



CRITERIA 1.1.3

Different UG And PG Programme, Sample of Courses With Highlight On Ethics / Gender / Human Values / Environment And Sustainability Aspects Is Presented.

Programme: LLM

1. ETHICS



2. GENDER



3. HUMAN VALUES



4. ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY



CURRICULUM
FOR
POST GRADUATE COURSES UNDER CHOICE BASED
CREDIT SYSTEM



LLM

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

NETAJI SUBHAS UNIVERSITY, JAMSHEDPUR

With effect from academic session 2022-2024

cuta
Head
Department of Law
Netaji Subhas University



Netaji
Dean Academics
Netaji Subhas University
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand

About the LLM Programme

Netaji Subhas University (NSU) in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, offers a two-year full-time Master of Laws (LL.M.) program through its School of Law.

Program Overview:

The LL.M. program at NSU focuses on providing a comprehensive understanding of law from an interdisciplinary perspective. It equips students to handle international legal cases and comprehend legal aspects of transactions involving global corporations and institutions. The curriculum includes subjects like Research Methods & Legal Writing, International Criminal Law, Corporate & White Collar Crime, Law & Justice in a Globalizing World, and International Trade Law.

Eligibility Criteria:

Candidates must have completed an LL.B., BBA LL.B., or BA LL.B. from a university or institution recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC) or the Bar Council of India (BCI), with a minimum of 50% marks.

Course Duration and Fees:

The LL.M. program spans two years, with a total tuition fee of ₹1,40,000, amounting to ₹70,000 per year.

Admission Process:

Admissions are based on the merit of the qualifying examination. Interested candidates should apply online through the university's official website, ensuring they meet the eligibility criteria. Required documents include mark sheets from Class 10, Class 12, and graduation, along with transfer and character certificates, and passport-size photographs.

Career Path:

Graduates of the LL.M. program can pursue careers as legal consultants, corporate lawyers, judges (after qualifying exams), academicians, or researchers. The program also prepares students for roles in international legal cases and transactions involving global corporations and institutions.

Programme Overview

Program Educational Outcomes (PEOs):

PEO 1:- Comprehensive Legal Acumen and Research Excellence

Graduates will acquire advanced knowledge of legal principles, judicial processes,



and legislative frameworks, enabling them to conduct in-depth legal research and contribute to academic and professional legal discourse.

PEO 2:-Critical Thinking and Advanced Legal Analysis

Graduates will develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills to analyze and interpret complex legal issues, apply jurisprudential reasoning, and propose effective legal solutions in diverse domains of law.

PEO 3:- Ethical, Social, and Professional Responsibility

Graduates will uphold the highest standards of legal ethics, social justice, and professional integrity, demonstrating a commitment to human rights, democratic values, and equitable legal practices in national and international contexts.

PEO 4:- Leadership, Advocacy, and Policy Development

Graduates will be equipped with leadership and advocacy skills, enabling them to influence legal reforms, participate in policymaking, and contribute effectively to academia, the judiciary, corporate legal sectors, and governance.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. **PO1- Legal Expertise & Specialization:-** Develop in-depth knowledge of legal principles, case laws, and emerging legal trends in specialized areas such as corporate law, constitutional law, and international law.
2. **PO2- Advanced Research & Analytical Skill :-** Enhance critical thinking, legal research, and problem-solving abilities to interpret complex legal issues and contribute to legal scholarship.
3. **PO3- Professional Ethics & Integrity :-** Instill ethical responsibility, professional integrity, and social justice values in legal practice.
4. **PO4-Judicial & Advocacy Skill :-** Strengthen skills in legal drafting, advocacy, and litigation for effective representation in courts and tribunals.
5. **PO5-Global & Comparative Legal Perspective:-** Equip students with knowledge of international law, human rights, and comparative legal systems to handle cross-border legal issues.
6. **PO6-Leadership & Policy Development:-** Prepare graduates for leadership roles in law firms, judiciary, government agencies, corporate sectors, and academia. Enable participation in legal reforms, policy-making, and legislative drafting.
7. **PO7-Career Readiness & Lifelong Learning:-** Empower students for diverse career opportunities in law, including judiciary, corporate law, legal consultancy, academia, and research. Encourage continuous learning to adapt to evolving legal frameworks and technological advancements.

Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs):

1. **PSO1 : Expertise in Specialized Areas of Law:-** Develop advanced knowledge and skills in specialized fields such as corporate law, constitutional law, criminal law, international law, and human rights law. Enable students to interpret, analyze, and apply legal principles within their area of specialization.



2. **PSO2: Advanced Legal Research & Scholarly Contribution:-** Equip students with **research methodologies** to conduct **in-depth legal research** and contribute to **legal literature, policy development, and academic discourse**. Foster critical thinking to **analyze case laws, legal precedents, and legislative policies** effectively.
3. **PSO3: Professional Application of Law & Legal Practice:-** Prepare students for **judicial services, legal consultancy, corporate legal advisory roles, and litigation practice**. Train graduates to **draft legal documents, contracts, pleadings, and policy papers** with clarity and precision.
4. **PSO4: Ethical, Social, and Global Legal Awareness:-** Instill **professional ethics, integrity, and responsibility** in handling legal matters. Provide insights into **global legal trends, comparative legal systems, and transnational law**, enabling students to engage in **international legal affairs and human rights advocacy**.

CAREER PROSPECTS

An LL.M. (Master of Laws) degree opens up various career opportunities in the legal, corporate, academic, and public sectors. Here are some of the top career prospects:

1. Judiciary & Legal Practice

Judge – Qualify for judicial services exams to become a Magistrate, District Judge, or High Court Judge. Litigation Lawyer – Practice as a civil, criminal, or corporate lawyer in courts. Legal Consultant – Provide legal advice to businesses, government agencies, or law firms.

2. Corporate Sector & Business Law

Corporate Lawyer – Work in legal departments of MNCs, banks, or financial institutions. Compliance Officer – Ensure that businesses follow legal and regulatory guidelines. Arbitrator & Mediator – Handle dispute resolution in commercial and corporate cases.

3. Academia & Research

Law Professor/Lecturer – Teach at universities or law schools. Legal Researcher – Conduct legal studies and contribute to policy-making or law reforms. Ph.D. in Law – Pursue further education for a career in academic research.

First Semester- Compulsory Paper		
Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
LLM 101	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	4
LLM 102	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA – I NEW CHALLENGE	4
	Corporatelaw(Specialization Paper)	
LLM103	LAW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	4
LLM104	LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE & SECURITY LEGISLATION	4
	Criminal Law (Specialization Paper)	
LLM 103	COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	4



LLM 104	TREATMENT OF OFFENDER & VICTIMOLOGY	4
	Constitutional Law (Specialization Paper)	
LLM 103	CONSTITUTIONALISM – PLURALISM	4
LLM 104	FEDERALISM & UNION – STATE RELATION	4

Second Semester – Compulsory Paper

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
LLM 201	LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND WRITING	4
LLM 202	LAW AND JUSTICE IN GLOBALISED WORLD	4
	Corporate law (specialization Paper)	
LLM 203	COMPANY ACT 2013	4
LLM 204	BANKING & INSURANCE LAW	4
	Criminal Law (Specialization Paper)	
LLM 203	Drugs Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights	4
LLM 204	Privileged Class Deviance	
	Constitutional Law (Specialization Paper)	4
LLM 203	NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER	4
LLM 204	MASS-MEDIA LAW	4

Third Semester – Compulsory Paper

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
LLM -301	QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS I	4
LLM-302	HUMAN RIGHTS	4
	Corporate law (specialization Paper)	
LLM 303	ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	4
LLM 304	COMPETITION ACT	4
	Criminal Law (Specialization Paper)	
LLM 303	JUDICIAL DELINQUENCY	4
LLM 304	COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	
	Constitutional Law (Specialization Paper)	4
LLM 303	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA	4
LLM 304	PUBLIC AUTHORITY AND LIABILITY-CONTROL ON MAL ADMINISTRATION	4

Fourth Semester- Compulsory Paper

Subject Code	Subject Name	Credit
LLM 401	TEACHING INTERSHIP	4
LLM 402 & 403	DISSERTATION / RESEARCH PROJECT (BUSINESS LAW, CRIMINAL LAW,	4



	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW) (EQUIVALENT TO TWO PAPERS)	
	Viva - voce	NIL
LLM 404	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA – II BASIC NEED	4
16 papers		

SYLLABUS OF LLM COURSE AND SEMESTER: LLM –I SEM

LLM -101 LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Course objective

To analyze the role of law as an instrument of social change in India. To study the impact of social movements, economic policies, and cultural traditions on legal reforms. To examine the relationship between law and issues such as caste, religion, gender justice, and economic disparities. To evaluate judicial and legislative responses to social transformation.

UNIT I - Law and Social Change : Meaning and concept of Law, Law as a purposive device, Change or transformation-Social change, Value orientation in social change, Theoretic Models on Social change and their application, Inter play between law and social change , stability and social change, Relationship between law and morality-culture, Social change and law , Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy.

Historical and Sociological Study on the role of law in bringing about social change:

Law and social change in ancient India , Social dimensions of law and social concern for justice, Role of family, Associations and charitable institution in ancient India, The Interpretation of Shruti, Smriti and other commentaries to harmonize social change-Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest, Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in Modern India, Colonial law and economic exploitation, Application of the Indian Law by the British, Social reforms and Women, Children and others-Codification of Laws, Freedom of Movement and Social reform ideas, Sociological perspective and social change.

UNIT II - Constitution's Orientation and Social Transformation: Impact of sociological school in India, Constitutional evolution and the Constitutional Assembly's role, Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change, The Constitutional amendments and social transformation, Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change, The role of Governmental organs for social transformation, Working of the Constitution for Social transformation, Constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation. Application of international law in the process of constitutional Interpretation-Constitutionalism and social transformation.



Legal concepts in new social order: Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya-Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhava, Jaya Prakash Narain, Concept of grama nyayalayas, Socialist thought on law and justice-An enquiry through constitutional debates on the right to property, Indian Marxist critique of law and justice, Naxalists Movement-Causes and cure, Rise of Dalits and changing equations in social order in twenty first century.

UNIT III - Religion and Law Religion as a divisive factor, Secularism-Reform of the law on secular lines, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law.

Language and the Law: Language as a divisive factor-formation of linguistic states, Constitutional protection to linguistic minorities, Non-discrimination on the ground of language, Language policy and the Constitution, Official Language, State Language, Court Language.

Community and the Law: Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective Discrimination-Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation, Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

Regionalism and the law: Regionalism as a divisive factor, Concept of India as one unit, Right of Movement, residence and business, Impermissibility of state or regional barriers, Equality in matters of employment-the slogan "sons of the soil" and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to residents of a state.

UNIT IV - Modernization and Law: Modernization as a value-Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Modernization of social institutions through law, Reform of family law, Agrarian reformIndustrialization of agriculture, Industrial reform-Free enterprise v. state regulationIndustrialization and environmental protection, Reform of court process-Criminal law-plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victim, Civil laws-(ADR) Confrontation v. Consensus, mediation and conciliation, Lok Adalats, Prison reforms, Democratic decentralization and local self-government

Suggesting reading

Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford, Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India, 1998 ,
U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982 , Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India, 1999 , H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Law and Social Transformation in India" (LLM-101)

1. Understanding the Role of Law in Social Change



Analyze how law serves as an instrument of social transformation in India. Examine the interplay between legal frameworks and societal progress.

2. **Evaluation of Social Issues & Legal Reforms:-** Critically assess legal measures addressing caste discrimination, gender justice, and human rights. Understand the role of judicial activism and Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in shaping social policies.
3. **Constitutional Provisions for Social Justice:-** Study the constitutional vision of equality, fundamental rights, and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). Analyze landmark Supreme Court judgments that have influenced social justice.
4. **Legal Protection for Marginalized Communities:-** Explore laws related to affirmative action (reservations), women's rights, child protection, and LGBTQ+ rights. Assess the effectiveness of government policies and legal frameworks in addressing social inequalities.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

COs \ POs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7
C01 (K2, K3)	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
C02 (K3, K4)	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
C03 (K2, K4)	3	3	3	2	3	2	3
C04 (K3, K5)	2	3	3	2	3	3	3

Legend for Mapping:

- 3 – High Correlation
- 2 – Medium Correlation
- 1 – Low Correlation

LL.M 102

Indian Constitutional Law I – NEW CHALLENGES

Course objective

To provide an in-depth understanding of constitutional principles and their application to emerging legal challenges. To analyze the evolving nature of fundamental rights, directive principles, and their judicial interpretations. To examine contemporary constitutional issues like federalism, separation of powers, and judicial activism. To explore the balance between individual rights and state interests in a dynamic democracy.



UNIT I - Federalism: Creation of new states, Allocation and share of resources-distribution of grants-in-aid, The inter - state disputes on resources, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states, Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.

Separation of Power: Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances, Constitutional framework-Judicial interpretation and practice, Judicial activism and judicial restraining, PIL , Implementation, Judicial autonomy and independence, Accountability of Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.

Democratic Process: Election and Electoral reforms, Election Commission-power and function.

The rule of law: Development of Rule of Law, Meaning, The independence of judiciary as an aspect of separation of powers/Division of functions.

UNIT II - The Executive: Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President vis-a vis different form of Governmentpresidential and parliamentary form.

The Legislature: Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege, Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation on privileges.

The Judiciary: Status, Power, functions and contemporary developments, Power of judicial review, judicial accountability in development of democratic form of government, power under Article 32- types of writs and limitation.

Good Governance: Principle of Good Governance-Administrative responsibility and accountability, Liability of the state in Torts-Constitutional torts and compensatory Jurisprudence.

UNIT III 'State'-Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization, Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action, Empowerment of Women, Freedom of Press and Challenges of new scientific development.

UNIT IV Emerging regime of new rights and remedies, Relation between Directive Principles of state policy and Fundamental Rights.

Secularism: Religious freedom and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Development of concept of secularism in new era.

Implementation of International Obligation:

1. Human Rights
2. Environmental protection and International trade.



suggested Readings for Indian Constitutional Law – I: New Challenges

1. M.P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law* (LexisNexis)
2. H.M. Seervai – *Constitutional Law of India* (Universal Law Publishing)
3. D.D. Basu – *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (LexisNexis)
4. Granville Austin – *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (Oxford University Press)
5. Sudhir Krishnaswamy – *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India* (Oxford University Press)

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Constitutional Law of India – I: New Challenges" (LLM-102)

1. **In-Depth Understanding of Constitutional Framework:-** Analyze the fundamental rights, directive principles of state policy (DPSP), and federalism in India.
2. **Judicial Review & Constitutional Interpretation:-** Examine the role of the Supreme Court in judicial review, judicial activism, and Public Interest Litigation (PILs).
3. **Contemporary Constitutional Challenges:-** Study issues like secularism, reservations, privacy rights, gender justice, and environmental protection.
4. **Centre-State Relations & Constitutional Amendments:-** Assess the dynamics of Centre-State relations, financial distribution, and the impact of constitutional amendments on governance.

PO-CO Mapping Matrix:

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
C02	2	3	2	3	2	1	2
C03	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
C04	3	3	2	2	3	3	2

(Note: 3 - Strong Correlation, 2 - Moderate Correlation, 1 - Low Correlation)



CORPORATE LAW (SPECIALIZATION)

LAW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Course objective

To understand the principles and legal frameworks governing corporate governance in India and globally. To analyze the role of regulatory authorities like SEBI and corporate governance mechanisms. To examine ethical issues, shareholder rights, and corporate responsibility. To assess the effectiveness of governance models in preventing corporate fraud and promoting transparency

UNIT-I- INTRODUCTION Meaning of corporate governance, need and importance of corporate governance Principles of Corporate Governance Corporate Governance - History in India, Corporate Governance in India Past, Present and Future, SEBI Code of Corporate Governance, Shareholder and Stakeholder Theory of Corporate Governance, Good Governance: Meaning and Concept, Origin and Emergence of the Concept of Good Governance ,Basic Features or Elements of Good Governance ,Significance of Good Governance

UNIT-II- AGENT AND INSTITUTION Shareholder Rights under Companies Act, 2013, Rights and Privileges of Common Stockholders, Corporate Governance from the Investor's Perspective, Corporate Governance: Director, Auditor and Bank , Role and Responsibility of Board of Directors in Corporate Governance , Exhibit Guidelines for Determining Independence of Directors

UNIT-III -INDIAN SCENARIO, PUBLIC POLICIES SEBI, CORPORATION IN GLOBAL SOCIETY: Present Framework of Corporate Governance in Indian , Various Policies to be Framed as per SEBI Regulations, 2015 , Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) , Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) , Corporate Governance - in Global Society and the Environment, Corporate Governance from the Investor's Perspective , Corporate Governance: Director, Auditor and Bank, Role and Responsibility of Board of Directors in Corporate Governance. National Committees on Corporate Governance..

UNIT-IV- SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY: CS IN INDIA, USA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, CSR LAWS IN INDIA What is CSR? For Whom it's Applicable? What to do when CSR is Applicable? The Objectives AND The Concept of CSR in India ,The Key Components of CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in Different Countries, Corporate Social Responsibility under Companies Act,

Suggesting reading

- **Mallin, Christine A.** – *Corporate Governance* (Oxford University Press)
- **Fernando, A.C.** – *Corporate Governance: Principles, Policies and Practices* (Pearson)
- **Tricker, Bob** – *Corporate Governance: Principles, Policies, and Practices* (Oxford University Press)



•**Cadbury, Adrian** – *Corporate Governance and Chairmanship: A Personal View* (Oxford University Press)

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Law of Corporate Governance" (LLM-102 – Corporate Law Specialization)

1. **Understanding Corporate Governance Principles:-** Analyze the concepts, structures, and legal frameworks governing corporate entities in India and globally.
2. **Regulatory & Compliance Framework:-** Examine corporate laws, including the Companies Act, SEBI regulations, and corporate governance codes to ensure transparency and accountability.
3. **Corporate Ethics & Responsibilities:-** Evaluate the role of corporate social responsibility (CSR), business ethics, and stakeholder rights in governance.
4. **Corporate Fraud & Risk Management:-** Assess mechanisms for detecting, preventing, and addressing corporate fraud, insider trading, and financial misconduct.

Mapping of Program Outcomes (POs) and Course Outcomes (COs)

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
C02	2	3	2	1	3	3	2
C03	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
C04	2	3	2	3	2	3	3

Legend:

- 1 - Low correlation
- 2 - Moderate correlation
- 3 - High correlation

LL.M 104

LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE & SECURITY LEGISLATION

Course objective

To study the legal and regulatory aspects of corporate finance, including capital structure and funding. To analyze the role of SEBI, stock exchanges, and financial institutions in corporate finance. To examine laws governing securities, investments, and financial instruments. To evaluate the impact of legal frameworks on mergers, acquisitions, and corporate restructuring.



UNIT- I –INTRODUCTION Share Capital--Nature and Kind of Shares, Transfer, Transmission, Surrender and forfeiture of Shares, Purchase by Company of its own shares, Issue of shares at premium and discount and SEBI Guidelines. Shareholders' Rights

UNIT- II –DEBENTURE Meaning and concept of Debentures; Difference between Share and Debentures; Kinds of Debenture; Remedies of Debenture Holder; Company Charges

UNIT- III- INSIDER TRADING; Meaning and definition of Insider Trading--SEBI's Guidelines on Insider Trading- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI): Constitution, Powers and Functions- law relating to insider trading. Reconstruction, Amalgamation and Take Over: Provisions in Company Law and SEBI Guidelines

UNIT- IV- AUDITORS : Meaning and definition of Auditors-Types, Appointment, power and duty of Auditors- National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards- Special Audit

Suggested Reading:

1. **K.R. Chandratre** – *Corporate Governance and the Role of Independent Directors*
2. **Avtar Singh** – *Company Law*
3. **S.M. Shah** – *Law of Securities & Financial Markets*
4. **Dr. Taxmann** – *Corporate Laws & Securities Regulations*
5. **Jonathan R. Macey** – *Corporate Finance and Governance*

LL.M 104

LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE & SECURITY LEGISLATION

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Law of Corporate Finance & Security Legislation" (LLM-104)

1. Understanding Corporate Finance Regulations:- Analyze the legal framework governing corporate finance, including capital structure, mergers, and acquisitions.
2. Securities Market & Regulatory Compliance:- Examine SEBI regulations, stock market operations, and investor protection laws in India.
3. Corporate Fraud & Risk Management:- Assess legal measures for insider trading, financial fraud, and corporate governance compliance.



4. Legal Aspects of Securities & Investments:- Study laws related to securities issuance, public offerings, and financial instruments like shares, bonds, and derivatives]

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

CO/PO P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 1 1 2 2 2

C02 2 3 1 2 3 2 2

C03 2 3 2 3 2 3 3

C04 3 2 1 2 3 3 2

Key:

- 1 = Low correlation
- 2 = Moderate correlation
- 3 = High correlation

LL.M- 103

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Course objective

To compare the criminal justice systems of different countries, focusing on procedural aspects. To examine the role of police, prosecution, and judiciary in criminal proceedings. To analyze due process, fair trial rights, and human rights concerns in criminal justice. To evaluate international trends and best practices in criminal procedure.

UNIT I - Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, Nayaya Panchayats in India, Panchayats in tribal areas, Organization of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals, Prosecutors and the Police, Withdrawal of Prosecution.

UNIT II - Pre-Trial Procedure Arrest and questioning of the accused, The rights of the accused/arrested person as per constitutional perspective, The evidentiary value of statements/articles seized/collected by the police, Right to counsel, Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation.

UNIT III - Trial Procedure: The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system, Trial procedure in different courts, Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial, Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence, Expert evidence, Plea bargaining.

UNIT IV - Correction and Aftercare service: The role of the court in correctional programmes in India .Probation and Parole-difference and its amplitude, Probation



Officer-role and function. Preventive Measures in India: Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code, Special enactments Public Interest Litigation: Directions for criminal prosecution.

Suggesting reading

Books on Comparative Criminal Procedure

- 1) **Chandrashekharan Pillai** – *R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure*
- 2) **Celestine E. E. Okonkwo** – *Criminal Procedure in Commonwealth Africa*
- 3) **Jacqueline E. Ross & Stephen C. Thaman** – *Comparative Criminal Procedure*
- 4) **John Hatchard, Barbara Huber & Richard Vogler** – *Comparative Criminal Procedure: History, Processes, and Institutions*
- 5) **Abraham S. Goldstein** – *The Passive Judiciary: Prosecutorial Discretion and the Guilty Plea*

LL.M- 103

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Comparative Criminal Procedure" (LLM-103)

1. **Understanding Global Criminal Justice Systems:-** Analyze the differences between adversarial and inquisitorial legal systems across various jurisdictions.
2. **Comparative Analysis of Procedural Laws:-** Study pre-trial procedures, investigation methods, trial processes, and sentencing in different countries.
3. **Role of Judiciary & Prosecutorial Discretion:-** Examine how courts and prosecutors function in common law and civil law systems.
4. **Human Rights & Fair Trial Standards:-** Assess the impact of international human rights instruments (e.g., ICCPR, ECHR) on criminal procedure.

PO-CO Mapping Matrix

Course Outcomes \ Program Outcomes	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01: Understanding Global Criminal Justice Systems	3	2	1	1	3	2	1
C02: Comparative Analysis of Procedural Laws	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
C03: Role of Judiciary & Prosecutorial Discretion	2	3	3	3	2	3	2
C04: Human Rights & Fair Trial Standards	1	3	3	3	3	3	3

Key:

- **1:** Low-level contribution
- **2:** Moderate-level contribution
- **3:** High-level contribution



PAPER CODELL.M – 104
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AND VICTIMOLOGY

Course objective

To study various correctional approaches, including rehabilitation and restorative justice. To examine victimology theories and the rights of victims in the criminal justice system. To analyze the role of institutions in offender reformation and reintegration. To evaluate legal and policy frameworks for victim protection and compensation.

UNIT I - Introductory: Definition of Penology Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Utilitarian prevention: Deterrence, Utilitarian Intimidation, Behavioral prevention: Incapacitation, Behavioral prevention: Rehabilitation-Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment

UNIT II - Approaches to Sentencing Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective Fines, Reparation by the offender/by the court, Constitutionality of Capital Punishment, Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India - An inquiry through the status law and case law, Law Reform Proposal.

UNIT III - Imprisonment The State of India's jails today, The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners, Right of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff, Open prisons, Judicial Surveillance-basis-development reforms.

UNIT IV - Victimology Page 9 of 27

1. Status of victim in Criminal Justice System
2. Rights of Victim
3. Compensation to victims of crime
4. UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power,
5. Recommendations of Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India.

Suggested Reading

Books on Treatment of Offenders

1. Sutherland & Cressey – Principles of Criminology
2. N.V. Paranjape – Criminology & Penology with Victimology
3. Ahmed Siddique – Criminology: Problems and Perspectives
4. David Scott – Against Imprisonment: An Anthology of Abolitionist Essays
5. Michael Cavadino & James Dignan – The Penal System

PAPER CODELL.M – 104
TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS AND VICTIMOLOGY

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Treatment of Offenders and Victimology"



1. **Understanding Theories of Punishment & Offender Rehabilitation:-** Analyze different **punishment theories, correctional methods, and rehabilitation programs** for offenders.
2. **Victim Rights & Justice Mechanisms:-** Study the **legal rights of victims**, compensation laws, and the role of victim impact statements in the justice system.
3. **Restorative Justice & Alternative Dispute Resolution:-** Examine **restorative justice models**, mediation, and reconciliation practices to balance offender accountability and victim recovery.
4. **Comparative Analysis of Global Policies on Victimology:-** Assess **international frameworks** (e.g., UN Victims Declaration, Indian & global victim protection laws) for protecting victims' rights.

PO-CO Mapping Matrix (Numerical Representation Based on Bloom's Taxonomy Levels)

C0s \ P0s	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
C02	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
C03	2	3	2	3	3	2	3
C04	2	3	2	2	3	3	3

Legend:

- 1 = Low Correlation
- 2 = Moderate Correlation
- 3 = High Correlation

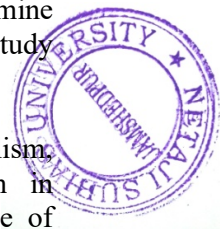
LLM- 103

CONSTITUTIONALISM PLURALISM

Course objective

To explore the concept of constitutionalism and its role in democratic governance. To analyze the challenges posed by pluralism in a diverse society like India. To examine the role of constitutional principles in balancing rights and governance. To study global perspectives on constitutionalism and pluralism.

UNIT I - Constitutionalism: Meaning and nature of the concept of Constitutionalism, Historical Background of the concept Liberal View, and Constitutionalism in Developing Societies, What is Constitution? Meaning, Nature and Importance of Constitution Sources of strain in the Modern Constitutional Practice, Locus of sovereignty and global concept of justice, Emergence of supra national institutions for the protection and enforcement of rights b. concept of global justice debate, Definition of 'State' with Reference to Public Undertakings and Control Mechanism



Parliamentary Form of Government: Choice of Westminster Model - Presidential Vs. Parliamentary form of Government, President of India and his constitutional status, The Cabinet and the Doctrine of collective responsibility, Governor and his role in Indian Federalism, Party system and Anti-Defection Law, Parliamentary Privileges.

UNIT II - Judicial Review: Meaning, Basis and Constitutional significance, American Supreme Court on Judicial Review Marbury V. Madison, Limits of Judicial review - Justifiability, Doctrine of Ripeness and Mootness Unit-IV: Liability of State in Torts and Contracts - Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and Inter course - Services under the State - All India Services - Public Service Commissions

UNIT III - Pluralism: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of pluralistic society and Right to Self – Determination, Religious, Ethnic, linguistic, cultural and political pluralism, Right to dissent in plural society, Role of Law in Pluralistic society.

UNIT IV - Amendment: Amendment of the Constitution and Basic Structure Doctrine, Effects of unconstitutionality and Doctrine of Prospective Overruling, 44th Amendment and Art.300- A of the Constitution of India. Election Commission: Superintendence, direction and control of elections (Art. 324), Electoral roll - Adult suffrage, Power of the Parliament /Power of the legislature of a state to make provision with respect to election, Bar to interference by Court in Electoral matters

Unit-V: Emergency – Need of Emergency Powers - Different kinds of Emergency - National, State and Financial emergency - Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights - Amendment of Indian Constitution

Suggested Readings:

- 1 Jain, Kashyap and Srinivasan (Ed.) - The Cases and Materials on the Union and State Relations.
2. M.P. Jain - Indian Constitutional Law.
3. D.D. Basu - Comparative Constitutional Law.
4. D.D. Basu- Legal Control of limited Government (Tagore Lectures).
5. H.M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India (1993)
6. K.C. Wheare - Federal Government (1963)
7. Granville Austin - the Indian Constitution; Cornerstone of a Nation (Oxford University 1972)
8. Justice E.S. Venkataramaiah and P.N. Bakshi- Indian Federalism - A Comparative Study (1992)
9. Subash C. Jain - The Constituion of India, Select Issues and Perceptions (Taxmann-2000).



10. D. J. De, - The Constitution of India, Vol I & II, Asia Law House i. (Hyderabad) , (2003).

LLM- 103

CONSTITUTIONALISM PLURALISM

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (COs) of "Constitutionalism and Pluralism" (LLM-103)

1. **Understanding the Concept of Constitutionalism:-** Analyze the principles of limited government, rule of law, separation of powers, and judicial review in democratic societies.
2. **Pluralism and Protection of Minority Rights:-** Examine how constitutional frameworks protect cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic diversity in a pluralistic society.
3. **Comparative Constitutional Perspectives:-** Study constitutionalism in different legal systems, including liberal democracies, socialist states, and religious-based governance models.
4. **Challenges to Constitutionalism in a Diverse Society:-** Assess issues such as secularism, nationalism, federalism, and multiculturalism in maintaining constitutional balance.

PO-CO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	1	2	1	1
C02	2	3	2	1	3	2	1
C03	3	3	2	2	3	2	1
C04	2	3	3	2	3	3	2

(Where: 3 = Strongly Mapped, 2 = Moderately Mapped, 1 = Slightly Mapped)



LL.M. 104

FEDERALISM & UNION – STATE RELATION

Course objective

To understand the distribution of powers between the Union and States under the Indian Constitution. To analyze the role of constitutional mechanisms in maintaining federal harmony.

To examine challenges to federalism, including political, economic, and legal issues. To evaluate judicial interpretations and constitutional amendments related to federalism.

UNIT I - Indian Federalism: Essential features and requisites of Federal Government- Differences between Confederation and federation, Pattern of Federal Government - USA, Australia, Canada, India, Historical background of the federal structure of Government in India, Recent trend from competitive to Co-operative Federalism - from two - to three-tier government, from National to World Federalism, Decentralization of power and federal structure, Role of Supreme Court as an Impartial Umpire, Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to adjudicate the disputes between Centre and States and States inter se (Art.131).

UNIT II - Scheme of Distribution of Legislative and Administrative Powers: General Scheme of Distribution of Legislative Powers and Art. 245 to 254, Factors responsible for according paramountcy to the Centre, Administrative Relations Art. 256-263, Distribution of Fiscal Powers: Scheme of allocation of Taxing Powers, Extent of Union Power of Taxation, Residuary Power
Restrictions on Fiscal Powers: Page 11 of 27 Fundamental Rights, Restrictions on the State's Power, Inter- Governmental Tax Immunities - Doctrine- its origin and application in USA, Canada , Australia and India. Distribution of Tax, Revenue and Financial Equilibrium: Tax- Sharing under the Constitution, Grants - in - aid. (Art. 275) and Specific Purpose Grants (282), Borrowing power of the Government of India and the States, Financial Emergency and its impact on the Federal Structure.

UNIT III - Planning Commission/Niti aayoga and Finance Commission: Finance Commission - Constitution, Function, Role and Work of the Commission, Planning Commission/ Niti aayoga and its Role, Formulation and Implementation of the Plan- the Role of Centre and the States - coordination between Planning Commission and Finance Commission. Freedom of Trade and Commerce : Art. 301-307 : Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Limitations on the Powers of the Union and States with respect to freedom of Trade and Commerce.

UNIT-IV Co-operative Federalism: Development from Competitive to Co-operative Federalism -Emerging Trends, Full Faith and Credit Clause, Inter-State Council, Zonal Councils, Inter-State Water Disputes, National Integration Council.

Suggested Reading:-

- 1.K.C. Wheare - Federal Government (4th Ed. 1963)
2. D.T. Lakadawala _ Union State Financial Relations (1967).
3. M.P. Jain - Indian Constitutional Law (1987)
4. H.M. Seervai - Constitutional law of India Vol.2,chap.-22.
5. Daniel J. Elazer- American Federalism Chap. 3&4. (1984)
6. Chandrapal, Centre - State Relations and Co-operative Federalism, Chap.5 & 8 (1983)



LL.M. 104
FEDERALISM & UNION – STATE RELATION

COURSE OUTCOME

The course "**Federalism & Union–State Relations**" (LLM 104) typically focuses on the constitutional framework, legal principles, and judicial interpretations governing the relationship between the central and state governments. The key course outcomes may include:

1. **Understanding the Concept of Federalism** – Analyze the meaning, evolution, and models of federalism, with a special emphasis on the Indian federal structure.
2. **Examination of Union–State Relations** – Study the distribution of powers (legislative, administrative, and financial) between the Union and State governments under the Constitution of India.
3. **Judicial Role & Constitutional Amendments** – Evaluate the role of the judiciary in interpreting and shaping federal relations through landmark judgments and constitutional amendments.
4. **Contemporary Challenges in Federalism** – Identify and assess emerging issues like cooperative federalism, fiscal federalism, and disputes between the Union and States in governance.



CO-PO Mapping Matrix (Numerical Representation)

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	1	2	1	2
C02	3	3	1	1	2	2	2
C03	2	3	2	1	3	3	2
C04	2	3	2	1	3	3	3

Legend:

- 3 – Strong Correlation
 2 – Moderate Correlation
 1 – Weak Correlation

LLM- 201

LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND WRITING

Course objective

To develop research skills necessary for legal studies and professional practice. To understand various legal research methods, including doctrinal and empirical research. To enhance legal writing, citation, and referencing skills. To critically analyze legal issues and present findings effectively in research papers and dissertations.

UNIT I - Objectives of Legal Education: Meaning and Importance of Legal Education, Historical aspect of development of legal education , different dimension of legal education, methods of legal education, Clinical legal education and its use. Changing dimension of legal education in India.

UNIT II - Research: Meaning, Objectives, Motivations, Types and Significance, Method and Methodology, Scientific Methodology, Research Process Legal Research: Evolution , Changing Emphasis and Contemporary Trend in general and specific to India Research Methodology Types of Research--Doctrinal, Empirical/Socio-Legal, Inter/Multidisciplinary, Basic and pure Historical, Descriptive, Diagnostic etc.

UNIT III Selection and Formulation of Legal Research Problem, Utility of Literature Review, Sources of Legal Research / Data collection methods (Tool of legal research), Primary and secondary sources, Use of Library and Computer in Legal Research, Hypothesis, Research Design - Modes of data collection in empirical research, Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedules, Case Study.

UNIT IV - Sampling and Interpretation of Data: Report Writing - Synopsis, Report Writing (Research Proposal, reports, research article, writing of thesis, writing References Bibliography, writing of an Abstract, Presenting the subject (by foot notes, Table, graphs, index Appendices)

Suggested Reading:-

1. Aggarwal Shipra, Legal Research Methodology.
2. Black Thomas, Understanding Social Science Research.
3. Bruce L. Berg, Qualitative Research Methods For The Social Sciences.
4. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques.
5. Engalhart Max D Methods of Educational Research.
6. Fern Edward F, Advanced Focus Group Research.
7. Galtung Johan, Theory and Methods of Social Research.
8. Kothari C.R., Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques.
9. Purohit Mona, Legal Education and Research Methodology.



LLM- 201

LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND WRITING

COURSE OUTCOME

The course "**Legal Research Methodology and Writing**" (LLM 201) focuses on equipping students with essential research skills, methodologies, and academic writing techniques in the field of law. The key course outcomes include:

1. **Understanding Research Methodologies** – Gain knowledge of various legal research methods, including doctrinal and empirical research, qualitative and quantitative approaches, and their application in legal studies.
2. **Development of Analytical and Critical Thinking** – Enhance the ability to critically analyze legal issues, interpret statutes, case laws, and legal principles, and apply research techniques effectively.
3. **Legal Writing and Citation Skills** – Learn the fundamentals of academic legal writing, proper citation methods (Bluebook, OSCOLA, etc.), and the preparation of research papers, dissertations, and case commentaries.

4. **Ethical and Interdisciplinary Aspects of Research** – Understand ethical considerations in legal research, plagiarism issues, and the significance of interdisciplinary approaches in legal studies.

Mapping of COs with POs (Numerical Matrix Representation)

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	4	2	2	3	2	3
C02	3	5	2	3	3	3	4
C03	4	4	3	3	2	3	4
C04	2	3	5	2	4	4	5

Legend:

3 – Strong Correlation
 2 – Moderate Correlation
 1 – Weak Correlation

LLM- 202

LAW AND JUSTICE IN GLOBALIZED WORLD

Course objective

To study the impact of globalization on legal systems and justice delivery. To examine the role of international organizations and human rights frameworks in global justice. To analyze transnational legal challenges such as migration, cyber law, and environmental justice. To explore legal responses to economic globalization and corporate accountability.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Law and Justice Meaning and Nature of Law, Meaning and Nature of Justice , Indian Concept of Justice , Western theories of Justice , Relationship of Law and Justice

UNIT-II: Introduction to Globalization Globalization: Meaning, Nature and Significance; Causes of globalization , State Sovereignty and Jurisdictional Issues in the era of globalization , Globalization and Social Change , Globalization and Economic Development

UNIT-III: Justice in Globalizing World Existing Scenarios and Issues: Economic, Social and Political , Mechanisms for Justice under International Legal Regime Impact of Globalization on Administration of Justice , The Global Justice Movement and Concept of Global Administrative Law , Challenges and the Way Forward

UNIT-IV: Globalization, Law and Legal Order Global Legal Order and Role of International Institutions , Crimes against Humanity/War Crimes and International Criminal Law , Global Financial Crisis, Legal Order and Reform , Public and Private International Law and Globalization , Harmonizing Private Commercial Law and Intellectual Property Law , Emergence of Transnational Law in a Globalizing World



UNIT-V: Third World's Perspectives Third World's Perspectives to Globalization of Law and Concept of Justice , Impact on welfare state , Displacement for Development and Problem of Unemployment , Rethinking the Idea of Just World Order Challenges and the Way Forward

Suggested Reading

1. Andrew Byrnes, Mika Hayashi, Christopher Michaelson, International Law in the New Age of Globalization, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2013
2. Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Cesar A. RodriguezGaravito (eds.), Law and Globalization from Below, Cambridge University Press, 2005
3. David Kinley, Civilizing Globalization: Human Rights and the Global Economy, Cambridge University Press, 2009)
4. Andrew Kuper, Democracy Beyond Borders: Justice and Representations in Global Institutions, Oxford University Press, 2006
5. Laura Valentini, Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework, Oxford University Press, 2006, 2011
6. Jan Aart Scholte, Globalization: A Critical Introduction, Palgrave Macmillan, 2005
7. Jarrod Wiener, Globalization and the Harmonization of Law, Bloomsbury Publishing, 1999
8. Laura Valentini, Justice in a Globalized World: A Normative Framework, Oxford University Press, 2011
9. Pierrick Le Goff, "Global Law: A Legal Phenomenon Emerging from the Process of Globalization", 14 Ind. J. Global Legal Studies, 2007
10. Thomas Nagel, "The Problem of Global Justice" 33(2) Philosophy & Public Affairs, 2005 ▪ Deen K. Chatterjee (Eds.), Encyclopedia of Global Justice, 201

COURSE OUTCOME

The course "Law and Justice in a Globalized World" (LLM 202) explores the impact of globalization on legal systems, justice mechanisms, and international legal frameworks. The key course outcomes include:

1. **Understanding Globalization and Legal Systems** – Analyze the impact of globalization on national and international legal frameworks, including the evolution of transnational law.
2. **Justice and Human Rights in a Global Context** – Examine the role of international institutions, human rights organizations, and legal mechanisms in promoting global justice and equality.
3. **Role of International and Regional Organizations** – Study the influence of organizations like the United Nations, WTO, IMF, and regional bodies in shaping legal and economic policies across nations.
4. **Challenges and Emerging Trends in Global Justice** – Identify contemporary challenges such as cyber law, environmental law, trade law, and issues related to sovereignty and jurisdiction in a globalized world.

CO-PO Mapping Matrix:

C0s \ P0s P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07



C0s \ P0s P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 1 1 3 2 2

C02 2 3 2 1 3 3 2

C03 3 3 1 1 3 3 3

C04 2 3 1 2 3 3 3

Note:

- 1 = Low-level mapping
- 2 = Medium-level mapping
- 3 = High-level mapping

LLM-203 CORPORATE LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

COMPANY ACT 2013



Course objective

To provide an in-depth understanding of the Companies Act, 2013 and its regulatory framework.

To analyze corporate governance, compliance requirements, and legal responsibilities of companies. To study the role of directors, shareholders, and stakeholders in corporate management. To examine contemporary corporate issues such as mergers, acquisitions, and insolvency.

UNIT-I- COMPANY ACT 2013: OVERVIEW Comparison between Company Act 1956 & 2013—Feature & Objective of company act 2013- Definitions under the Act, Formation of company-Types of Company, Memorandum of Association and Article of Association-Registration of company-Prospectus of a company,

UNIT-II - ADMINISTRATION & DIRECTORS : Meeting of Board and its power-Manual managerial company secretary-power, appointment, Meaning - Appointment -Qualifications and disqualification -. Kinds - Vacation of office removal - Resignation - Powers and duties of directors - Meeting, registers, loans and remuneration of directors -. Compensation for loss of office managing directors and other managerial personnel- National Company Law tribunal and Appellate Tribunal.

UNIT-III- INSPECTION, INQUIRY AND INVESTIGATION PROCEDURE UNDER COMPANY ACT Civil And Criminal Liability in Mismanagement of prospectus and Punishment under company Act 2013. Alternate Dispute Resolution process in amalgamation merger of Indian company and Foreign company.

UNIT IV- WINDING UP OF COMPANIES: Kinds, Consequences and reasons of winding up --. Role of the Court --Liability of past members -. Payment of liabilities-- Analysis of the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013

Suggested Readings

1. **Avtar Singh, "Company Law"** – A comprehensive book covering the principles and key provisions of company law.
2. **Dr. G.K. Kapoor & Sanjay Dhamija, "Company Law & Practice"** – Detailed analysis with case laws and practical applications.
3. **Ramaiya's Guide to the Companies Act** – A widely referenced multi-volume commentary with judicial interpretations.
4. **S.C. Tripathi, "Modern Company Law"** – Covers both theoretical and practical aspects of the Companies Act.
5. **Companies Act, 2013 (Bare Act) – Government of India (Updated Edition)**
6. **The Companies (Amendment) Acts – Official Gazette Notifications**

LLM-203
CORPORATE LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

COURSE OUTCOME

The course "**Company Act, 2013**" (LLM 203) provides an in-depth understanding of corporate laws, governance, and regulatory frameworks in India. The key course outcomes include:

1. **Comprehensive Understanding of the Companies Act, 2013** – Analyze the structure, objectives, and key provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, including recent amendments and judicial interpretations.
2. **Corporate Governance and Compliance** – Examine the roles and responsibilities of directors, corporate governance principles, and compliance mechanisms under SEBI and MCA regulations.
3. **Mergers, Acquisitions, and Corporate Restructuring** – Study the legal framework for corporate restructuring, mergers, and acquisitions, along with the role of NCLT/NCLAT in corporate disputes.
4. **Corporate Insolvency and Liability** – Understand insolvency resolution under the **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016**, shareholder rights, and corporate social responsibility (CSR) provisions.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs):

COs/POs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
C02	2	3	2	2	2	3	2
C03	3	3	1	3	2	3	2
C04	2	3	2	3	2	3	3



(Scale: 3 = Strong, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Weak)

LLM – 203
CORPORATE LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

BANKING AND INSURANCE LAW

Course objective

To understand the legal framework governing the banking and insurance sectors in India. To analyze key legislations like the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, and Insurance Act, 1938. To study the role of RBI, SEBI, IRDAI, and other regulatory bodies. To examine issues related to banking frauds, financial crimes, and consumer protection in banking and insurance.

UNIT-I- THE EVALUATION OF BANKING SERVICES AND ITS HISTORY IN INDIA History of Banking in India-Bank nationalization and social control over banking.--Various types of Banks and their functions-Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties-Role and functions of Banking Institutions

UNIT-II- LENDING BY BANKS AND RECENT TRENDS OF BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA Advances, Loans and Securities.--Direct, collateral and miscellaneous Securities--Default and recovery. Bank Debt Recovery Tribunals--The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcements of Security Interest Act, 2002 (Definitions, Section 13 – Enforcement of security interest, Section 17 -Right to appeal

UNIT-III- GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF INSURANCE Definition, nature and history--Contract of Insurance and principles--The Risk – commencement, attachment, assignment-Types of insurances--Policy and its Legal Status.

UNIT-IV- RECENT TRENDS IN INSURANCE Insurance against third party risks (relevant provisions from Motor Vehicles Act,1988.)--Liability Insurance--Consumer Protection and Banking and Insurance Services--The Insurance Act, 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority Act, (IRDA),2000.— Miscellaneous Insurance Schemes:NewDimensions (Group Life Insurance,Mediclaime, Sickne).

Suggested Readings:

1. M.L. Tannan, "Banking Law & Practice in India" – A classic book covering banking law and practice in India.
2. R.N. Chaudhary, "Banking Laws" – A detailed book on legal and regulatory aspects of banking..
3. Avtar Singh, "Law of Insurance" – A detailed analysis of insurance contracts and regulatory frameworks.
4. Dr. K.S.N. Murthy & Dr. K.V.S. Sarma, "Modern Law of Insurance in India" – Covers various insurance policies, claims, and disputes.

COURSE OUTCOME

The course "**Banking and Insurance Law**" (LLM 203) provides an in-depth understanding of legal frameworks governing the banking and insurance sectors. The key course outcomes include:

1. **Understanding the Legal Framework of Banking Law** – Analyze the regulatory structure governing banks in India, including the **Banking**



- Regulation Act, 1949, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Act, 1934, and key RBI guidelines.**
2. **Examination of Insurance Laws in India** – Study the **Insurance Act, 1938**, the role of the **Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI)**, and various types of insurance contracts.
 3. **Legal Aspects of Banking and Financial Transactions** – Explore legal issues related to **negotiable instruments, banking frauds, digital banking, and the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016.**
 4. **Dispute Resolution and Consumer Protection in Banking & Insurance** – Assess the role of **Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs), the Ombudsman system, and consumer rights** in banking and insurance disputes.

Program Outcome (PO) and Course Outcome (CO) Mapping Matrix:

C0s \ P0s	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	1	2	2	2
C02	3	2	1	1	2	2	2
C03	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
C04	2	3	3	3	3	3	3

(1 = Slight, 2 = Moderate, 3 = Substantial)



LL.M – 203

CRIMINAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

Drugs Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights

Course objective

To analyze the legal framework for drug control in India and internationally. To study the impact of drug addiction on crime, society, and criminal justice systems. To examine human rights concerns related to drug abuse prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. To evaluate the role of law enforcement agencies, judiciary, and international conventions in drug control

UNIT I - Introduction Problem of drug addiction ,Analysis of the background and different convention related to control of drug trafficking Causes of drug addiction

UNIT II - India Regulatory System Penal provisions under the IPC and Custom Act , Penal provisions under the Narcotics , Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 , Procedure and punishment under NDPS Act

UNIT III - Analysis of the development made in NDPS Act for making in it more human right friendly: Amendments of the NDPS Act, 1985 and their effects , Human right protection , Judicial approaches to sentencing in Drug trafficking and Abuse ,. Analysis of the background ,. Text and operation of the single convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, U.N. Convention against illicit trafficking in NDPS, 1998

UNIT IV - Role of community in combating Drug Abuse: Role of educational system , Role of medical profession ,. Law reform initiatives

Suggested Reading:

1. **Drug Control and Human Rights in International Law** – Richard Lines
Explores the impact of drug control policies on human rights at the international level.
2. **Drugs, Crime, and Public Policy** – Philip Bean
Discusses drug-related crimes, legal policies, and the justice system's response to drug addiction.
3. **Drugs and the Criminal Law** – Alistair Hardie
Provides an overview of drug-related legal issues and how they are handled by criminal justice systems.
4. **Human Rights and Drug Control: The False Dichotomy** – Saul Takahashi
Examines how drug laws and enforcement intersect with human rights obligations.
5. **The Global War on Drugs: Its Impact on Human Rights and Public Health** – Axel Klein, Blaine Stothard

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Drugs Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights (LL.M. 203)

1. **Understanding Drug Addiction and Its Impact:-** Analyze the legal, social, and psychological aspects of drug addiction and its effects on individuals and society.
2. **Criminal Justice System & Drug Laws:-** Examine national and international legal frameworks governing drug-related offenses, including enforcement mechanisms and rehabilitation approaches.
3. **Human Rights Perspective in Drug Policies:-** Evaluate the intersection of drug laws with human rights, focusing on issues like fair trial, prison conditions, and rights of drug-dependent individuals.
4. **Rehabilitation and Policy Development:-** Explore alternative approaches to incarceration, including decriminalization, rehabilitation programs, and policy reforms for a more humane justice system.

CO-PO Mapping Matrix (Numerical Representation)

Course Outcomes (COs) P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 2 1 2 1 1

C02 2 3 2 3 2 1 2



Course Outcomes (COs) P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C03	2	2	3	2	3	2	2
C04	1	2	3	2	2	3	3

(Scale: 3 = High Correlation, 2 = Moderate Correlation, 1 = Low Correlation, Blank = No Correlation)

LL.M – 204

Privileged Class Deviance

Course objective

To explore the concept of white-collar crime and its impact on society. To analyze how social, political, and economic power influences criminal behavior and legal outcomes. To study corporate frauds, corruption, tax evasion, and crimes committed by elite sections of society. To evaluate legal and policy measures to address privileged class deviance.

UNIT I – Introductory Conception of white color crimes , Causes of White Collar Crime, Indian approaches to Socio-economic offences , Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understand Indian development.

UNIT II - Police Deviance Police Atrocities: Encounter killing and the plea of superior's orders , . Structure of legal restraint on police power in India, Unconstitutionality of 'Third Degree' method and use of fatal force by Police.

UNIT III Professional Deviance Unethical practices by the Lawyers Unethical practices by the Doctors Unethical practices by the Media Persons

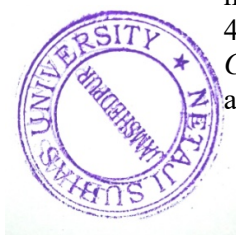
UNIT IV - Response of Indian Legal order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 Vigilance Commission Commission of Enquiry

Suggested Readings:

1. **Sutherland, Edwin H.** – *White Collar Crime*, A foundational text that explores crimes committed by individuals in high-status positions and their impact on society.
2. **Chambliss, William J.** – *Power, Politics, and Crime*, Discusses how privilege influences legal outcomes and the selective enforcement of laws.
3. **Box, Steven** – *Power, Crime, and Mystification*, Examines how powerful elites manipulate legal systems to shield themselves from accountability.
4. **Geis, Gilbert & Meier, Robert F.** – *White Collar Crime: Classic and Contemporary Views*, A collection of essays analyzing privileged class deviance across different sectors.

LL.M – 204

Privileged Class Deviance



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes of "Privileged Class Deviance" (LL.M. 204)

1. **Understanding Elite Criminality** – Analyze the nature and forms of crimes committed by individuals in positions of power, such as corporate fraud, political corruption, and bureaucratic misconduct.
2. **Critical Examination of Legal Frameworks** – Evaluate how laws, judicial systems, and enforcement agencies handle (or fail to handle) crimes committed by the privileged class, highlighting loopholes and biases.
3. **Socio-Political Impact** – Assess the impact of privileged class deviance on society, governance, and public trust, emphasizing its role in perpetuating inequality and injustice.
4. **Comparative & Reformative Perspectives** – Compare global case studies on elite deviance and propose legal and policy reforms to strengthen accountability and transparency in governance and corporate sectors.

CO-P0 Mapping Matrix

COs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 2 1 3 2 2

C02 3 3 2 2 2 3 2

C03 2 3 3 2 3 3 3

C04 2 3 2 3 3 3 3



Legend: 3 – Strong Correlation, 2 – Moderate Correlation, 1 – Weak Correlation

LL.M – 203

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

NATIONAL SECURITY PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW

Course objective

To understand the balance between national security and individual rights. To analyze constitutional provisions related to emergency powers, preventive detention, and public order.

To examine laws such as NSA, UAPA, AFSPA, and their impact on civil liberties. To evaluate judicial interpretations and international perspectives on security laws.

UNIT I - National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law: Concept and horizon of Rule of Law. National Emergency and its impact on federal structure of India, Failure of Constitutional Machinery under Art. 356, Scope of Art. 355.

UNIT II - Preventive detention: Article 22 of Constitution, Preventive detention and Safeguards, Declaration of Emergency, 1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies, 1975 Emergency

UNIT III - Exceptional Legislation. Unlawful activities prevention act 1967, Salient feature, compositions, powers and functions of authorities, Offences and penalties and appeals, Concept of terrorism and problems of definitions, UN efforts to combat terrorism, Marshal law, provisions in Briton and Indian Constitution

UNIT IV - Civil Liberties and Emergency: Preventive Detention and Safeguards, Suspension of fundamental Article 19 on declaration of emergency, President's Right to suspend right to move any court, Article 21- special importance - its non-suspendability. Access to courts and Emergency Article 359- ups and downs of judicial review, Constitution (44th) Amendment Act, 1978, Constitution (59th) Amendment Act, 1988

Suggested Readings:

1. M.P.Jain - Indian Constitutional Law.
2. D.D. Basu - Comparative Constitutional Law.
3. H.M. Seervai , The Emergence, Future Safeguards and the Habeas Corpus :A Criticism (1978)
4. N.C. Chatterji and Parameshwar Rao, Emergency and the Law (1966).
5. Dr. M.C. Mehanathan , Law of Control on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in India
6. R.K. Agrawal and Alka Agrawal , The National Security Act, 1983.

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes of "National Security, Public Order, and Rule of Law" (LLM 203)

1. **Understanding the Balance between National Security and Civil Liberties:-** Analyze the legal frameworks governing national security while ensuring the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms.
2. **Legal Mechanisms for Maintaining Public Order:-** Examine laws related to public order, emergency provisions, and preventive detention under constitutional and statutory frameworks.
3. **Rule of Law in Crisis Situations:-** Evaluate the role of the judiciary in upholding the rule of law during emergencies, counter-terrorism measures, and insurgencies.
4. **Comparative Analysis of Security Laws:-** Study international and comparative perspectives on national security laws, exploring best practices and human rights safeguards.

PROGRAM OUTCOME AND COURSE OUTCOME MAPPING MATRIX

COs/P0s P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01	3	3	2	1	2	1	2
C02	3	4	2	2	3	2	2
C03	2	4	3	3	3	3	2
C04	2	3	2	2	4	3	3



(Note: Mapping Levels – 1: Slight (Low), 2: Moderate (Medium), 3: Substantial (High), 4: Strong)

LL.M –204 MASS MEDIA LAW

Course objective

To study the legal framework regulating print, electronic, and digital media. To analyze issues like freedom of speech, censorship, media ethics, and privacy rights. To examine laws governing defamation, contempt of court, and fake news. To explore media's role in shaping public opinion and its legal accountability.

UNIT I - Mass Media-Types of-Press Films, Radio and Television: Ownership Pattern-Press-Private-Public, Ownership Pattern-Films-Private, Ownership Patterns-Radio & Television, Public, Difference between Visual and non-Visual Media-impact on People's minds. Press-Freedom of Speech and Expression-Article 19 (1) (a) Includes Freedom of the Press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, The law relating to employees' wages and service conditions, Price and Page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint Control Order, Advertisement-is it included within freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act.

UNIT II - Films-How far included in freedom of speech and expression? Censorship of Films-Constitutionality, The Abbas Case, Difference between films and Press-why pre censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the Cinematograph Act.

UNIT III - Radio and Television-Government Monopoly Why Government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people, Report of the Chanda Committee, Government policy, Commercial advertisement, Internal Scrutiny of serials etc. Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast.

UNIT IV Constitutional Restrictions Radio and Television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to Legislate-Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule, Power to impose tax-licensing and licensing fee.

Suggested Reading

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1991
2. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, 1994
3. John B. Howard, The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises, 1980
4. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India, 1976
6. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press : Some Recent Trends, 1984
7. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India, 1980
8. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric : Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984



**LL.M –204
MASS MEDIA LAW**

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes of Mass Media Law (LL.M. 204)

1. **Understanding Legal Framework** – Develops a comprehensive understanding of laws governing mass media, including constitutional provisions, regulatory frameworks, and ethical considerations.
2. **Freedom of Speech & Press** – Analyzes the balance between freedom of speech and reasonable restrictions, focusing on landmark cases and contemporary legal challenges in media regulation.
3. **Media Ethics & Responsibilities** – Examines the role of media in shaping public opinion, ensuring accountability, and maintaining ethical standards while reporting.
4. **Impact of Digital Media & Cyber Laws** – Explores the evolving landscape of digital media, social platforms, and cyber laws, addressing concerns like privacy, defamation, and misinformation.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

Course Outcomes (COs)	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
CO1 – Understanding Legal Framework	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO2 – Freedom of Speech & Press	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
CO3 – Media Ethics & Responsibilities	2	3	3	2	3	2	3
CO4 – Impact of Digital Media & Cyber Laws	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

Note: The numerical values represent the level of alignment between COs and POs (3: Strong, 2: Moderate, 1: Weak).

LL.M 301

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Course objective

Unit – I Introduction, Meaning definition, scope, importance and limitation of Quantitative Analysis, Collection organization and presentation of data. Measure Of central value : Introduction, the arithmetic mean, medium, mode, calculation of mode from the mean and medium. Relationship between mean, medium and mode. Measure of dispersion :



Unit – II Correction and Regression Analysis: Meaning of correction, types of correction. Principle regression equation and estimation .Difference between correction and Regression analysis.

Unit III – Permutation and combination Introduction, Fundamental principle of counting, factorial notation, Permutation, Combination

Unit – IV Probability Introduction, Approaches to the calculation of Probability calculation of event probabilities, addition and multiplication laws of mobility (Proof is not required), conditional probability and Bayes theorem (proof is not required).

Unit – V Game Theory & Theory of Game Introduction, Basic terminology, solution method of Pure strategy games (with saddle point).

Suggested Reading:

- 1.Goode, William J. & Paul K. Hatt – Methods in Social Research
- 2.Kothari, C.R. & Gaurav Garg – Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques
- 3.Gupta, S.P. – Statistical Methods
- 4.Bryman, Alan – Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods
- 5.Babbie, Earl – The Practice of Social Research

LL.M 301

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes of Quantitative Analysis (LL.M. 301)

1. **Understanding Research Methods** – Develops the ability to apply quantitative techniques in legal research, enhancing analytical and empirical study skills.
2. **Data Interpretation and Statistical Tools** – Enables students to use statistical tools for legal analysis, policy evaluation, and evidence-based decision-making.
3. **Application in Legal Studies** – Helps in understanding the role of quantitative data in legal reasoning, case law analysis, and socio-legal research.
4. **Enhancing Critical Thinking** – Equips students with skills to critically evaluate numerical data, surveys, and empirical legal studies for informed legal practice and policymaking.

Course Outcome and Program Outcome Mapping Matrix

C0s \ P0s P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C0s \ P0s P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 2 3 1 2 1 2 3

C02 1 3 1 2 2 3 3

C03 2 3 2 3 2 3 3

C04 2 3 2 3 3 3 3

(Note: The matrix numbers indicate the strength of mapping, where 1 = Low, 2 = Medium, and 3 = High.)

LLM 302

HUMAN RIGHTS

Course objective

To provide an in-depth understanding of human rights theories, principles, and frameworks. To study international human rights instruments, including UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, and regional treaties. To examine human rights issues such as discrimination, refugees, gender justice, and economic rights. To analyze the role of courts, commissions, and international organizations in human rights protection.

UNIT I Human Rights and the United Nations Charter: Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN, Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, Universal Declaration on Human Rights, History of the Declaration, Structure of the Declaration, Legal Significance

UNIT II International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR, Nature and Characteristic, Optional Protocols Regional Instruments: European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights, African Charter on Human and People's Right, Asia and Human Rights

UNIT III - Right to Life and Personal Liberty: Evolution of New Dimension of Human Rights, Through Judicial Interpretation, Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India, Remedies provided by the Judiciary and National Human Rights Commission.

UNIT IV - Fundamental Duties: Article 51-A of the Constitution concept and need of Fundamental Duties, Enforcement and Effectuation of Fundamental Duties, Emerging regime of new Human Rights in India, Taking guidance from Directive, Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. New Approach.

Suggested readings:

1. Agrawal H.O., Human Rights.



2. Basu D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law.
3. Khera S.C., Human Rights and United Nation

LLM 302

HUMAN RIGHTS

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes of Human Rights (LLM 302)

1. **Understanding the Evolution of Human Rights:-** Analyze the historical development and philosophical foundations of human rights at national and international levels.
2. **Legal Framework and Instruments:-** Gain in-depth knowledge of key human rights laws, treaties, and conventions, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and regional frameworks.
3. **Human Rights Protection Mechanisms:-** Evaluate the role of courts, national human rights commissions, and international bodies in the enforcement and protection of human rights.
4. **Contemporary Issues and Challenges:-** Examine pressing human rights concerns such as gender justice, refugee rights, digital privacy, and socio-economic rights in the modern globalized world.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

COs \ POs	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	2	1	0	2	1	2
C02	3	3	2	1	3	2	3
C03	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
C04	2	3	2	1	3	3	3



(Where: **3 = High Correlation**, **2 = Medium Correlation**, **1 = Low Correlation**, **0 = No Correlation**)

LL.M 303 CORPORATE LAW SPECIALIZATION ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Course objective

To explore the importance of ADR mechanisms like arbitration, mediation, and conciliation. To study legal frameworks such as the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. To analyze the role of ADR in commercial disputes, labor disputes, and family law. To evaluate the effectiveness of ADR in reducing court burdens and promoting access to justice

UNIT-I - EVOLUTION AND CONCEPT OF DISPUTES Historical Perspectives of ADR in the International Perspective--Meaning and Conceptual Perspectives of a Dispute--Types of disputes-Justiciable and Non-justiciable disputes--Players involved in Disputes-Individuals Organizations-States-Inter-state-Multilateral and Legal Disputes--Impact of Disputes on Socio-Economic Political-Legal and Cultural Issues.

UNIT-II-- METHODS ADOPTED IN DISPUTE RESOLUTION Traditional methods of dispute resolution--Methods adopted in dispute resolution-Judicial and Non-Judicial methods--Role of Law in Settling Disputes--National and International Legal aspects--Disputes settlement at the Gross roots and local level--Settlement of Dispute under civil and Criminal law.

UNIT-III- MEANING AND PHILOSOPHY OF ADR The significance of ADR-Current Trends--Over view of the Process of ADR--Planning and Strategies of ADR Legal Recognition to ADR--Comparative perspective of ADR-USA-UK-India

UNIT-IV-- ADR AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES Information Technology Law and ADR--Dispute Resolution in Cyber space-ADR and Online Dispute Resolution--ADR and Scientific Issues-IPR and Bio-Technology

Suggested Reading:

Suggested Readings for Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

1. **Bansal, A.K.** – *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation:-*
2. **Avtar Singh** – *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*
3. **O.P. Malhotra & Indu Malhotra** – *The Law & Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation*
4. **M.P. Jain** – *Alternative Dispute Resolution: Techniques and Practices*
5. **Henry J. Brown & Arthur L. Marriott** – *ADR Principles and Practice*

LL.M 303 CORPORATE LAW SPECIALIZATION ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes: Alternative Dispute Resolution (LL.M. 303)

1. **Understanding ADR Mechanisms** – Gain a comprehensive understanding of various Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) methods such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation, along with their legal frameworks.
2. **Skill Development in Conflict Resolution** – Develop practical skills in dispute resolution techniques, negotiation strategies, and drafting arbitration agreements, enhancing problem-solving abilities.
3. **Enhancing Employability in Legal Practice** – Equip students with knowledge of ADR laws and procedures, preparing them for careers as arbitrators, mediators, or legal advisors in corporate, judicial, and international dispute resolution sectors.

4. **Promoting Entrepreneurship in ADR Services** – Encourage students to explore independent practice or establish ADR centers, fostering entrepreneurship in the growing field of alternative dispute resolution.

Program Outcome and Course Outcome Mapping Matrix

Course Outcomes	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
Understanding ADR Mechanisms (K2, K3)	3	3	2	2	3	2	3
Skill Development in Conflict Resolution (K3, K4)	2	3	3	3	2	3	3
Enhancing Employability in Legal Practice (K4, K5)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Promoting Entrepreneurship in ADR Services (K5, K6)	2	3	3	2	3	3	3

(Scale: 3 = Strongly Mapped, 2 = Moderately Mapped, 1 = Slightly Mapped)

LL.M 304

CORPORATE LAW(SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

COMPETITION LAW

Course objective

To understand the Competition Act, 2002, and its impact on anti-competitive practices. To analyze market regulation, abuse of dominant position, cartels, and mergers. To study the role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in enforcing competition law. To examine global competition law trends and their impact on Indian markets.

UNIT-I- INTRODUCTION Basic Concepts—Reason of development of Competition law-- Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth and Distribution of Resources Article 39-- Relation between Competition Policy and Competition Law –Objectives of Competition Law.

UNIT-II- HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITION LAW History and Development of Competition Law/ Antitrust Law, Liberalization and Globalization - Raghavan Committee Report, Reason of failure of MRTP Act 1969-- Competition Act 2002--Difference between MRTP Act 1969 and Competition Act, Salient feature of Competition Act, Important Definitions under the Competition Act 2002. BrahmDutt vs. Union of India, AIR 2005 SC 730 CCI v. Steel Authority of India Ltd. & Anr, (2010)10SCC 744

UNIT-III- ANTI COMPETITIVE AGREEMENT Anti- Competitive Agreements, Horizontal and Vertical agreement, Rule of Perse and Reason, Appreciable Adverse



Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India, Exemption, Prohibition of Anti competitive agreement/ Cartel/bid rigging. Aamir Khan Productions Private Limited v. Union of India, (2010) Builders Association of India v. Cement Manufacturers', Case No. 29/2010, CCI. All India Tyres Dealers Federation v. Tyres Manufacturers, 2013 COMP LR 92 (CCI), Main Order dated October 30, 2012 and Minority Order by Mr. R Prasad (Member, CCI) dated October 30, 2012. Shamsher Kataria v. Honda Sael Cars India Ltd., 2014 Comp LR 1 (C)

UNIT-IV- ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM AND ADVOCACY & EMERGING TREND IN COMPETITION LAW Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India, Powers and Functions- Jurisdiction of the CCI – adjudication and appeals, -Competition Appellate Tribunal (CompAT), Director General of Investigation (DGI)- Competition Advocacy in India and other foreign jurisdictions Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law, International Trade and Competition Law, The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012, Draft National Competition Policy, 2011. GATT,W.T.O, UNCTAD(United Nation on Trade and Development) Google Inc. & Ors v. Competition Commission of India & Anr., [2015] 127CLA367(Delhi)

Suggested Readings:

- 1.Competition Policy, 2011.
- 2.GATT,W.T.O, UNCTAD(United Nation on Trade and Development) Google Inc. & Ors v. Competition Commission of India & Anr., [2015] 127CLA367

LL.M 304

CORPORATE LAW(SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

COMPETITION LAW



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes for Corporate Law (Specialization Paper) – Competition Law (LL.M. 304)

1. **Understanding Regulatory Framework** – Develop a comprehensive understanding of **competition law principles**, including anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position, and merger control under national and international frameworks.
2. **Application of Legal Provisions** – Gain the ability to **analyze and apply** key provisions of the **Competition Act, 2002**, along with case laws, to assess anti-competitive practices and ensure compliance in corporate environments.
3. **Developing Analytical and Advocacy Skills** – Enhance critical thinking and legal reasoning skills to **evaluate market competition, regulatory decisions, and enforcement mechanisms**, preparing students for roles in corporate legal advisory and litigation.
4. **Corporate and Entrepreneurial Relevance** – Understand the impact of competition law on **business strategies, corporate governance, and**

economic policies, enabling students to contribute effectively in corporate law firms, regulatory bodies, and entrepreneurial ventures.

Program Outcome (PO) and Course Outcome (CO) Mapping Matrix

C0/P0 P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01	3	2	1	1	2	2	1
C02	3	3	1	2	2	3	2
C03	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
C04	2	3	2	2	3	3	3

(Note: The numbers represent the strength of correlation, where 1 = Low, 2 = Moderate, and 3 = High.)

LL.M – 303

CRIMINAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)



Juvenile Delinquency

Course objective

To analyze judicial misconduct, corruption, and ethical violations within the judiciary. To study mechanisms for judicial accountability, such as impeachment and judicial commissions. To examine the impact of judicial delinquency on public trust and the rule of law. To explore comparative perspectives on judicial accountability from different legal systems

UNIT I The conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code, Delinquent Juvenile, 'Neglected Juvenile', The Overall situation of children/young persons in India, Also with reference to crime statistics (of crime by and against children), Differential Association, Anomie, Gang-sub-culture.

UNIT II - Legislative Approaches Legislative approaches during the late colonial era, Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, Constitutional Aspects, Competent Authorities, Powers given to government, Community Participation as envisaged, United Nation Conventions on the Right of Child, 1989

UNIT III - Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency The child population percentage to total sex ratio, Urban/rural/rural-urban, Labourers, In organized industries like Zari, Cappet, Bidi, Glass, Un organized section like domestic servant, Shops and establishments, Durg Addicts, Victims of violence-sexual abuses, battered, killed by parents.

UNIT IV - Judicial Contribution and Preventive Strategies Social Action Litigation concerning Juvenile Justice, Judicial decisions, Role of legal profession in Juvenile

Justice System, State Welfare Programme health, Nutrition, Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, industrials, individual.

Suggested Readings:

Suggested Readings for Juvenile Delinquency

1.S.N. Mishra – Juvenile Justice System in India

A comprehensive book covering legal provisions, case laws, and policy developments related to juvenile justice in India.

2.Ved Kumari – The Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights

Analyzes the transition of juvenile justice laws in India from a welfare approach to a rights-based approach.

3.Clementine Burnley & Janet Fink – Understanding Juvenile Justice and Delinquency

Provides an overview of theories, policies, and practices in juvenile justice across different jurisdictions.

4.Barry Goldson & John Muncie – Youth Crime and Justice

Examines the sociological, legal, and criminological aspects of youth crime and justice systems globally.

5.United Nations Publications – UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice ("Beijing Rules")

LL.M – 303

CRIMINAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

Juvenile Delinquency



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes for Juvenile Delinquency (LL.M. 303)

1. **Understanding Juvenile Justice System** – Gain in-depth knowledge of the legal framework governing juvenile delinquency, including national and international laws, policies, and child protection mechanisms.
2. **Analyzing Causes and Prevention** – Identify the socio-economic, psychological, and environmental factors contributing to juvenile delinquency and explore preventive strategies to reduce juvenile crimes.
3. **Comparative Legal Approaches** – Compare and evaluate juvenile justice systems across different jurisdictions to understand best practices and policy reforms.
4. **Practical Application in Legal Practice** – Develop the ability to critically assess case laws, propose legal reforms, and contribute effectively to juvenile rehabilitation and justice administration.

CO-PO Mapping Matrix:

CO/PO P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C0/P0 P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 2 1 2 1 2

C02 2 3 2 2 2 2 2

C03 2 3 2 1 3 3 2

C04 2 2 3 3 2 3 3

(1 - Slightly Mapped, 2 - Moderately Mapped, 3 - Strongly Mapped)

LL.M- 304

Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System

Course objective

To study the causes and legal responses to collective violence, such as riots, terrorism, and mob lynching. To examine the role of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in handling mass violence cases. To analyze the legal provisions related to hate crimes, communal violence, and state-sponsored violence. To evaluate policies for victim compensation, rehabilitation, and conflict resolution.

UNIT I Notion of 'force', 'coercion', 'violence', Distinctions: Symbolic violence, Institutionalized violence structural violence, Speech as an incitement to violence, 'Collective political violence' and legal order.

UNIT II

Religiously sanctioned structural violence caste and gender based, Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist and Islamic traditions in India, Gandhi ji approach to non-violence, Nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18th, 19th century in India

UNIT III - Violence against the Schedule Caste Notion of Atrocities, Incident of Atrocities, Uses of Criminal Law to combat atrocities as certain aftermath of atrocities, Violence against women.

UNIT IV

Incidence and courses of communal violence, Findings of various commissions of inquiry, The Role of police and paramilitary systems in dealing with communal violence, Operation of criminal justice system firing and in relation to, communal violence.

Suggested Readings:

- **Upendra Baxi** – *The State and Human Rights Movements in India*
- **K. S. Subramanian** – *Political Violence and the Police in India*
- **Paul Brass** – *The Production of Hindu-Muslim Violence in Contemporary India*
- **Neera Chandhoke** – *Contested Secessions: Human Rights, Self-Determination, and Political Violence*
- **S. M. Dahiya** – *Criminal Justice System and Human Rights*



LL.M- 304
Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcomes (CO) for "Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System" (LL.M. 304)

1. **Understanding the Nature and Causes of Collective Violence** – Analyze the sociological, political, and economic factors leading to collective violence, including riots, terrorism, and mob violence.
2. **Legal Framework and Judicial Responses** – Examine national and international legal provisions, case laws, and judicial interventions addressing collective violence and maintaining public order.
3. **Role of Law Enforcement and Human Rights Concerns** – Evaluate the role of law enforcement agencies in preventing and managing collective violence while balancing human rights and constitutional protections.
4. **Policy and Reform Measures** – Critically assess policy initiatives, legislative reforms, and restorative justice mechanisms aimed at mitigating collective violence and strengthening the criminal justice system.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs):

COs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

CO1	3	2	2	1	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1
CO3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2
CO4	2	3	3	3	3	3	2



(1 - Slightly Mapped, 2 - Moderately Mapped, 3 - Strongly Mapped)

LLM 303

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA

Course objective

To examine the principles of administrative law, including rule of law, natural justice, and separation of powers. To study the powers, functions, and accountability of administrative agencies. To analyze key cases related to judicial review, delegated legislation, and tribunal systems. To evaluate mechanisms for controlling administrative discretion and ensuring transparency.

UNIT I Evolution and significance of Administrative Law in various systems of governance-from ancient to modern. (a) England and USA (b) France (c) Other systems, **Doctrine of Separation of Powers: Comparative Survey-Common Law and Continental System : England, USA, France and India from Rigidity to Flexibility, Rule of Law: Changing dimensions, Regulation of administrative process.**

UNIT II - Delegated Legislation: Problems, Process and Control, Judicial Review of delegated legislation.

UNIT III - Procedural Fairness: Evolution and Significance of Natural Justice, England: Judicial Process Doctrine of fairness and doctrine of legitimate expectation. U.S.: Due process and judicial decision, India: Through Judicial Decision-Doctrine of Fairness (Art.14, 19, 21)-Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Privilege against disclosure, Official secrecy, Access to information and Right to Information Act.

UNIT IV - Control on Maladministration: Ombudsman, Commissions of Inquiry, Vigilance Commissions, Investigative Agencies: The CBI, Inquiries by Legislative Committee, Legislative control, Judicial Inquiries.

Suggested Reading

1. Pater H. Schunk, Foundation of Administrative Law, 1994
2. Friedman, The State and Rule of law in a mixed Economy.
3. Ivor Jennings, Law & the Constitution
4. Schwartz and Wade, Legal Control of Government
5. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action, 1998
6. D.D.Basu, Comparative Administrative Law, 1998
7. K.S.Shukla and S.S.Singh, Lok Ayukta : A Socio-Legal Study, 1988
8. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law

LLM 303

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW (SPECIALIZATION PAPER)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Administrative Law in India (LL.M. 303)

1. **Understanding the Scope and Evolution of Administrative Law**
 - o Analyze the development and principles of administrative law in India, including its constitutional foundations and judicial interpretations.
2. **Judicial Review and Control over Administrative Actions**
 - o Examine the mechanisms of judicial review, writ jurisdiction, and the role of courts in ensuring accountability and fairness in administrative decision-making.
3. **Delegated Legislation and Administrative Discretion**



- Assess the significance, limitations, and safeguards of delegated legislation and the exercise of administrative discretion in governance.
- 4. **Tribunals, Regulatory Bodies, and Public Accountability**
 - Explore the functioning of tribunals, regulatory authorities, and the impact of administrative law on public policy, governance, and citizen rights

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

COs \ POs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
C02	2	3	2	3	2	2	2
C03	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
C04	2	3	3	2	3	3	3

(1 - Slightly Related, 2 - Moderately Related, 3 - Strongly Related)



LLM 304

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES AND LIABILITY: CONTROLS ON MALADMINISTRATION

Course objective

To understand the legal accountability of public authorities and their liability for wrongful acts. To study the role of institutions like the Lokpal, CVC, and CAG in controlling corruption and maladministration. To analyze legal frameworks governing state liability, misfeasance, and administrative negligence. To examine case laws and judicial interventions in preventing abuse of power by public officials.

UNIT I - Liability of Government: Liability of Government and Public Authorities in Torts and Contract, Promissory Estoppel, Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings

UNIT II - Right to Know and Information: Jurisprudential and Constitutional Perspectives, American Freedom of Information Act, 1966 and English Official Secrets Act and Right to Know, Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, Right to Information Act, 2002 and Right to know. Judicial Decisions.

UNIT III - Ombudsman: The concept, Comparative perspectives, Evolving Indian models - Lokpal, Lokayukta Institutions. Fact Finding Commission and Inquiry: Commission of Inquiry, Vigilance Commission, Investigation Agencies: the CBI, Inquiries by Legislative Committees, Legislative Control, Financial Control - Comptroller and Auditor General, Judicial Inquiries.

UNIT IV - Administrative adjudication: Need for devolution of Adjudicatory power on Administration, Administrative Tribunals and other Adjudicatory Authorities - Growth, Evolution and present Status, Nature and Character of Tribunals - CAT and SAT Public Undertaking and Corporation: Reasons for Autonomous Bodies, Government Control, Parliamentary Control, Judicial Control.

Suggested Reading:

1. M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law (1987)
2. D.D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law (1969)
3. H.W.R. Wade - Administrative Law.
4. De'Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
5. D.D. Basu _ Administrative Law (1996)
6. M.P. Jain - Treaties in Administrative Law Vol. I (1996).

(1 - Slightly Related, 2 - Moderately Related, 3 - Strongly Related)



COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Public Authorities and Liability Controls on Maladministration (LL.M. 304)

1. **Understanding Legal Framework & Accountability:-** Analyze the legal principles governing public authorities, their functions, and the mechanisms ensuring accountability in cases of maladministration.
2. **Judicial and Administrative Remedies:-** Examine the role of courts, tribunals, and ombudsmen in addressing administrative misconduct and protecting citizens' rights.
3. **Comparative Analysis of Control Mechanisms:-** Explore international best practices in controlling maladministration and compare them with Indian administrative law frameworks.
4. **Skill Development in Public Law Advocacy:-** Develop research, analytical, and advocacy skills to handle legal disputes related to public administration, governance, and policy implementation.

Course Outcome (CO) and Program Outcome (PO) Mapping Matrix

CO / PO	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01	3	3	2	1	2	1	2
C02	2	3	3	2	2	1	3
C03	2	3	2	2	3	2	2
C04	1	2	3	3	2	3	3

LL.M –401
TEACHING INTERNSHIP

Course objective

To provide practical exposure to legal education through supervised teaching experience. To develop skills in legal pedagogy, curriculum design, and classroom management. To enhance the ability to explain complex legal concepts clearly and effectively. To foster critical thinking, student engagement, and interactive teaching methodologies in law education.

Students has to undergo law teaching in law courses in same institution or abroad under the guidance of Head of Department. There will be no any type of written examinations. Students shall be evaluated by faculty members and Head of Department on the basis of performance during law teaching. In case of outside institution law teaching, he/she should have to produced assessment remark from the institution/department. Based on the assessment remarks evaluation will be done by the HoD parent department

LL.M –401
TEACHING INTERNSHIP

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Teaching Internship (LL.M. 401)

1. **Pedagogical Skills Development:-** Enhance teaching methodologies, lesson planning, and classroom management skills for effective legal education.
2. **Practical Exposure to Legal Education:-** Gain hands-on experience in conducting lectures, engaging students in discussions, and evaluating academic performance.
3. **Research and Curriculum Design:-** Learn to integrate legal research into teaching and contribute to curriculum development in legal studies.
4. **Professional Growth in Academia:-** Build confidence, communication skills, and critical thinking abilities essential for a career in legal academia.

Mapping of Course Outcomes (COs) with Program Outcomes (POs)

COs/POs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 2 2 1 3 3

C02 2 3 2 3 1 2 3

C03 3 3 2 2 2 3 3

C04 2 2 3 2 1 3 3



LLM 402& 403
DISSERTATION/RESEARCH PROJECT

Course objective

To engage in original legal research on a specialized topic within Business Law, Criminal Law, or Constitutional Law. To develop analytical and problem-solving skills

by addressing legal challenges through research. To enhance knowledge of research methodologies, case law analysis, and legal writing. To contribute to legal scholarship by presenting well-researched arguments and policy recommendations. To prepare students for academic careers, policy-making, or legal practice through deep research engagement.

Students have to undergo preparation of Dissertation as per rule of UGC/BCI for award Degree. The distribution of Dissertation Topic will be from area of specialization or Interdisciplinary shall be finalized by Head of Department with consultation with faculty.

LLM 402& 403 DISSERTATION/RESEARCH PROJECT

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Dissertation/Research Project (LL.M. 402 & LL.M. 403)

1. **Advanced Legal Research & Methodology:-** Develop expertise in conducting in-depth legal research using qualitative and quantitative methods, enhancing analytical and critical thinking skills.
2. **Specialized Knowledge in Law:-** Gain in-depth understanding of a specific legal issue within Business Law, Criminal Law, or Constitutional Law, contributing to the existing body of legal knowledge.
3. **Effective Legal Writing & Presentation:-** Enhance the ability to articulate legal arguments, structure a coherent thesis, and present findings in a well-organized and academically rigorous manner.
4. **Practical Application & Problem-Solving:-** Apply legal theories and principles to real-world issues, offering innovative solutions and policy recommendations in the chosen area of specialization.



CO-PO Mapping Matrix:

Course Outcomes (COs)	P01	P02	P03	P04	P05	P06	P07
C01 – Advanced Legal Research & Methodology	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
C02 – Specialized Knowledge in Law	3	3	2	2	2	2	3
C03 – Effective Legal Writing & Presentation	2	3	2	2	2	3	3
C04 – Practical Application & Problem-Solving	3	3	2	2	3	3	3

LLM 404 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA –II Law and Basic Needs.

Course objective

To analyze the role of the Indian Constitution in ensuring fundamental rights, social justice, and economic equality. To study provisions related to Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), Fundamental Duties, and Welfare Legislation. To examine the judiciary's role in interpreting and enforcing constitutional mandates for basic needs such as health, education, and livelihood.

To evaluate public policies, landmark judgments, and legislative measures aimed at fulfilling constitutional obligations.

UNIT I Rights based Theories-Merits and Demerits, Role of directive Principles of State Policy in Governance, Basic Needs and Indian Constitution.

UNIT II Legal Framework for Poverty Alleviation, A Brief Introduction, Guaranteed Employment to poor, Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Law

UNIT III Food Security Law and Policy, Legal and Administrative Issues Involved in Raising the Level of Nutrition and Improving Public Health

UNIT IV Provisions for Free and Compulsory Education, Legal Framework for Equal Opportunities and Assistance in Disablement, Legal Services and Aid to Poor and Deserving People, Legal Protection of Women Workers, Legal Protection to Vulnerable Peoples

Suggested Readings

1. Hidayatullah M., Constitutional Law of India.
2. Jain M.P., Constitutional Law.
3. Pandey J.N., Constitutional Law of India.
4. Seervai H.M., Constitutional Law of India.
5. Shukla V.N., Constitutional Law of India.
6. Tope T.R., Constitutional Law of India.



LLM 404

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA –II Law and Basic Needs.

COURSE OUTCOME

Course Outcome: Constitutional Law of India – II (Law and Basic Needs) (LL.M. 404)

1. **Understanding Constitutional Provisions for Basic Needs**
 - Analyze the constitutional framework ensuring fundamental rights, directive principles, and state obligations related to food, shelter, health, and education.
2. **Judicial Approach to Social Justice**
 - Examine landmark judgments interpreting the right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) in the context of basic needs and human dignity.
3. **Role of Government & Welfare Policies**

- Evaluate legislative and policy measures addressing poverty alleviation, public health, employment, and social security in India.
4. **Skill Development for Legal & Policy Advocacy**
- Equip students with legal research, policy analysis, and advocacy skills to contribute to constitutional litigation, public interest lawyering, and human rights initiatives.

CO-PO Mapping Matrix (Numerical Representation Instead of Tick Marks)

COs P01 P02 P03 P04 P05 P06 P07

C01 3 2 1 1 2 2 2

C02 2 3 2 2 2 3 2

C03 1 2 3 1 3 3 3

C04 2 3 2 3 3 3 3

(Note: 3 = Strong, 2 = Moderate, 1 = Weak Contribution)

[Signature]
Head
Department of Law
Netaji Subhas University



[Signature]
Dean Academics
Netaji Subhas University
Jamshedpur, Jharkhand