exposure to some other discipline/domain, and nurturing student's proficiency/skill.

c) **Skill Enhancement Course:** The syllabus contains a course for enhancing skill of students in teaching, learning and research. This is also in consonance with the essence of NEP 2020 guidelines.

7. **Seminar Papers and Dissertation:** The syllabus contains compulsory Seminar paper and Dissertation writing which introduces students with research skill, learning, critical thinking and academic writing. The object of these courses is to inculcate professional skills for the learners.

8. **Structure of Courses:** The LL.M. Course provides a total of 95 credits out of which students are required to obtain/earn 80 credits to qualify for the award of Degree of LL.M. There shall be two compulsory courses offered in First, Second and Third Semesters and three Elective Courses out of which students will elect any two. In Fourth semester there shall be two courses both being of compulsory nature - one Dissertation course, Viva-Voce and one compulsory paper titled- Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility.

9. **Encouragement for Research Activities:** Students will be encouraged to undertake research activity in order to enhance their research ability. The publication of the research papers should be in the research and educational institution's journal.

10. **Teaching Learning Participation:** Since, LL.M. is a research-oriented course, therefore, students are required to take part in teaching learning activity in consultation, guidance and supervision of the concerned course teacher.

11. The Seminar paper shall be of 100 marks which shall contain three components- Project writing (60 Marks), Internal Assessment (20 Marks) and Presentation (20 Marks). Dissertation & Viva Voce, the Term Marks shall consist of 260 marks in which 200 marks shall be of Dissertation writing and 60 marks shall be of Viva Voce. The concerned

supervisor shall award internal marks to the scholar based on his/her performance and consultation out of 40 marks.

Each course shall be of 100 marks out of which there shall be End Term Semester Exam of 80 Marks and Internal assessment of 20 marks.

The students shall guided by the University Ordinance related to attendance and passing criteria in each courses.

Seminar Paper Guideline- *The object of Seminar Paper is to train the student for the ensuing Dissertation work. It is like a mini dissertation work. The student may propose a topic for seminar on any area of the syllabus of Seminar Paper.*

Dissertation Guideline- *Student shall submit his/her proposed topic of dissertation with brief synopsis to the HOD office for final approval with or without modification and allocation of supervisors for guidance. Once the Supervisor is allocated, students will be required to have regular consultation with the supervisor. This should be done by the end of the third semester. The Dissertation shall be submitted to the Department of Law along with a Plagiarism Report whereas similarity percentage is allowed upto 10% or as prescribed by the Regulatory body from time to time. Three (3) copies of dissertation should be submitted. A detailed template for dissertation will be circulated to students.*

Course Guidelines of Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility.

This is a 4-credit Skill Enhancement Course. Each student is required to deliver Teaching Assignment in an undergraduate (UG) or postgraduate (PG) course. The topic and schedule of the teaching assignment shall be assigned in consultation with the designated Dissertation Supervisor. All teaching assignments will be delivered under the direct supervision of the Dissertation Supervisor who will guide the student in preparation, content development, and delivery. The Supervisor shall evaluate the student's teaching assignment performance based on clarity, subject knowledge, communication skills, and overall effectiveness.

1st Semester: 4 Papers (5 credits each, total credit 20)

Core papers (compulsory): 80 marks

Elective papers (optional): 80 marks

Internal Assessment: 20 marks

LAW-101-CC-5110: Advance Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
LAW-101-CC-5120: Legal Research Methodology

Students can opt any two elective (optional) papers from the following

LAW-101-DE-51010: Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
LAW-101-DE-51020: International and Regional Human Rights Law: Norms, Institution and Contemporary Challenges
LAW-101-DE-51030: Intellectual Property Law and Policy

2nd Semester: 4 Papers (5 credits each, total credit 20)

Core papers (compulsory): 80 marks

Elective papers (optional): 80 marks

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Internal Assessment: 20 marks

LAW-101-CC-5210: Comparative Constitution and Constitutional Governance
LAW-101-CC-5220: Law and Justice in Globalised World

Students can opt any two elective (optional) papers from the following

LAW-101-DE-52010: Traditional Knowledge, Biodiversity and Geographical Indications
LAW-101-DE-52020: Information Technology Law and Cyber Crime
LAW-101-DE-52030: Environment and Climate Change: Law and Policy

3rd Semester: 4 Papers (5 credits each, total credit 20)

Core papers (compulsory): 80 marks

Elective papers (optional): 80 marks

Internal Assessment: 20 marks

LAW-101-CC-6110: Centre State Relations and Judicial Process
LAW-101-CC-6120: Seminar Paper

Students can opt any two elective (optional) papers from the following

LAW-101-CW-61010: Narcotic Drugs Law and Policy
LAW-101-CW-61020: Law of Women and Child Rights: Contemporary and Emerging Perspectives
LAW-101-CW-61030: Indigenous People, Refugee and Customary Law: Global Norms, Justice System and Contemporary Challenges

4th Semester: Compulsory paper- 4 credits; Dissertation & Viva Voce: 16 credit

LAW-101-CC-6210: Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility
LAW-101-RP-6210: Dissertation + Viva Voce: 200+60+40= 300 marks

Semester I								
Name of Courses		**Mark Distribution**			**Credits Distribution**			
Course		Term	Internal	Total	L	T	P	Credit
LAW-101-CC-5110	Advance Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-CC-5120	Legal Research Methodology	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-DE-510XX	Elective I*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-DE-510XX	Elective II*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
Total Credits		**20**						

* Any Two Courses shall be selected from the following electives:

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Elective I & Elective II Groups	
Course Code	**Course Name**
LAW-101-DE-51010	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration
LAW-101-DE-51020	International and Regional Human Rights Law: Norms, Institution and Contemporary Challenges
LAW-101-DE-51030	Intellectual Property Law and Policy

Semester II								
Name of Courses		**Mark Distribution**			**Credits Distribution**			
Course		Term	Internal	Total	L	T	P	Credit
LAW-101-CC-5210	Comparative Constitution and Constitutional Governance	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-CC-5220	Law and Justice in Globalised World	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-DE-520XX	Elective III*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-DE-520XX	Elective IV*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
Total Credits		**20**						

* Any Two Courses shall be selected from the following electives:

Elective III & Elective IV Groups	
Course Code	**Course Name**
LAW-101-DE-52010	Traditional Knowledge, Biodiversity and Geographical Indications
LAW-101-DE-52020	Information Technology Law and Cyber Crime
LAW-101-DE-52030	Environment and Climate Change: Law and Policy

Semester III								
Name of Courses		**Mark Distribution**			**Credits Distribution**			
Course		Term	Internal	Total	L	T	P	Credit
LAW-101-CC-6110	Centre State Relations and Judicial Process	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-PR-6110	Seminar Paper**	80	20	100	0	0	5	5
LAW-101-DE-610XX	Elective V*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
LAW-101-DE-610XX	Elective VI*	80	20	100	4	1	-	5
Total Credits		**20**						

** For LAW-101-PR-6110: Seminar Paper, the Term Marks consist of two parts (i.e. Project Writing of 60 marks and Presentation of 20 marks)

* Any Two Courses shall be selected from the following electives:

Elective V & Elective VI Groups	
Course Code	**Course Name**
LAW-101-DE-61010	Narcotic Drugs Law and Policy

LAW-101-DE-61020	Law of Women and Child Rights: Contemporary and Emerging Perspectives
LAW-101-DE-61030	Indigenous People, Refugee and Customary Law: Global Norms, Justice System and Contemporary Challenges

Semester IV								
Name of Courses		**Mark Distribution**			**Credits Distribution**			
Course		Term	Internal	Total	L	T	P	Credit
LAW-101-CC-6210	Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility**	80	20	100	3	1	-	4
LAW-101-RP-6210	Dissertation & Viva Voce ***	260 (200 + 60)	40	300	-	-	16	16
Total Credits		**20**						

** For LAW-101-CC-6210: Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility, the Term Marks consist of two parts (i.e. Class Teaching of 60 marks and Teaching Plan of 20 marks).

*** For LAW- 101-RP-6210 Dissertation & Viva Voce, the Term Marks shall consist of 260 marks in which 200 marks shall be of Dissertation writing and 60 marks shall be of Viva Voce. The concerned supervisor shall award internal marks to the scholar based on his/her performance and consultation out of 40 marks.

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DETAILED SYLLABUS

LAW-101-CC-5110: Advance Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

End-Semester Examination-80

Internal Assessment-20

Pass mark-45% in each paper

LTP-4:1:0 Classes per week

Course Objectives

- To provide an advanced understanding of classical and modern theories of jurisprudence and legal philosophy.
- To critically examine various schools of jurisprudence in Western and Indian legal traditions.
- To analyze the relationship between law, justice, morality, and society in contemporary legal systems.
- To develop the ability to interpret legal doctrines and judicial reasoning through different theoretical approaches.
- To enhance critical thinking on emerging legal theories such as feminist, Marxist, and critical legal studies.
- To analyze classical Indian legal traditions and schools of thought.
- To understand the relevance of Indian legal philosophy in contemporary constitutional governance and human rights discourse.

Learning Outcomes

- Students will be able to explain the nature, scope, and significance of jurisprudence and legal theory and Indian Legal tradition.
- Students will be able to apply Indian jurisprudential concepts to contemporary legal issues and appreciate India's indigenous legal knowledge systems.
- Students will critically analyze major schools of jurisprudence including Analytical, Natural, Sociological, Historical, and Realist schools.
- Students will understand the relationship between law, morality, rights, duties, and legal personality.
- Students will be able to apply jurisprudential theories to judicial decisions, legislative practices, and legal reasoning.
- Students will develop a comparative understanding of modern legal theories including feminist, Marxist, post-modernist, and Indian jurisprudential concepts

Modules

1. Introduction to Jurisprudence and Indian Legal Theory

Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence: Definition, nature, and importance of the study of jurisprudence, Conspectus of Jurisprudence, understanding of Legal Philosophy.

Indian Legal Tradition: Evolution of Legal Thought in Ancient India, Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS), Concept, Scope and Significance, Relationship between Law, Dharma and Society, Sources of Indian Legal Tradition, Concept of Rta, Satya and Nyaya,

2. Schools of Jurisprudence

Positivist and Analytical School of Jurisprudence: Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism, Hedonistic Calculus, Pain and Pleasure theory, John Austin's Theory of Law, Command Theory, H.L.A. Hart's Concept of Law, Combination of Primary and Secondary Rules Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law, Grundnorm Theory.

Natural Law School of Jurisprudence: Classical and Modern Natural Law (historical development from Ancient to Medieval to Renaissance). Twentieth-century revival (Fuller, Hart, and Finnis).

Sociological School of Jurisprudence: Roscoe Pound's Theory of Social Engineering. Eherlich and Ihering's contributions.

Historical School of Jurisprudence: Reaction to Natural law theory, Fredrick Karl Savigny, Volkgiest Theory, Henery Maine, from Status to Contract and Contract to status.

3. Advance Legal Theory

Realist and Philosophical understanding of Jurisprudence: American Realism, Jerome Frank, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Carl N. Llewellyn, Scandinavian Realism, Axel Hagerstorm, Karl. Olivercrona. Immanuel Kant, Hegel, Grotius, Law and Human Reason

Feminist Approach of Law: Liberal, Socialist, and Radical, Impact on legal interpretation of Rights

Marxist Approach of Law: Relationship between law and social order, critiques of capitalist legal order.

Critical Legal Studies: Critique of legal Liberalism, Legal process and Legal decision a social and political choice.

Post-Modernist understanding of Law: Deconstruction of Meta Narratives, Centrality of the Concept of Power, Deconstructing Justice, Death of Subject and perspective of 'other'

4. General Understanding of Legal Concept

Concept and Sources of Law: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Law, Relationship between Law and Morality, Indian Concept of Law-Rta and Dharma.

Rights and Duties: Concept of legal Rights, Relationship between Rights and Duties, Jural Relation of Hohfeld, Classification of Rights. Duties versus Rights in Indian Tradition

Concept Legal Personality: Corporate Personality, Legal Status of Animal/ Dead Persons and Unborn, Personality of natural and artificial person, Liability of Corporate Personality.

Suggested Readings:

- Bodenheimer: Jurisprudence (1986)
- Allen C.K.: Law in the Making (1961)
- Dias: Jurisprudence (1990)
- Baxi, Upendra: Towards a Sociology of Indian Law (1986)
- Baxi, Upendra: The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980)
- Collins, Hugh: Marxism and Law (1982)
- Paton: A Text Book of Jurisprudence
- Rawls, John: A Theory of Justice (1972)
- Finnis, J: Natural Law and Natural Rights (1980)
- Hart, H.L.A.: Concept of Law (1994)
- Lloyd, Dennis: Introduction to Jurisprudence (1979)
- Maine, Henry: Ancient Law (1900)
- Laski, Harold J.: Liberty in the Modern State (1961)
- Dhavan, Rajeev: The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Justice Techniques (1977)
- Dworkin, Ronald: Taking Rights Seriously (1977)
- Mill, J.S.: On Liberty (1974)
- Miller, D.: Social Justice (1976)
- Nozick, R.: Anarchy, State and Utopia (1974)
- P.J. Fitzgerald: Salmond on Jurisprudence
- S.N. Dhyani: Fundamental Principles of Jurisprudence
- G.W. Paton: Jurisprudence
- Lloyd: Introduction to Jurisprudence
- W. Friedman: Legal Theory
- Dr. B.N. Tripathi: Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)
- P.V. Kane, History of Dharmasastra
- S.N. Dasgupta, History of Indian Philosophy

Note:

1. The topics, cases and suggested readings given in the syllabus are not exhaustive. The course teachers teaching the courses shall be at liberty to revise the topics, cases and suggested readings.
2. Students are required to study/refer to the legislation as amended from time to time and consult latest editions of books.

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LAW-101-CC-5120: Legal Research Methodology

LL.M. 1st Semester

Compulsory Paper (5 credits)

End-Semester Examination-80

Internal Assessment-20

Pass mark-45% in each paper

LTP-4:1:0 Classes per week

Objective of the Course

For an LL.M. student, legal research methodology is the most fundamental aspect of the programme. One of the main objectives of LL.M. is to unravel new horizon of research in the field of law that is ever evolving and dynamic. Research gives birth to new findings, thereby enriching legal knowledge. Through the skill and art of proper techniques of research, the researcher can contribute towards the knowledge repository of society. This course is indispensable for all LL.M. students to prepare themselves for Dissertation. The objective of this course is to train the students in technicality involved in research for a better research outcome. Most importantly, students will be trained in basic research ethics and academic integrity .

Learning Outcome

Students will learn the dos and don'ts of legal research, all the technical aspects of the research and most importantly the ethical and honest way of doing research. It will enable them to make a valuable contribution in the field of law and policy.

Module 1-Precepts - Nature, Objectives, Significance, Types of research-Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal or Empirical.

Module 2- Key Steps - Identification and Formulation of Research Proposal/Problem, Hypothesis and Research Design (Characteristics and contents), Processing the Plan of Research: Data Collection, Analysis and use of Internet, Legislative material, Indian & foreign court decision and juristic writings.

Module 3-Techniques /Methodology: Tool and Techniques for collection of data, collection of case materials and juristic literature, use of historical and comparative research material and use of questionnaire and interview, Census and Survey, Sampling: Types, Merits and Demerits, Report Writing.

Module 4- Ethics and academic integrity in research, perils of plagiarism, use of anti-plagiarism tools, Dos and Don'ts of research, citation mode.

Suggested Readings

- S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute (2001) 2nd Edition.

- Baxi, Upendra, 'Socio-Legal Research in India – A Program Schriff, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
- Ghosh, B.N., 'Scientific Method and Social Research', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 1984.
- Johari J.C. (ed), 'Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences', New Delhi, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. 1988.
- Kothari C.K., 'Research Methodology: Method and Techniques', New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Ltd., 1980.
- Cohen, Morris L., 'Legal Research', Minnesota, West Publishing Co. 1985.

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LAW-101-DE-51010: Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration

LL.M. 1st Semester

End-Semester Examination- 80

Internal Assessment- 20

Pass Marks- 45% in each paper

L:T:P- 4:1:0 Classes per Week

Course Objectives:

- To develop a foundational understanding of criminology by examining its nature, scope, and importance, along with the evolution of various schools of criminological thought.
- To critically analyse theories of crime causation, including classical, positivist, sociological, psychological, and contemporary perspectives such as feminist and postmodern criminology.
- To examine the principles and practices of penology, including the evolution, forms, and theories of punishment, and modern correctional approaches such as probation and parole.
- To understand the emergence and development of victimology, including theoretical approaches and mechanisms for victim compensation in the Indian context.
- To analyse the structure and functioning of the criminal justice system, including its models, institutions, trial processes, and contemporary challenges in India.

Learning Outcomes

- Demonstrate conceptual clarity in criminology, penology, victimology, and criminal justice administration, and apply these concepts to real-world contexts.
- Critically evaluate various schools and theories of criminology, assessing their relevance and limitations in explaining criminal behaviour.
- Analyse punishment and correctional policies, including their philosophical justifications and practical implications within the criminal justice system.
- Assess victim-centric approaches, including theoretical frameworks and legal provisions for compensation and protection of victims in India.
- Examine and evaluate the functioning of the criminal justice system, including its institutional framework, procedural models, and systemic challenges, with the ability to suggest informed reforms.

Module 1 Criminology

Criminology- Nature, Definition, Scope and Importance; Schools of Criminology- Pre-classical, Classical, Neo-classical, Positive- Cesare Lombroso, Enrico Ferri, Raffaele Garofalo; Other Schools – Clinical, Geographical, Sociological, Psychological, etc. Peace Making Criminology, Post Modern Criminology and Feminist Criminology; Globalization and Crime.

Module 2. Penology

Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Poenology; Concept and Forms of Punishment: From Ancient to Modern; Theories of Punishment; Capital Punishment; Concept of Treatment with Special reference to Prison, Probation and Parole.

Module 3. Victimology

Evolution and Growth of Victimology; Approaches to Victimology: Positivist Victimology, Radical Victimology and Critical Victimology; Compensation to Victims of Crime in Indian perspective.

Module 4 Criminal Justice Administration

Overview of Criminal Justice System, Functionaries of Criminal Justice System, Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration; Models of Criminal Justice Administration: Due Process and Crime Control; Systems of Trial: Adversarial & Inquisitorial; Indian system of Justice Administration and its challenges.

Suggested Readings:
Reports:

NLUD Report on Death Penalty, 2016
Law Commission of India 262nd Report on Death Penalty.
Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (Mallimath Committee) 2003

BOOKS

- Harry Elmer Barnes and Negley K. Teeters, New Horizons in Criminology (3rd ed., 1959).
- George B. Vold, Thomas J. Bernard, Jeffrey B. Snipes, Theoretical Criminology (5th ed. 2002).
- Ahmad Siddique, Criminology Problems & Perspective (5th ed., 2007).
- N.V. Paranjape, Criminology and Penology with Victimology (15th ed., 2008)
- S. S. Srivastava, Criminology and Criminal Administration (3rd ed., 2007).
- J.P.S. Sirohi, Criminology and Penology (6th ed., 2007).
- Mike Maguire, Rod Morgan and Robert Reiner, The Oxford Handbook of Criminology (5th ed, 2012).
- S. S. Srivastava, Criminology, Penology & Victimology (4th ed., 2012).
- S. M. Afzal Qadri, Ahmed Siddiuque's Criminology, Penology and Victimology, (7th ed. 2016).

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LAW-101-DE-51020: International and Regional Human Rights Law: Norms, Institution and Contemporary Challenges (5 Credits)

LLM 1st Semester

Course Type: LLM Optional

End Semester Examination: 80 Marks

Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

Pass Mark: 45% in each Paper

L–T–P: 4–1–0 (4 Lectures, 1 Tutorial, 0 Practical per week)

Course Objectives

This course aims to:

- Provide an advanced understanding of the development, principles, and theoretical foundations of international and regional human rights law.
- Examine the structure, functioning, and jurisdiction of global and regional human rights enforcement mechanisms.
- Critically analyse contemporary human rights challenges, including digital rights, climate change, migration, artificial intelligence governance, gender and identity rights, armed conflicts, and corporate accountability.
- Develop students' ability to interpret human rights treaties, apply jurisprudence of human rights bodies, and critically evaluate compliance and enforcement gaps.
- Enhance research, analytical, and advocacy skills required for human rights litigation, policy work, and academic scholarship.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Demonstrate advanced knowledge of international and regional human rights norms, instruments, and institutions.
- Compare and critically evaluate the effectiveness of global and regional human rights mechanisms.
- Apply human rights standards to contemporary issues, including environmental justice, digital surveillance, conflict-related violations, and the impact of emerging technologies.
- Analyse landmark human rights case law and generate well-reasoned legal arguments.
- Conduct independent research on complex human rights issues and present policy-oriented solutions.

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Detailed Syllabus (4 Modules)

Module 1: Foundations of International Human Rights Law

- Historical evolution and philosophical foundations of human rights
- Sources of International Human Rights Law.
- Subjects of International Human Rights Law.
- Development of Human Rights, UN Charter system and Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law: Convergences and Tensions
- **Current Issues:** Universality vs cultural relativism, rise of populism, shrinking civil society space

Module 2: Global Human Rights Enforcement Mechanisms

- Human Rights Charter-Based Bodies, UN Human Rights Council: Functions, Universal Periodic Review (UPR)
- Treaty Monitoring Bodies: Core UN human rights treaties and treaty bodies
- Role of ICJ in Protection of Human Rights.
- International Criminal Court and accountability for grave human rights violations
- Role of the UN Security Council in human rights protection.

Module 3: Regional Human Rights Systems

- **European System:** ECHR, ECtHR, enforcement, key jurisprudence
- **Inter-American System:** IACHR & IACtHR—jurisdiction, effectiveness, major decisions
- **African System:** African Charter, African Commission & Court—features and challenges
- **South Asian Perspective:** SAARC Social Charter, National Human Rights Commissions, and judicial activism in India
- **Emerging Regional Human Rights Developments in ASEAN & the Middle East**

Module 4: Contemporary and Emerging Challenges in Human Rights Enforcement

- Business and human rights: UN Guiding Principles & corporate accountability
- Digital age challenges: AI governance, algorithmic discrimination, data protection
- Environmental and climate justice as human rights
- **Current Issues:** Rights of Migrants, Rights of Indigenous peoples, democratic backsliding in Africa, LGBT rights in Asian jurisdictions
- Terrorism, national security, and derogation of rights
- Future of human rights enforcement:
- Any other contemporary issue about Human rights.

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Suggested Readings

Primary Texts

- **Henkin, Louis et al.** *Human Rights* (Oxford University Press).
- **Moeckli, Daniel et al.** *International Human Rights Law* (Oxford University Press).
- **Smith, Rhona K. M.** *Textbook on International Human Rights* (Oxford University Press).
- **Alston, Philip & Ryan Goodman.** *International Human Rights in Context* (Oxford University Press).
- **De Schutter, Olivier.** *Internataboutional Human Rights Law* (Cambridge University Press).

Regional Systems

- **Harris, O'Boyle & Warbrick.** *Law of the European Convention on Human Rights.*
- **Pasqualucci, Jo M.** *The Practice and Procedure of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.*
- **Viljoen, Frans.** *International Human Rights Law in Africa.*

Supplementary Readings

- UN Human Rights Treaty Body reports and General Comments.
- Reports of the UN Special Rapporteurs.
- International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) Reports.
- Articles from *Human Rights Quarterly*, *European Human Rights Law Review*, *Journal of Human Rights.*
- OHCHR, ICC documents, and relevant regional court decisions.

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LAW-101-DE-51030: Intellectual Property Law and Policy (5 credits)

LLM Semester 1st
Elective Paper (5 credits)
End-Semester Examination – 80 marks
Internal Assessment – 20 marks
Pass Marks – 45% in each paper
LTP: 4:1:0

Course Objectives

Human creativity and innovation generate new knowledge, artistic works, and technological inventions forming the backbone of modern knowledge economies. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) provide legal protection and economic incentives to creators and innovators in art, music, film, science, trade, business, and technological innovation.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand theoretical and economic foundations of IPR
- Analyse domestic and international IPR regulatory frameworks
- Examine infringement and enforcement challenges in digital environments
- Evaluate emerging issues such as AI-generated works, digital copyright, and data ownership
- Conduct research in new and emerging domains of intellectual property law

Modules

Module 1: Foundations of Intellectual Property Rights and International IPR Framework

i. Meaning, nature, and rationale of IPR
ii. Types of IPR
iii. Economic analysis and innovation incentives
iv. Global IPR framework (WTO, WIPO)
v. TRIPS and harmonisation

Module 2: Core Intellectual Property Laws — Principles and Contemporary Issues

i. Copyright basics, including digital and online protection
ii. Trademark law: brand protection, dilution, domain disputes, non-traditional marks
iii. Patent law: standards, compulsory licensing, pharma, software,
iv. Industrial design and innovation protection
v. AI-generated works and issues of authorship/inventorship
vi. Copyright issues in streaming, digital media, and user-generated content

Module 3: Infringement, Enforcement and Remedies

i. Infringement of copyright, trademark, patent, and design rights
ii. Civil/criminal remedies: damages, injunctions, profit accounts
iii. Border enforcement and customs control
iv. Intermediary liability and safe harbour

Module 4: Contemporary Challenges in Intellectual Property Rights

i. Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property
ii. Digital Copyright and Online Enforcement Challenges
iii. Data Protection, Big Data, and Intellectual Property
iv. IPR, Competition Law, and Access to Technology

Suggested Reading

- V.K. Ahuja — Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights
- P. Narayanan — Intellectual Property Law
- N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Agitha — Principles of Intellectual Property
- Copinger & Skone James — Copyright
- V.K. Ahuja & Archa Vashishtha — IPR: Contemporary Developments
- Topi Basar — Traditional Knowledge and Cultural Expressions

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LAW-101-CC-5210: Comparative Constitution and Constitutional Governance (5 credits)

LLM 2nd Semester
Compulsory Paper (5 credits)
End-Semester Examination – 80 marks
Internal Assessment – 20 marks
Pass Marks – 45% in each paper
LTP: 4:1:0

Course Objectives

This paper aims to integrate classical comparative constitutional frameworks with evolving trends in Indian and global constitutionalism. It provides a comprehensive study of constitutional structures, institutional relationships, governance mechanisms, public law challenges arising from globalization, privatization, technological transformation, and constitutional interpretation.

Learning Outcomes

- Compare governmental and constitutional models in India, U.S., U.K., and others.
- Distinguish constitution vs. constitutionalism; assess global trends.
- Analyse amendment processes, limits on power, and rights expansion.
- Examine issues like privatization, digital governance, and pandemics.
- Evaluate the judiciary's role in governance and rights protection.
- Interpret the interplay of Fundamental Rights, DPSPs, and Duties.

Modules

Module 1: Constitution, Constitutionalism & Transformative Principles

i. Meaning, nature and functions of Constitution
ii. Constitutionalism: features, modern expansion, distinction from Constitution
iii. Relationship among Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties
iv. Social and economic justice in the 21st century
v. Expanding the definition of "State" under Article 12 in the era of Liberalization, Globalization and Privatization

Module 2: Comparative Constitutional Structures & Core Doctrines

i. Forms of government: UK, USA and India
ii. Separation of powers: classical and modern perspectives
iii. Checks and balances in comparative systems
iv. Rule of Law: evolution and modern welfare dimensions
v. Federalism: comparative insights; Indian model
vi. Judicial independence

Module 3: Evolving Rights, Governance Challenges & Expanding Horizons in India

i. Privatization, affirmative action, and state duties

ii. Digital education and commercialization
iii. Special provisions (Sixth Schedule, Article 370) and issues
iv. Technology's impact: privacy, data, surveillance, digital divide; AI and algorithmic governance issues
v. Green Constitutionalism

Module 4: Constitutional Review, Amendment Limits & Crisis Governance

i. Judicial review: concept, origin, and evolution (USA, UK, India)
ii. Modes of review: judicial vs political; concentrated vs diffused; anticipatory vs successive
iii. Amendments, limits on power, and Basic Structure doctrine
iv. Public health emergencies and governance; Federalism and disaster management during pandemics

Suggested Reading

Core Textbooks

- H.M. Seervai — Constitutional Law of India
- D.D. Basu — Introduction to the Constitution of India
- V.N. Shukla (M.P. Singh ed.) — Constitution of India
- M.P. Jain — Indian Constitutional Law
- Granville Austin — The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation
- Vicki C. Jackson & Mark Tushnet — Comparative Constitutional Law
- Shoshana Zuboff — The Age of Surveillance Capitalism
- Uday Shankar (ed.) — Privacy & Data Protection Laws in India
- Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 (India)
- Upendra Baxi — Selected articles on rights & governance

Landmark Cases

- India: Kesavananda Bharati, Maneka Gandhi, I.R. Coelho, Puttaswamy, Indra Sawhney, Article 370 Judgment
- USA: Marbury v. Madison, Brown v. Board
- UK: A v. Secretary of State, Miller
- South Africa: Grootboom, Makwanyane

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LAW-101-CC-5220: Law and Justice in Globalised World (5 credit)

LL.M. 2nd Semester

End-Semester Examination-80

Internal Assessment-20

Pass mark-45% in each paper

LTP-4:1:0 Classes per week

Course Objectives

- To understand the concept, nature, and theoretical foundations of law and justice in national and global contexts.
- To examine the process, scope, and dimensions of globalization and its impact on legal systems and state sovereignty.
- To analyze the influence of globalization on international economic law, trade institutions, and welfare policies.
- To critically evaluate theories of justice, including social justice, distributive justice, and global justice.
- To develop an understanding of international human rights mechanisms and global institutions promoting justice in a globalized world.

Learning Outcomes

- Students will acquire knowledge of the concepts and characteristics of law, justice, and their relevance in society.
- Students will be able to explain the dimensions of globalization and assess its effects on domestic and international legal orders.
- Students will develop critical understanding of global economic institutions such as WTO, IMF, and WIPO and their legal significance.
- Students will be able to compare major theories of justice propounded by Rawls, Sen, Nozick, Bentham, and others.
- Students will gain the ability to evaluate global justice issues relating to human rights, poverty, environment, and international governance.

Modules

Module 1. Understanding Law and Justice:

Concept of Law, Nature and Characteristics of Law, Types of Law, Importance of Law in the Society, Law-making power of different Organs of the state, legislature (debate, draft, and enactment of laws), executive (Implementation and enforcement of laws), judiciary (interpretation and ensures the application of laws), Understanding of Judicial process, Types of Justice, Compensatory Justice. Distributive Justice, Corrective Justice, Socio-Economic Justice, Social Justice, Perspectives on Social Justice, John Rawls Idea of Justice, Ronald Dworkin's Justice as Equality of resources and rights, Amartya Sen's Capability approach of Justice, Adam Smith Justice as Moral sympathy and social Order, Robert Nozick's justice as

Entitlement and Liberty, Utilitarian Concept of Justice Bentham and Mill, Justice as maximisation of happiness

Module 2. **Globalization: Meaning, Scope and Form**: Different dimensions of Globalization: Social, Political, and Economic Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalizing World; Globalization and Sovereignty of States (Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary)

Module 3. **Impact of globalization International economic law and the free market**: Brettenwood institutions, WTO, Investment laws, RTAs, IPRs, GATT, WIPO, Impact on welfare state; Natural Resources and Environment; Displacement for Development.

Module 4. **Concept of Justice in a Globalizing World:** Concept of Global Justice Humanitarianism as an element of the idea of global justice; International Human Rights Law; Institutions: UNHCR, OHCHR, Global Poverty: MDGs to SDGs, Globalization and Social Justice/ Global Distributive Justice Role of international mechanisms to control armed conflicts, crimes against humanity, environment and health, oppressive policies and the threat of terrorism.

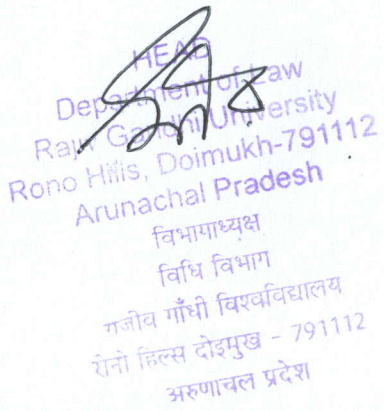
Suggested Readings

- Anghie, A. (2007). Imperialism, sovereignty, and the making of international law. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 1, 5 & 6.
- John Rawls, Idea of Justice.
- Robert Nozick, State, Anarchy, Utopia
- Jeremy Bentham, Theory of Legislation,
- Pogge, T. (2002). World poverty and human rights: Cosmopolitan responsibilities and reforms. Cambridge: Polity. Ch. 4 & 7.
- Rajagopal B. (2003). International law from below: Development, social movements and third world resistance. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 5 & 7.
- Sen, A. (2009). The idea of justice. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. Ch. 18.
- Fraser, N. (2010). Scales of justice: Reimagining political space in a globalizing world. New York: Cambridge University Press. Ch. 2 & 6.
- Buchanan, A. (2004). Justice, legitimacy, and self-determination: Moral foundations for international law. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Ch. 10 & 11.
- Baxi, U. (2002). The future of human rights. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Ch.1 & 7.
- Bimal N. Patel, "Responsibility of International Organizations" Eastern book Company.
- Bryan Horrigan, Adventures in Law and Justice, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, l" hidian Reprint, 2005, New Delhi.
- Chakrabarthy, N.K., (Dr.) Gender Justice, V edition 2006, R. Cambray & Co. Private Ltd, Kolkata.
- Das J.K., Indigenous Peoples, Sustainable Development and Human Rights, Ganga Kaveri Publishing House, Varanasi (1997).
- Dev. Raj (2003). Globalisation and Decentralized Economic Development, New Delhi: Raj at Publications.
- Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)

- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)
- S. R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)
- Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)
- Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra (2002)
- State of Maharashtra v. Manubhai Pragaji Vashi (1996)
- Rudul Sah v. State of Bihar (1983)
- D. S. Nakara v. Union of India (1983)
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987)
- Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)

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LAW-101-DE-52010: Traditional Knowledge, Biodiversity and Geographical Indications (5 credits)

LLM Semester 2nd
Elective Paper (5 credits)
End-Semester Examination – 80 marks
Internal Assessment – 20 marks
Pass Marks – 45% in each paper
LTP: 4:1:0

Course Objectives

Traditional Knowledge (TK), Biodiversity and Geographical Indications (GIs) are significant areas of intellectual property law that seek to protect indigenous knowledge, biological resources and region-specific products. This course examines the legal and policy frameworks governing the protection of traditional knowledge, biodiversity conservation, access and benefit-sharing, and geographical indications at national and international levels. It also addresses contemporary challenges such as biopiracy, community rights and sustainable development.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the concepts and significance of traditional knowledge, biodiversity and geographical indications.
- Analyse national and international legal frameworks governing their protection.
- Examine issues relating to biopiracy, benefit-sharing and community rights.
- Evaluate contemporary challenges in biodiversity governance and GI protection.

Modules

Module 1: Traditional Knowledge and Biodiversity

i. Concept, characteristics and significance of traditional knowledge
ii. Indigenous knowledge systems and traditional cultural expressions
iii. Meaning and importance of biodiversity
iv. Biodiversity conservation and sustainable development
v. Traditional knowledge and intellectual property rights

Module 2: International and National Legal Framework

i. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) and Nagoya Protocol
ii. Traditional knowledge under the TRIPS Agreement and WIPO initiatives
iii. Biological Diversity Act, 2002 and institutional framework in India
iv. Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) mechanisms
v. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)

Module 3: Geographical Indications

i. Concept and significance of geographical indications
ii. Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 and Rules
iii. Registration, protection and infringement of GIs

iv. Distinction between GIs and trademarks
v. Indian GI case studies: Darjeeling Tea, Basmati Rice, Madhubani Paintings and Banarasi Sarees and related North Eastern GI tags

Module 4: Contemporary Issues

i. Biopiracy and protection of community rights
ii. Protection of traditional knowledge through sui generis systems
iii. Commercialization of traditional knowledge and biodiversity resources
iv. Climate change and biodiversity conservation
v. Emerging challenges relating to digital technologies and artificial intelligence

Suggested Reading

- K.C. Bansal & S. Bansal, Traditional Knowledge and Intellectual Property Rights.
- Graham Dutfield, Protecting Traditional Knowledge and Folklore.
- M.K. Bhat, Biodiversity and Traditional Knowledge.
- Christoph Antons (Ed.), Traditional Knowledge, Traditional Cultural Expressions and Intellectual Property Law.
- P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law.
- V.K. Ahuja & Archa Vashishtha (Eds.), Intellectual Property Rights: Contemporary Developments.
- Biological Diversity Act, 2002.
- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.
- Reports and publications of CBD, WIPO and WTO relating to traditional knowledge, biodiversity and geographical indications.

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LAW-101-DE-52020: Information Technology Law and Cyber Crime (5 credit)

LL.M. 2nd Semester

End-Semester Examination-80

Internal Assessment-20

Pass mark- 45% in each paper

L:T:P- 4:1:0 Classes per Week

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of this course are as follows:

- To expose and analyse the trajectory of cyberspace and its impact on all walks of life including the jurisprudence of law.
- To study and examine the emerging cyber space domain through the prism of structure of constitution and its fundamental values governing the citizens.
- To map the emerging issues of cybercrimes and the challenges of prevalent criminal justice system;
- To study the legislations and its impact of cyber space operations – IT Act/ E-commerce, E-Governance;
- To identify the emerging challenges of the rapid evolving technological juggernaut of cyber space.

Learning outcomes:

Students after completing this course are expected to:

- Understand the challenges of internet governance and regulations;
- Spread awareness about newer principles for determining jurisdiction in cyberspace;
- Identify how the internet and technology affects fundamental rights;
- Develop understanding about the role of technology in cybercrime;
- Recognize the interface between technology leaps and evolution of law.

Modules:

Module 1. Introduction to Cyber Space and Cyber Law

Cyber space, regulation, scope; Cyber law - the Information Technology law and its application; meaning of computer, computer network, computer system, communication device, addressee, originator, Intermediary.

Freedom of Expression in Internet; Issues of Censorship -Blocking of content- hate speech, national security, liability of intermediary; Privacy Issues – Information Privacy; interception, monitoring; Computer emergency response team (CERT)

Module 2. Jurisdiction in Cyber Space

No geographical boundaries, applicability of traditional rules of jurisdiction on internet, rules of private international law; passive/interactive web sites; personal jurisdiction on defendant Cause of action; plaintiff carries on business; Party autonomy - Hague convention on Choice

of court agreements, 2005; adjudicating officer and cyber appellate tribunal under the Information Technology Act

Module 3. Cyber Crimes

Introduction to Cyber- crimes and cyber forensics; Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes; Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes; Classification of Cyber Crimes- Crime against Individual • Crime against State • Crime against Organization • Crime against Property. Kinds of cyber- crimes – Fraud and identity theft, cyber stalking; cyber pornography; Cyber terrorism; cyber defamation, Phishing, Hacking etc.; Issues relating to Investigation, Jurisdiction, Evidence; Fixing liability for crimes using/by Technology.

Obscenity and Pornography: Internet and Potential of Obscenity, pornography and Article 19(1)(a), child pornography, Voyeurism

Module 4. Cyber Warfare

National Security and Cyberspace – threats to cyber domain; International Cases on Cyberattacks – Estonia Case, Georgia Case and Stuxnet & Iranian Nuclear Programme; Cyber Terrorism; Cyberattack– war or a conflict or espionage?, Application of international principles of *jus ad bellum* and *jus in bello.*

Suggested Readings-

- Information Technology Act, 2000
- Dr. J. P. Mishra, An Introduction to Cyber Law, Central Law Publications, 1st edn., 2017.
- Taxmann's Cyber Crimes and Laws, Taxmann Publications Pvt. Ltd., Latest edn., 2023.
- Dr. S. R. Myneni, Information Technology Law (Cyber Laws), Asia Law House, 2nd edn., 2018.
- Vakul Sharma, Information Technology Law and Practice, Universal Law Publishing Co., 5th edn., 2021.
- Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws, LexisNexis, 2nd edn., 2016.
- Apar Gupta, Commentary on the Information Technology Act, 2000, LexisNexis, 1st edn., 2022.
- Jacqueline Lipton, Rethinking Cyber Law: A New Vision for Internet Law, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2015.

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LAW-101-DE-52030: Environment and Climate Change: Law and Policy (5 Credit)

LL.M. 2nd Semester

End-Semester Examination- 80

Internal Assessment- 20

Pass mark- 45% in each paper

L:T:P- 4:1:0 Classes per Week

Course Objectives

The course aims to enable students:

- to understand the general principles of international environmental law.
- to examine the emerging international environmental regimes and India's national policy.
- to acquire an advanced understanding of environmental jurisprudence, climate governance, and sustainable development.
- to analyse global and national legal frameworks relating to environment and climate change.
- to examine the role of courts, regulatory institutions, and international bodies in environment protection.

Learning Outcome

Upon completion, students will be able to:

- understand laws, policies and institutions in the field of environment,
- acquire the skills needed for interpreting laws, policies and judicial decisions in a holistic perspective,
- understand and critique climate change mitigation and adaptation policies.
- apply principles of environmental law to complex legal problems.
- engage in interdisciplinary research on environment, ecology, and climate governance.

Module 1: International Environmental Law

A. International Measures to Project Global Environment

Historical Evolution, UN Conference on Human Environment (UNCHE), 1972 — Stockholm Declaration, 1972; World Charter for Nature, 1982; UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), 1992 - Rio Declaration, 1992, Agenda 21, Forest Principles; Johannesburg Conference, Rio+20 Conference, Stockholm+50 Conference, UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement and other current developments.

B. International Environmental Institutions

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Global Environment Facility (GEF), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Module 2: Sources and Principles of International Environmental Law

A. Sources

Treaties, Custom, General Principles of Law, Other Sources.

B. Key Environmental Principles

Sovereignty over Natural Resources, Obligation Not to Cause Damage, Principles of Preventive Action and Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Inter-generational Equity, Intra-generational Equity, Sustainable Development, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities, the Link Between Environment and Development, Access and Benefit Sharing regarding Natural Resources, Principle of Common Heritage and Common Concern of Humankind.

Module 3: Constitutional and Legislative Perspective

A. Constitutional Provisions and Environment

Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duty; Public Interest Litigation, Doctrine of *Locus Standi*; Constitutional Status of Fundamental Environmental Principles: Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Inter-generational Equity, Intra-generational Equity, Public Trust Doctrine.

B. Environmental Legal Framework- Salient Features

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The Indian Forest Act, 1927; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Module 4: Climate Change Laws and Policy

A. Policy Framework on Aspects of Climate Change

Governmental and Intergovernmental Actions to Combat Climate Change; The Role of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on Climate Change; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change; The Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention, The Paris Agreement.

B. Climate Change and India's Concerns

Climate Change Impacts on Natural Resources; Vulnerability of Coastal Belt in India towards Climate Change; Climate Change, Rural Livelihoods and Food Security in India; India's Position on International Climate Negotiations; India's National Action Plan on Climate Change.

Suggested Readings

- Shyam Divan & Armin Rosencranz, *Environmental Law and Policy in India* (3rd edn., Oxford University Press 2019).
- P. Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India* (5th edn., LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa 2019).
- Philippe Sands & Jacqueline Peel, *Principles of International Environmental Law* (4th edn., Cambridge University Press 2018).
- Patricia Birnie, Alan Boyle & Catherine Redgwell, *International Law and the Environment* (3rd edn., Oxford University Press 2009).
- Shibani Ghosh (ed.), *Indian Environmental Law: Key Concepts and Principles* (Orient Blackswan 2019).
- Gurdip Singh, *Environmental Law in India* (2nd edn., Macmillan India Ltd. 2005).
- Edith Brown Weiss, Stephen C. McCaffrey, Daniel Barstow Magraw & A. Dan Tarlock, *International Environmental Law and Policy* (2nd edn., Aspen Publishers 2007).
- Praful Bidwai, *The Politics of Climate Change and the Global Crisis: Mortgaging Our Future* (Orient Blackswan 2012).
- Jonathan Cowie, *Climate Change: Biological and Human Aspects* (Cambridge University Press 2007).
- Shelley Tanaka, *Climate Change* (Groundwood Books 2006).
- K.R. Gupta, *Climate Change* (Atlantic Publishers & Distributors 2008).
- K. Palanisami, C.R. Ranganathan, Udaya Sekhar Nagothu & Krishna Reddy Kakumanu, *Climate Change and Agriculture in India: Studies from Selected River Basins* (Routledge 2011).
- A.N. Sarkar & Anand Bhushan, *Global Climate Change and Sustainable Energy Development* (Concept Publishing Company 2009).
- Jonathan Cowie, *Climate Change* (Cambridge University Press 2009).
- Barnaby Newbolt, *Climate Change* (Oxford University Press 2009).
- Sven Wagner & Nirmol Kumar Halder, *Climate Change Effect in the Sundarbans* (LAP Lambert Academic Publishing 2012).
- A. Barrie Pittock, *Climate Change: The Science, Impacts and Solutions* (2nd edn., Earthscan 2009).

Statutes

- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981;
- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927
- The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006

Suggested Readings

- Stockholm Declaration, 1972
- World Charter for Nature, 1982

- Rio Declaration, 1992
- Agenda 21
- Forest Principles, 1992
- The Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992
- UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
- Kyoto Protocol, 1997
- Paris Agreement, 2015
- Johannesburg Declaration, 2002
- The National Environment Policy, 2006
- The National Action Plan on Climate Change, 2008
- The National Forest Policy, 1988
- The National Water Policy, 2002
- The Wildlife Conservation Strategy, 2002

Note:

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LAW-101-CC-6110: Centre State Relations and Judicial Process (5 credits)

LLM 3rd Semester
Compulsory Paper (5 credits)
End-Semester Examination – 80 marks
Internal Assessment – 20 marks
Pass Marks – 45% in each paper
LTP: 4:1:0

Course Objectives

This course integrates the study of Indian federalism, Centre–State relations, and the judicial process, examining the dynamic role of the judiciary in shaping federal balance, governance principles, constitutional amendments, and rights-based jurisprudence. It aims to enable students to analyse the interplay between institutions, judicial activism, constitutional morality, and the evolving nature of Indian federalism.

Learning Outcomes

- Understand the theory and practice of Indian federalism, and the constitutional design of Centre–State relations.
- Critically analyse judicial activism, judicial restraint, and their impact on federal structure and governance.
- Evaluate the role of courts in constitutional adjudication, including the Basic Structure doctrine, PIL movement, judicial review, and recent trends.
- Understand Centre–State disputes, political challenges, and the judiciary's evolving role in maintaining constitutional equilibrium.

Modules

Module 1: Foundations of Federalism & Judicial Process

i. Meaning, definition & theories of federalism
ii. Features of Indian federalism: federal, unitary, cooperative & competitive trends
iii. Structural framework: legislative, executive & judicial divisions
iv. Judicial process in constitutional adjudication
v. Judicial reasoning, creativity & growth of law
vi. Doctrine of Stare Decisis in India
vii. Judiciary as an instrument of social ordering

Module 2: Centre–State Relations: Constitutional, Political & Contemporary Challenges

i. Distribution of legislative powers: Union, State & Concurrent Lists
ii. Doctrine of Repugnancy & federal conflict resolution
iii. Distribution of executive powers
iv. Role of the Governor and emerging controversies
v. Centre–State political conflicts since Independence & in contemporary India
vi. Fiscal federalism, GST Council, Finance Commission, and devolution issues
vii. Regionalism, state autonomy demands & major intergovernmental disputes

Module 3: Judicial Review, Judicial Activism & Constitutional Governance

i. Nature, scope & tools of judicial review
ii. Judicial activism and Judicial restraint
iii. Independence of judiciary & challenges of accountability
iv. Judicial reforms & institutional limitations

Module 4: Constitutional Amendments, Basic Structure & Judiciary in a Changing India

i. Judicial process and constitutional amendments
ii. Evolution, philosophy & application of the Basic Structure Doctrine
iii. Recent developments: "Essence of Rights Test", "Rights Test", and rights-based constitutionalism
iv. Basic Structure

Suggested Readings

- Granville Austin — *Working a Democratic Constitution*
- D.D. Basu — *Introduction to the Constitution of India*
- M.P. Jain — *Indian Constitutional Law*
- Benjamin Cardozo — *The Nature of Judicial Process*
- M.P. Singh & Rekha Saxena — *Federalising India*
- A.S. Anand — *Judicial Review and Judicial Activism*
- Virendra Kumar — "Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution," *JILI*
- Upendra Baxi — "On How Not to Judge the Judges," *JILI*
- S.P. Sathe — "Judicial Activism: The Indian Experience"

Landmark Cases

- S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994) — Federalism & State autonomy
- Indra Sawhney v. Union of India (1992) — Judicial review principles
- I.R. Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu (2007) — Ninth Schedule & Basic Structure
- State of West Bengal v. Union of India (1963) — Federal relations
- NCT of Delhi v. Union of India (2018 & 2023) — Division of powers & administrative federalism
- Kihoto Hollohan v. Zachillhu (1992) — Judicial review & legislative autonomy
- Recent SC judgments on:
  a. Article 370
  b. Electoral Bonds
  c. Governor's power
  d. Federal taxation disputes

Note:

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LAW-101-CC-6120: Seminar Paper (5 credit)

LLM 3rd Semester

Project work-60

Internal assesment-20

Presentation-20

Pass mark-45% in each paper

LTP-2:0:3 Classes per week

Objective of the Course

The object of Seminar Paper is to train the student for the ensuing Dissertation work. It is like a mini dissertation work. The student may propose a topic for seminar on any area of the syllabus of Seminar Paper. The Project report shall be submitted to Controller of Examination through the Department before the third semester examination along with a plagiarism certificate issued by the Library, RGU and prescribed limit for plagiarism is up to 10%.

Learning Outcome

Students are expected to learn the techniques and methods of research and fine nuances of legal research. They will be better prepared to undergo their dissertation work. They will be trained with dos and don'ts of research. LL.M. dissertation writing requires a certain level of skill and knowledge which this course will impart to the students.

Modules

1. Affirmative action in the Indian Constitution.
2. Role of Social Media in governance, Environmental justice.
3. Changing role of State and economic liberalisation.
4. Intellectual Property Right, balancing private rights, social equity, political right and economic justice.

Note: Students shall write a project report on any topic of his/her choice covered under the above modules in consultation with the concerned teacher. The report shall contain minimum 40 pages to maximum 60 pages (typed). The subject teacher will provide a template to the class for the seminar paper. The student shall submit one hard copy of the report to the COE through the Department and the soft copy of the same is to be submitted to the HOD mail for record.

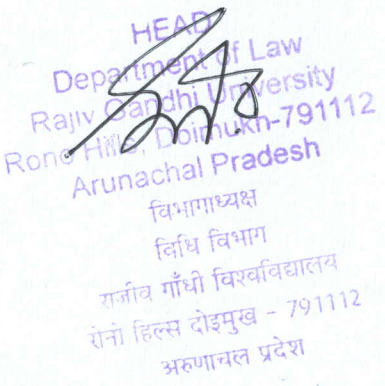
Suggested readings:

- H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (4th ed., Vol 1 (1991), Vol. 2 (1993), Vol. 3 (1996)
- Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance (Oxford University Press, 2010).
- Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (OUP, 2008).
- M.P.Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (Eastern Book Company, 2011).
- VK Ahuja-Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights, lexis nexis, 2017.

- S.K. Verma and M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) Legal Research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute (2001) 2nd Edition.

Note:

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LAW-101-CW-61010: Narcotic Drugs Law and Policy (5 Credit)

LL.M. 3rd Semester

End Semester Examination- 80

Internal assessment- 20

Pass mark- 45% in each paper

L:T:P- 4:1:0 (Classes per Week)

Course Objectives

- To develop a foundational understanding of key concepts such as drugs, narcotics, psychotropic substances, addiction, dependence, and the socio-legal notion of victimless crimes in the context of drug abuse and trafficking.
- To critically examine the international legal framework governing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including treaty obligations, global control mechanisms, and patterns of international cooperation.
- To analyse the Indian regulatory regime, with particular emphasis on statutory frameworks, penal provisions, and judicial responses relating to drug trafficking and substance abuse.
- To evaluate the human rights implications of drug control policies, including issues of marginalization, misuse of enforcement powers, juvenile involvement, and access to bail.
- To explore the role of community and institutional actors—such as educational institutions, medical professionals, and media—in prevention, rehabilitation, and policy reform relating to drug addiction.

Learning Outcomes

- Demonstrate conceptual clarity in distinguishing between various categories of substances and understanding the socio-legal dimensions of drug-related offences.
- Critically assess international conventions and their implementation, identifying strengths, limitations, and challenges in global drug control regimes.
- Interpret and apply key provisions of Indian drug laws, particularly the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, alongside relevant penal statutes and judicial precedents.
- Analyse drug control policies through a human rights lens, recognizing potential areas of abuse, systemic bias, and the need for balanced legal responses.
- Propose informed and context-sensitive solutions by engaging with community-based approaches, policy reforms, and interdisciplinary strategies for combating drug abuse and trafficking.

Module 1. Basic Conceptions

Drugs, narcotics, psychotropic substances, dependence, addiction, Crimes without victims, Trafficking in drugs, Primary drug abuse.

Module 2. International Legal Regime

i. Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,

ii. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.

iii. The Convention on Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.

iv. International Collaboration in Combating Drug Addiction.

v. International market for psychotropic substances.

Module 3. Indian Regulatory System

i. Regulation of Drug Trafficking and Usage in India.

ii. Penal provisions (Under the BNS and the Customs Act).

iii. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

iv. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

v. Judicial Approach in Drug Trafficking and Abuse

Module 4. Human Rights Aspects

Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics, The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches, Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative and prosecutory powers, Bail.

Module 5. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction

The role of educational systems, The role of medical profession, The role of mass media, Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems, Law reform initiatives.

Suggested Readings

International Legal Regime

- *Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.*
- *Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971.*
- *United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1988.*
- Publications and reports of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (World Drug Reports, policy papers, and thematic studies).

Books

- Dr. J. N. Barowalia & Abhishek Barowalia, *Commentary on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act with Latest Case Law*, (LexisNexis, 3rd edn., 2022).

- Dr. M. C. Mehanathan, *Law on Control of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in India*, (LexisNexis, 1st edn., 2018).
- R. P. Kataria, *Law Relating to Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in India*, (Orient Law House, 4th edn., 2016).
- *The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985: Bare Act with Allied Rules and Short Notes*, Universal Law Publishing Co., Latest edn.
- V. R. Krishna Iyer, *Comprehensive Classic on the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985*, (Delhi Law House, Reprint edn., 2019).
- Vijay Malik, *Law Relating to Drugs and Cosmetics: Containing Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 and Rules, 1945*, (27th ed., Eastern Book Company, 2022).
- Pramod Kumar Singh, *A to Z of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940*. (Commercial Law Publishers (India), 2025).

Policy, Enforcement and Practice

- Narcotics Control Bureau, Drug Law Enforcement Field Officers' Handbook, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, (2017 edn).
- Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction (NAPDDR).
- Reports of the Law Commission of India on criminal justice and drug-related laws.

Note:

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LAW-101-CW-61020: Law of Women and Child Rights: Contemporary and Emerging Perspectives (5 Credits)

LLM 3rd Semester

Course Type: LLM Optional

End Semester Examination: 80 Marks

Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

Pass Mark: 45% in each Paper

L–T–P: 4–1–0 (4 Lectures, 1 Tutorial, 0 Practical per week)

Course Objectives

The course aims to:

- To impart advanced knowledge of laws relating to women and child rights at national and international levels.
- To critically analyze constitutional, statutory, and judicial approaches to gender justice and child protection.
- To examine the impact of social, technological, and economic changes on women and children.
- To encourage research on emerging challenges and future developments in women and child rights law.
- To develop analytical and advocacy skills for policy reform and legal practice.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand and interpret women and child rights laws in a constitutional and human rights framework.
- Analyze landmark judgments and legislative developments affecting women and children.
- Critically evaluate contemporary legal challenges including digital abuse, reproductive autonomy, and intersectionality.
- Apply legal principles to real-world problems through research and case analysis.
- Engage in independent legal research and contribute to law reform discourse.

Detailed Syllabus (4 Modules)

Module 1: Conceptual and Constitutional Framework of Women and Child Rights

- Evolution of women and child rights as human rights

- Gender justice, equality, and non-discrimination
- Constitutional provisions relating to women and children in India
- Directive Principles and their role in social justice
- International human rights instruments: CEDAW, CRC, ICCPR, ICESCR
- Judicial expansion of rights under Article 21 (dignity, privacy, bodily autonomy)
- Gender-neutral interpretation and constitutional morality in recent jurisprudence

Module 2: Protection and Empowerment of Women under Law

- Laws addressing violence against women
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual offences under criminal law and recent judicial trends
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013
- Women and family law: marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, and guardianship
- Reproductive rights, abortion laws, and medical termination of pregnancy
- Cyber crimes against women, online harassment, and legal responses
- Women's participation in governance and workplace equality

Module 3: Child Rights and Child Protection Framework

- Concept of child rights and the "best interests of the child" principle
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
- Child labour, right to education, and social welfare legislation
- Child sexual abuse, trafficking, and exploitation laws
- Adoption, foster care, and guardianship
- Child rights in digital spaces, privacy, data protection, and online safety
- Mental health and rehabilitation of children

Module 4: Contemporary Issues, Policy Perspectives, and Future Challenges

- Intersectionality: women and children from marginalized and vulnerable groups
- Access to justice, legal aid, and role of institutions
- Role of judiciary, NGOs, and civil society in rights protection
- Comparative perspectives on women and child rights
- Climate change, migration, and displacement affecting women and children
- Technology, artificial intelligence, surveillance, and privacy concerns

Suggested Readings

Books

- Flavia Agnes, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India*
- Indira Jaising, *Feminist Jurisprudence*
- Paras Diwan, *Family Law*
- Werner Menski, *Hindu Law: Beyond Tradition and Modernity*
- S.K. Verma, *Law Relating to Protection of Women and Children*
- Amita Dhanda, *Human Rights and Disability Law*

Reports and International Materials

- UN Women, *Progress of the World's Women*
- UNICEF, *State of the World's Children*
- Law Commission of India Reports on women and child-related issues
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) Reports
- WHO and UNFPA Reports on reproductive rights

Journals and Online Resources

- Journal of Indian Law Institute
- Indian Journal of Gender Studies
- Economic and Political Weekly (selected articles)
- Supreme Court and High Court judgments
- Government policy documents and white papers

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LAW-101-CW-61030: Indigenous People, Refugee and Customary Law: Global Norms, Justice System and Contemporary Challenges (5 Credits)

LLM 3rd Semester

Course Type: LLM Optional

End Semester Examination: 80 Marks

Internal Assessment: 20 Marks

Pass Mark: 45% in each Paper

L–T–P: 4–1–0 (4 Lectures, 1 Tutorial, 0 Practical per week)

Course Objectives

The course aims to:

- Equip students with an advanced understanding of international, regional, and national frameworks governing indigenous peoples, refugees, and customary laws.
- Explore the unique socio-legal position of indigenous communities in **Arunachal Pradesh and the North-East**, including their customary institutions and land governance systems.
- Analyse refugee law within global and South Asian contexts, including issues related to statelessness, migration, and cross-border ethnic groups.
- Examine the interaction between customary laws, constitutional provisions, and formal legal systems in India.
- Understand contemporary challenges such as climate-induced displacement, development-induced displacement, digital identity issues, and the protection of indigenous knowledge.
- Strengthen research, analytical, and policy-making abilities in areas related to vulnerable and marginalised groups.

Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of Indigenous Rights, Refugee Law, and Customary Legal Systems.
- Critically analyse customary institutions of North-East India, including **village councils, traditional dispute-resolution mechanisms, and land tenure practices**.
- Explain the legal status and rights of indigenous communities in Arunachal Pradesh under the Constitution of India and special protective legislation.
- Understand global and Indian legal frameworks related to refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless populations.

- Apply human rights standards to contemporary issues such as **resource conflicts, border disputes, development projects, climate vulnerability, ethnic migration, and identity preservation**.
- Conduct high-quality legal research and propose reforms for strengthening rights protection and legal pluralism.

Detailed Syllabus (4 Modules)

Module 1: Indigenous Peoples' Rights – Global Norms and Indian Context

- Concept of "Indigenous Peoples": definitions, debates, characteristics
- UNDRIP (2007) and international mechanisms (UNPFII, ILO 169)
- Rights to land, self-governance, cultural integrity, and natural resources
- Indigenous knowledge systems and intellectual property
- **Indian context:**
    - Constitutional protections (Fifth & Sixth Schedules)
    - Forest Rights Act (FRA)
    - Tribal welfare administration

Module 2: Indigenous Peoples & Customary Law in Arunachal Pradesh and North-East India

- Overview of North-East India: Ethnic diversity and customary governance
- **Arunachal Pradesh focus:**
    - Tribal communities: Nyishi, Apatani, Adi, Galo, Monpa, Mishmi, Wancho, Nocte, etc.
    - Customary dispute resolution mechanisms (e.g., **Nyele, Kebang, Bulyang, etc.**)
    - Communal land ownership, shifting cultivation, and sacred groves
    - Role of traditional village councils
    - Customary criminal, civil, marital, inheritance, and land laws
- Jurisprudence on customary law recognition (Supreme Court & Gauhati HC)

Module 3: International & Indian Refugee Law Frameworks

- Concept of refugee, asylum seeker, internally displaced persons (IDPs)
- 1951 Refugee Convention & 1967 Protocol (India's non-signatory position)
- UNHCR mandate and global refugee protection mechanisms
- Statelessness and the 1954 & 1961 Conventions
- **South Asian and Indian context:**
    - Absence of a national refugee law in India
    - Judicial responses: Article 21 and non-refoulement (Indian courts)
    - Treatment of refugees: Tibetans, Sri Lankan Tamils, Rohingyas
    - Cross-border ethnic communities in North-East India
    - National Register of Citizens (NRC), Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) debates

Module 4: Contemporary Challenges, Intersections & Case Studies

- Intersection between indigenous rights, refugees, and customary law
- Development-induced displacement and resettlement issues
- Land conflicts in Arunachal Pradesh and North-East
- Conflicts between constitutional law and customary law
- Human rights concerns in border regions & militarisation
- Future directions: legal pluralism, sustainable governance, and climate-resilient policies

Suggested Readings

Books & Reports

- **Anaya, S. James.** *Indigenous Peoples in International Law.*
- **Barelli, Mauro.** *International Law and the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.*
- **Karlsson, Bengt G.** *Contested Belonging: An Indigenous People's Struggle in Northeast India.*
- **Verrier Elwin.** *A Philosophy for NEFA.*
- **Elwin, Verrier.** *The Tribal World of Verrier Elwin.*
- **Dutta, P.C.** *Customary Laws of Arunachal Pradesh.*
- **Nani Bath.** *Politics in Arunachal Pradesh.*
- **Hathaway, James.** *The Rights of Refugees under International Law.*
- **Goodwin-Gill & Jane McAdam.** *The Refugee in International Law.*
- **Saikia, Yasmin.** *Fragmented Memories: Struggling to be Tai-Ahom in India.*
- **UNHCR Handbook on Refugee Status Determination**
- **Reports of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII)**

Indian Statutes & Documents

- Constitution of India (Fifth & Sixth Schedule provisions)
- Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006
- Assam Frontier Regulation, 1873 (Inner Line Permit)
- NE states' customary law codification reports
- Supreme Court and High Court judgments on customary law and refugees

Articles & Journals

- *Indian Journal of Tribal Studies*
- *Economic & Political Weekly*
- *Journal of Refugee Studies*
- *Human Rights Quarterly*

Note:

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- Students are required to study/refer to the legislation as amended from time to time and consult latest editions of books.

LAW-101-CC-6210: Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility (4 Credit)

(Skill Enhancement Course)

LLM 4th Semester

Course Type: LLM Compulsory

End Semester Examination: 50 Marks

Pass Mark: 45% in each Paper

Course Objectives

The course aims to:

- Develop students' ability to communicate legal concepts effectively and clearly.
- Foster enthusiasm and professionalism in sharing legal knowledge.
- Build competence in classroom management and handling diverse or large student groups.
- Enable students to collect, organize, and critically evaluate information in a legally appropriate manner.
- Strengthen teamwork, collaboration, and professional conduct within academic and legal teaching environments.

Learning Outcomes

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

- Demonstrate a strong sense of professional responsibility, self-awareness, and accountability within the university's academic environment.
- Think critically and analytically, particularly in legal contexts.
- Apply scientific, logical, and quantitative reasoning relevant to legal education and research.
- Communicate legal ideas clearly, confidently, and effectively in classroom settings.
- Exhibit mastery of their legal discipline while delivering academic lectures.
- Understand, appreciate, and incorporate diverse cultural perspectives in teaching and learning.

Assessment Pattern: Legal Teaching and Professional Responsibility, the Term Marks consist of two parts (i.e. Class Teaching of 60 marks and Teaching Plan of 20 marks).

LAW-101-RP-6210: Dissertation + Viva Voce: (16 Credit)

LLM 4th Semester

Full marks- 200+60 + 40= 300

Pass marks- 45%

LTP-0:0:16 classes per week

Objective of Course

Dissertation is the most crucial part of LL.M. study. The two year programme of intensive learning culminates with the successful completion of LL.M. Dissertation. Dissertation consists of original research work of the student on any given area of his or her choice under the supervision of a concerned guide. The objective of Dissertation paper is to test the theoretical knowledge of law as well as practical application of knowledge acquired during the course of the programme. It assesses the student's ability to identify the legal problems and challenges with an effective solution through his or her research. Dissertation helps the students to manifests their knowledge and understanding in a creative way and allows them to exhibit their intellectual prowess.

Learning Outcomes

With the supervision of their respective guides, the students learn the art and techniques of legal research. Dissertation is primarily a self -learning activity under the guidance of a supervisor, in this research is the job of the student, role of the guide is to clear doubts if any, to aid and advise wherever needed, to approve the drafts before final submission.

Topic of Dissertation

Students may choose to do dissertation on any areas of Constitutional Law, Environmental Law, Human Rights Law, Intellectual Property Laws, Criminal Law, Customary Law or any other areas of law in consultation with a concerned teacher.

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