

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES	
Programme:	LL.M., International law and Organisation
Programme Code:	
Duration:	2 years
Programme Outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the nature, sources, and operation of International Law and International Organizations. 2. To provide an introduction and background to questions of international law as they may arise in practice, including an understanding of how international law is made and applied, 3. Understand the relationship between International and Domestic Law 4. Develop the ability to analyze and interpret various international legal instruments 5. Provide students with a better understanding of what “law” means in modern society and how international law functions or fails to function in the global society, and to empower them to participate in that ongoing dialog.
Programme Specific Outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To learn some of the basic substantive rules of international law that currently do, or should, govern the behavior of states. 2. To Identify the opportunities for legal creativity in shaping and re-directing international institutions, rules and behaviors 3. To Understand the interplay among the key historical, legal, political, ethical and other factors that have influenced the evolution of international law 4. To Teach where to find, how to research, how to read, and how to apply legal materials 5. Give Practical training

List of Courses:

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/ Elective/ Soft Skill	Credits
First	PSI C 401	Law and Social Transformation - I	Core	5
	PSI C 402	Law and Social Transformation - II	Core	5
	PSI C 403	Introduction to International Law	Core	5
	PSI C 404	International Organization: Law, Practice & Future	Core	5
	PSI E 401	Introduction to Constitution	Elective	3
	PSI E 402	Disarmament and Peace Strategies	Elective	3
	UOM S 154	Mooting Skills	Soft skill	2
Second	PSI C 405	Indian Constitutional Law - The New Challenges - I	Core	5
	PSI C 406	Indian Constitutional Law - The New Challenges - II	Core	5
	PSI C407	Judicial Process	Core	5
	PSI C 408	International Humanitarian Law	Core	5
	PSI E 403	Private International Law	Elective	3
	PSI E 404	Environmental Law	Elective	3
	UOM S 159	Filing of Patent	Soft skill	2
Third	PSI C 409	Research Methodology and Legal Education	Core	5
	PSI C 410	Science Technology and Law	Core	5
	PSI C 411	Law and Diplomacy	Core	5
	PSI E 405	Law of the Sea	Elective	3
	PSI E 406	Human Rights	Elective	3
	UOM S 177	Legislative Drafting	Soft skill	2
	UOMI 001	Internship	Internship	2
Fourth	PSI C 412	International law and contemporary issues	Core	5
	PSI C 413	Practical Training	Core	5
	PSI C 414	Dissertation and Viva-voce	Core	6
	PSI E 407	Introduction to IPR	Elective	3
	UOM S 178	Drafting of Deeds	Soft skill	2

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Evaluate the role played by Law in transformation of the society 2. To Critically assess the role played by Indian Constitution in the protection of basic human rights of the citizens 3. To understand the impact of international instruments on domestic law 4. To develop an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system 5. To equip the students with analytical thinking and logical reasoning, effective communication and research skill.
Course I	CORE
Title of the Course:	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION - I
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify and enumerate theories of social change and define the role played by Law in the transformation and development of the society. ▪ To understand different levels of interaction between law and society and comprehend Social dimension of law. ▪ To give an outline of the social structure using a sociological perspective, and treat law in its institutional and historical contexts and analyze its dialectics with society in its broader social structural setting. ▪ To study the impact of sociological school in India ▪ To highlight the evolution of Constitution and its interpretation ▪ To evaluate the Role of Constitutional Assembly in bringing social transformation. ▪ To analyze the Reform of the law on secular lines. ▪ Critically assess protective discrimination and Reservation
UNITS	
I	LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE Meaning and Concept of Law - Law as Purposive device, for 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 - Relationship between law and morality - culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy.
II	HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF LAW IN BRINGING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE Law and social change in ancient India - Social dimension of law and social concern for Justice - Role of family ,associations and charitable

	<p>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 by the British - Social reforms and Women Children and others - Codification of Laws - Freedom of Movement and Social reforms ideas - Sociological perspective and social change.</p>
III	<p>CONSTITUTION'S ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Impact of sociological school in India - Constitutional evolution and the constitutional Assembly's role -Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change - The Constitutional amendment 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 for international law in the process of constitutional interpretation - Constitutionalism and social transformation.</p>
IV	<p>RELIGION, LANGUAGE AND THE LAW</p> <p>Religion as divisive factor - Secularism -Reform of the law on secular lines - Freedom of religion and non-discrimination basis of religion - Religion minorities and the law Language as a divisive factor - formation of linguistic minorities, Non -discrimination on the grounds of language, Language policy and the constitutional - official language, state language, court language</p>
V	<p>COMMUNITY, REGIONALISM AND THE LAW</p> <p>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 provision - 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 matter of employment - the slogan "sons of the soil and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to resident of a state.</p>

Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford. 2. Robert Lingat, The Classical of India, 1998. 3. U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System 1982. 4. Duncan Derret, The state, Religion and Law in India, 1999. 5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996.
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Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Study various institutions of law. 2. To Evaluation of the development of law and legal institutions. 3. To Assess the modernization of Social institutions through law 4. To understand the reform of court processes. 5. To summarize the various alternate approaches to law.
Course II	CORE
Title of the Course:	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION -II
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify various Crimes against women and enumerate the importance of women Empowerment ▪ To understand various Constitutional and other legal provisions for empowerment of women. ▪ To develop knowledge about the nature and scope of the Modernization of social institutions through law ▪ To Explain the basic concept of Gandhi's Sarvodaya ▪ To Recall the major contribution of Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan for movement of ▪ To trace the development of Marxists' view on law and justice in India. ▪ To Trace the evolution of right to property in Constitution ▪ To have a thorough understanding on the social issues related to children and the related laws ▪ To have a brief understanding on the functions of social institutions in the light of law. ▪ To have an enlightenment on the Court Procedures and the need for its reform.
UNITS	
I	WOMEN AND THE LAW Crime against women - Gender injustice and its various forms Women's commission - Empowerment of women constitutional and other legal provisions.

II	<p>CHILDREN AND THE LAW</p> <p>Child labour - Sexual exploitation - child pornography Adoption and related problems - children and education.</p>
III	<p>MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION THROUGH LAW</p> <p>Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties - Reform of family law - Agrarian reform - Industrialization of agriculture – Industrial reforms: Free enterprise v. State regulation – Industrialization v. environmental protection</p>
IV	<p>REFORM OF COURT PROCESSES</p> <p>Criminal law: Plea Bargaining: compounding and payment of compensation to victims - Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus: mediation and conciliation: Lok adalats – Prison reforms -Democratic decentralization and local self-government.</p>
V	<p>ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LAW</p> <p>The Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya - Gandhiji, Vinoba Bahave, Jayaprakash Narayan - Surrender of dacoits – Concept of Grama Nyayalayas - Constitutional debates on the right to property – Indian Marxist critique of law and justice – Naxalite movement cause and cure.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. Baxi (ed), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Tripathi Bombay. 2. Duncan Derret, The state, Religion and Law in India, 1999. 3. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996. 4. D. D. Basu, Shorter constitution of India(1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd, New Delhi 5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publication Delhi. 6. Savitri Gunasekhare, Law and Justice (1997) Sage 7. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi, Bombay 8. Agnes Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India (1999) Oxford.

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To have an overall view of International law. 2. To Compare and contrast the International and Municipal law 3. To Critically assessing various concepts of International law such as Jurisdiction, nationality, Recognition of State, Criminal Jurisdiction, Asylum and Extradition 4. To enumerates the principle of Sovereignty. 5. To Understand the concept of Airspace Law and State Succession
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Course III	CORE
Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enumerate the interplay among the key historical, legal, political, ethical and other factors that have influenced the evolution of international law. ▪ To give an outline of the basic procedures for creating, interpreting, and applying treaties, custom, and other sources of international law. ▪ To evaluate the similarities and differences between domestic legal instruments and international legal instruments ▪ To give an outlook into some of the main tenets of contemporary international law and to the key public policy issues and alternatives that will help shape the international legal environment in the decades to come.
UNITS	
I	INTRODUCTION Evolution of International Law – Sources - Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law, Judicial decision and opinion of publicists - other sources of law - Law making through International Organization - codification and progressive development - Role of International Law Commission - Nature of International law
II	INTERNATIONAL LAW AND MUNICIPAL LAW Relationship between International law and Municipal law Practice of UK, USA & India - Application of International Law in the municipal sphere - Application of customary laws and treaties with special reference to India – Recognition - Theories - Kind – Recognition of State and Government State Territory - Mode of acquiring and losing territory.
III	JURISDICTION Jurisdiction of state - Nationality, its acquisitions, loss and proof - Double nationality and statelessness - Criminal jurisdiction – Bases of Criminal Jurisdiction - Lotus cases - International Criminal Tribunals - Aliens - Acquired right of aliens – Asylum – Extraditions
IV	SOVEREIGNTY Sovereignty Immunity – Immunity of States – Immunity of state organ

	and property - state Responsibility - general principle - Responsibility for injuries to alien's - Procedural enforcement of claims, espousal and nationality of claims, and exhaustion of local remedies - Remedies.
V	AIRSPACE LAW AND STATE SUCCESSION Sovereignty over Airspace - Historical Development - Paris Convention - Freedom of Air - International Civil Aviation Organization - Chicago Conference - Peaceful exploration and use of Outer Space - Moon Treaty - Relevant G.A. Resolutions. Law of Succession - Theories - Clean Slate Doctrine - Succession of Government and State - Partial and Total Succession - Indian cases - State Succession and membership to UN.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press. 2. Oppenheim's International Law, 9th Edn, Pearson Education Ltd. 3. Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 5th Cambridge University Press. 4. Starke's International Law, I. A. Shearer, Oxford University Press. 5. S. K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency publication. 6. David Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, Sweet 8: Maxwell, London.
Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To equip the students with the ability to understand the working of International organizations 2. To examine the judicial institutes for International disputes 3. To understand the UN System and the Changing Context of Global Politics 4. To evaluate the development and growth of specialized institutions like WHO, WTO, ILO etc. 5. To study various issues related international organizations.
Course IV	CORE
Title of the Course:	INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION: LAW, PRACTICE & FUTURE
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To develop the student's capacity to critically examine problems in international organization and global governance, consider the range of possible solutions to those problems, and communicate the results of this analysis to others. ▪ To Identify wide range of substantive issues in international organization; ▪ To understand the basic functioning of the most important institutions in international society; ▪ To articulate coherent positions on a key normative debates

	<p>arising from the quest for global governance; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To study the evolution and working of various international organisations
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Historical Evolution of International Organizations - League of Nations - Basic purposes - Principles and membership of United Nations - Organs of United Nations - with special reference General Assembly, Security Council - The UN System and the Changing Context of Global Politics: Collective Security and Peace Keeping.</p>
II	<p>REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>Evaluation of Regional Institutions - The North Atlantic Treaty Organizations - The Council of Europe - the European Union - the Organization and Economic Cooperation and Development - The Association of South East Asian Nations - SARRC.</p>
III	<p>UNITED NATIONS</p> <p>Legal aspects of International Organizations - Personality - Powers of International Organization - the Responsibility of International Institutions - Privileges and Immunities - Liability of Member State.</p>
IV	<p>JUDICIAL INSTITUTIONS</p> <p>The Judicial settlement of International Disputes - Permanent Court of International Justice - International Court of Justice - Organization of Court - Contentious, Advisory and other jurisdiction of the Court - International Criminal Court.</p>
V	<p>SPECIALIZED AGENCIES</p> <p>Evolution of Specialized Agencies - ILO, FAO, IMF, UNESCO, IBRD, WIPO, WTO, WHO.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bowett's Law of International Institutions, Philippe Sands Q.C. and Pierre Klein, 6th Edn, Sweet & Maxwell. 2. Robert Kolb, An Introduction to the Law of the United Nations, Hart Publishing Limited. 3. S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency publication. 4. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford

	<p>University Press.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Mark Weston Janis, International Law, 5th Edn, Wolters Kluwer Publication. 6. Jan Klabbbers, an Introduction to International Law, 2nd Edn, Cambridge University Press. 7. Dan Sarooshi, International Organizations and Their Exercise of Sovereign Powers, 1st Edn, Oxford University Press. 8. Rederic L., Jr. Kirgis, International Organizations in Their Legal Setting, West; 2nd edition (American Casebook Series) 9. Frederic L., Jr. Kirgis, International Organizations in Their Legal Setting: Selected Documents, West
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Enable the students to understand the importance of Constitution 2. To examine the scope of Indian Constitution 3. To Study the application of federal principles like Doctrine of Repugnancy., Doctrine of Pith and Substance etc. 4. To examine the powers and functions of Legislature, Judiciary and Executive. 5. To explain the legislative, financial and administrative relationship between center and state.
Course V	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTION
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary ▪ To understand philosophy of fundamental rights and duties ▪ To understand the autonomous nature of constitutional bodies like Supreme Court and high court, controller and auditor general of India and election commission of India. ▪ To understand the central and state relation, financial and administrative
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Meaning of Constitution - Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism - Historical Development - The Government of India Act 1935 - Nature of Indian Constitution - Salient Features of Indian Constitution - Preamble - State - Law - Fundamental Rights:-Equality - Double Jeopardy - Right to Life - Right to Education - Directive Principles of State Policy- Fundamental Duties.</p>

II	LEGISLATURE Parliament - State Legislature - Legislative Procedures- Emergency Provisions - Amendment - Basic Structure
III	EXECUTIVE Union Government - President - Vice President - Prime Minister - Council of Ministers - State Government - Governor - Chief Minister - Council of Ministers - Election Commission.
IV	JUDICIARY Jurisdiction of supreme court Original, Appellate, Advisory and Writ Jurisdiction - High Courts - Comparison between Art.226 and Art.32 - Court of Record - Contempt of Court - Power to punish Contempt of Court - Tribunals.
V	FEDERAL PRINCIPLES Center-State Relationship - Legislative, Financial and Administrative Relations - Full faith and Credit Clause - Disputes relating to Water - Cooperative Federalism - Freedom of Trade and Commerce - Judicial Interpretation of List - Doctrine of Repugnancy - Doctrine of Pith and Substance - Doctrine of Occupying Field.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. V. N. Shukla, Constitution of India Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company. 2. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co. 3. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth 4. D.D Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Butterworth 5. Aravind P Datar, Commentary on the Constitution of India 6. Randy E. Barnett, Constitutional Law, Aspen Publishers, Wolters Kluwer

Course Outcome	To understand the concept of Disarmament To examine the nature of the changing conceptions of Disarmament To examine the contributions of the United Nations in Disarmament To update the knowledge of students about the role played by International agreements like SALT in disarmament and peace strategies. To evaluate the International Regulation of Biological and Chemical
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	Weapons of Mass Destruction
Course VI	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	DISARMAMENT AND PEACE STRATEGIES
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To define the concepts of disarmament and peace strategies ▪ To trace the history of the movements for disarmament and peace in the world; and ▪ To discuss India's role and views on disarmament treaties so far signed. ▪ To have a clear view on the role of UN in Disarmament. ▪ To discuss the significance of SALT-I and SALT-II ▪ To understand the need of bringing up regulations relating to weapons of mass destruction
UNITS	
I	THE CONCEPTIONS OF DISARMAMENT Disarmament and world security, Military Alliances, Arms Trade - Changing conceptions of disarmament.
II	THE DYNAMICS OF THE ARMS RACE The reasons of arms race, including nuclear weapons - Consequences of arms race in terms of resources and economic development - International implications of the arms race.
III	DISARMAMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS History of the failure of disarmament efforts - UN Disarmament Commission, its achievements and limitations- UN Disarmament Commission, its achievements and limitations - U.N. Disarmament Decades of 1970's and 1980's - Negotiations leading to the signing of SALT I and SALT II
IV	NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT Problems and Prospects - Nuclear Non-Proliferation treaty and Intermediate range Missile Treaty - International regulation of Nuclear weapons.
V	WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION International Regulation of Biological and Chemical Weapons of Mass

	Destruction - Preventing nuclear proliferation - International Atomic Energy Agency - Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lorraine C. Wells, Co-operative Arms Control & Non-Proliferation, 1st Edn, 2010, Nova Science Publishers. 2. Catherine M. Kelleher & Judith Reppy Getting to Zero-The path to Nuclear Disarmament, Stanford University Press. 3. Justin Healey, Nuclear Disarmament, 1st Edn, 2010, The Spinney Press. 4. Barry Blechman, Elements of a Nuclear Disarmament Treaty, Stimson Publications.

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the federal nature of the Constitution. 2. To critically analyze the separation of Powers under the Constitution of India. 3. To enumerate the Powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. 4. To evaluate the principles of Good Governance.
Course VII	CORE
Title of the Course:	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – THE NEW CHALLENGES - I
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the principles of Federalism under the Constitution of India. ▪ To describe and explain the powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. ▪ To interpret the same on the lines of the Constitution of India ▪ To evaluate the principle of good governance. ▪ To create an overall idea of function of government under Constitution of India.
UNITS	
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.
II	<p>SEPARATION OF POWER</p> <p>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- Judicial Self Restraint.</p>
III	<p>THE EXECUTIVE</p> <p>Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President, Governor- Appointment of Governor- Council of minister- Collective Responsibility.</p>
IV	<p>THE LEGISLATURE</p> <p>Parliament Legislative Privilege - Nature and Extent - Scope and Limitation on privileges</p>
V	<p>THE JUDICIARY</p> <p>Appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges - Constitutional provisions - Judicial Accountability- Independence of Judiciary - Contemporary Developments - Subordinate Judiciary</p>
VI	<p>GOOD GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Principle of good governance- Administrative responsibility and accountability-Liability of the state in Torts-Constitutional Torts and Compensatory Jurisprudence.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press • V.N.Shukla, 'Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company. • H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co • M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To summarize the fundamental rights in the wider perspective. 2. To evaluation of the emergence of new rights and remedies 3. To understand the democratic process of the Country through the Constitution of India. 4. To assess the Directive Principles of State Policy along with the fundamental rights and human rights. 5. To understand the freedom of speech and expression.
Course VIII	CORE
Title of the Course:	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - THE NEW CHALLENGES - II
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the historical background of the constitutional making and its importance for building a democratic India. ▪ To apply the knowledge on directive principles of state policy for sustaining democracy ▪ To strengthen the knowledge of the constitutional institutions like CAG, Election Commission etc. ▪ To analyze the History and features of Indian Constitution. ▪ To evaluate the role of Governor, Chief Minister and State Election Commission. ▪ To enumerate the decentralization of power between center, state and local self-government. ▪ Evaluate Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Zilla Panchayat, block level organization, various commissions for protection of minorities and women.
UNITS	
I	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS Definition of 'State'-Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization - Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action - Empowerment of Women - Religious freedom - Secularism - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice
II	EMERGING REGIME OF NEW RIGHTS AND REMEDIES Compensatory jurisprudence- Right to education - Commercialization of education and its impact - Brain drain by foreign education market.
III	DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

	Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights - Implementation of International Obligation: Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.
IV	DEMOCRATIC PROCESS Nexus of politics with - Democratic process - Election commission Status - Electoral Reforms - Coalition Government stability, durability - Corrupt practice.
V	FREEDOM OF PRESS AND TECHNOLOGY Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast - Information Technology - Internet - Cyber defamation - Privacy and Electronic Media - Commercial Speech - Trial by Media.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Buttersworth. 2. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press. 3. V. N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company. 4. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co 5. D.D Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Butterworth 6. Aravind P Datar, Commentary on the Constitution of India 7. Halsbury' law of India, Lexis Nexis Buttersworth

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyze the judicial creativity in the process of social ordering. 2. To recognize the role of judges as policy makers. 3. To understand the role of judges in Democracy 4. To understand the concept of Justice and Dharma. 5. To assess the relationship between law and justice.
Course IX	CORE
Title of the Course:	JUDICIAL PROCESS
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. ▪ Examine Judicial process and creativity in law ▪ Identify the tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent. ▪ Explain Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Compare and analyze the different methods of judicial and case management systems.
UNITS	
I	UNIT I - NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering- Judicial process and creativity in common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability, The tools and techniques of judicial creativity, Precedent-Kinds of Precedent – Obiter – Dicta – Subsilentio - Per incuriam - Communis error Facit ius - Finding Ratio of a case.
II	JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA Concept of Judicial Review- Review in Constitutional adjudication - Tools and techniques in policy making and creativity in constitutional adjudication - Judicial activism - Judicial self-restraint - Scope and Problems of accountability - The independence of judiciary - Prospective over ruling.
III	THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought, the concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, various theoretical bases of justice - the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.
IV	RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE Equivalence Theories - Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency theories - For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, the independence of justice theories - means to end relationship of law and justice - the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering, Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice-Idea of justice.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, 2000 Universal, New Delhi 2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, 1995 Universal, New Delhi 3. Henry J. Abraham, the Judicial Process, 1998, Oxford. 4. J. Stone, Precedent and the Law-Dynamics of Common Law

	Growth, 1985
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Examine the Concept of War 2. To Understand various Humanitarian principles and Humanitarian law 3. To Understand the importance of International Criminal Court 4. To evaluate the Geneva Conventions that establish the standards of international law for humanitarian treatment in war 5. To examine the role of UNHCR in protecting the rights of refugees
Course X	CORE
Title of the Course:	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To critically examine the concept and purpose of IHL or the Law of Armed Conflict. ▪ To explain the basic concepts and the nature of IHL and its relationship to Public International Law. ▪ To examine the historical development and legal basis of IHL. ▪ To briefly summarize the customary rules of IHL. ▪ To have a proper understanding on the definition of war crimes ▪ To understand the need for refugee law and the role played by UNHCR in safeguarding the rights of refugees.
UNITS	
I	INTRODUCTION Concept of War - Humanitarian principles and Humanitarian law - Development of International Humanitarian Law - Customary International Humanitarian Law - Enforcement of Humanitarian law - Institutions for implementation of Humanitarian law
II	FOUR GENEVA CONVENTIONS

	Geneva Convention 1949- Child soldiers- Unlawful combatants - Women and War - United Nations and Humanitarian law - State responsibility of violation of IHL - Two Additional Protocols
III	War Crimes War crimes – Genocide - International efforts to outlaw slavery, slave trade and practice - Human rights and Humanitarian law – Humanitarian intervention.
IV	International Criminal Court International Criminal Tribunals - Rome Statue - Jurisdiction - Crimes under International Criminal Law - Prosecution Chamber
V	Refugee Refugee law - Meaning - Difference between Refugee and Internally Displaced Person - Stateless person - repatriation - Non-Refoulment - Third Country Settlement - UNHCR.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rajeev N. Pradhan, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, Developments in India and International Law, 1st Edn, 2012, Navyug Books International Publication. 2. SAHRDC, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law, 1st Edn, 2008, Oxford University Press. 3. Md Jahid Hossain Bhuiyan, et.al, International Humanitarian - An Anthology, 1st Edn, 2009, Lexis Nexis Butterworths Publication. 4. Chantal Meloni, Command Responsibility in International Criminal Law, 1st Edn, 2010, T. M. C. Asser Press

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the International Instruments governing the framework of Private International Law 2. To learn how Foreign Judgment and Arbitral Awards are enforced 3. To understand the relationship between Public International Law and Private International Law 4. To study the jurisdiction of courts 5. To understand the concept of immunities and waiver of immunities under Indian Law and English Law
Course XI	ELECTIVE
Title of the	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course:	
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the positioning of Private International Law within the global knowledge of the discipline of law ▪ To identify and understand the fundamental precepts and trace the development of Private International Law ▪ To appreciate the need for Private International Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution in the current global scenario, especially in the trans-national relationships, commercial and family law-related. ▪ To study the principles relating to determination of Jurisdiction, Choice of Law, Recognition and Enforcement of foreign judgments in a cross-border dispute. ▪ To understand the role of National Courts in the application and implementation of the principles of Private International Law.
UNITS	
I	INTRODUCTION Scope and Nature - Definition - Theories - Historical Development of Private International Law - Relationship between Private International Law and Public International Law - Classification.
II	DOMICILE Domicile, Nationality, Residence - Concept of Renvoi and Double Renvoi - Jurisdiction of Courts - English and Indian Practice - Actions in personam - Partnership - Companies - Jurisdiction immunities under Indian Law and English Practice - Waiver of immunities under Indian Law and English Practice.
III	FAMILY LAW Family Law - Marriage - Matrimonial Causes, Legitimacy and Legitimation
IV	SUCCESSION Adoption - Administration of estates - Succession - Guardianship and Custody.
V	JURISDICTION Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgment and Arbitral Awards - Limitation on Jurisdiction.

Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir Peter North and J.J. Fawcett, Cheshire and North's Private International Law, Indian Edition, Oxford. 2. A Lawyer's Handbook for Enforcing Judgments in the United States and Abroad, Robert E. Lutz, Cambridge. 3. Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, Lexis Nexis Butterworth 4. Morris, The Conflict of Laws, Sixth Edition, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd.
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the meaning, sources and consequences of Environment pollution 2. To understand the dimensions of environmental problems 3. To examine protective laws relating to environment protection and preservation 4. To evaluate the role played by judiciary in the protection of environment 5. To explain the Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems
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Course XII	ELECTIVE
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Title of the Course:	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
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Credits:	3
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Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the developments in international environmental law and the fundamental principles that have emerged. ▪ Explain the constitutional framework governing environment in India. ▪ Comprehending the statutory and regulatory mechanisms pertaining to environment in India. ▪ Understanding judicial response to environmental issues in India. ▪ Evaluate the role of international/ national environmental institutions, NGOs, civil society and community involvement in promoting the cause of environment. ▪ Discuss the emerging environmental issues as ozone depletion, climate change, energy crisis, nuclear issues, waste accumulation, marine ecology etc. and analyze the viability of posited solutions.
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UNITS

I	INTRODUCTION Dimensions of Environmental Problems - Meaning and definition of Environment and Pollution - Kinds of pollution - Sources and
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	consequences of pollution - Significance of Environmental Law - Ancient Indian Philosophy relating to environment protection General rights and obligations of states.
II	<p>PROTECTIVE LAWS</p> <p>Primary Protective Laws - Water Act, 1974 - Air Act, 1981 - Environment (Protection) Act 1972 and Forest Act, 1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Biodiversity Act, 2002 - Secondary Laws - Noise Pollution, Regulations - Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) - waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes, CRZ Notification).</p>
III	<p>GENERAL LAWS</p> <p>Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems - Nuisance Negligence, strict liability and absolute liability - Provisions of IPC relating to environmental problems</p>
IV	<p>JUDICIARY AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Judicial Activism and Environment - Public interest litigation for environmental protection - landmark. Judgments - Constitutional Provisions - Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems.</p>
V	<p>INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION</p> <p>General Issues of the international law related to Environmental protection - International Environmental Law - Development of International Environmental Law - Source and General principals of International Environmental Law - International Law and Environmental Protection - Stockholm Conference 1972 - Rio summit, 1992 - UNEPAF WSSD, 2002 - Trail Smelter Arbitration - conflict between environment and development, Concept of Sustainable Development - polluter pay principle.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. C. Sastry, Environmental Law. 2. Tiwari, Environmental Law. 3. Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law. 4. Leela Krishna. P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India. 5. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the meaning of research 2. To understand different kinds of research 3. To examine various tools and techniques of data collection 4. To explain the objectives of legal education 5. To study different types of teaching methods
Course XIII	CORE
Title of the Course:	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL EDUCATION
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research designs and sampling. ▪ To provide basic knowledge on qualitative research techniques ▪ To provide adequate knowledge on measurement & scaling techniques as well as the quantitative data analysis ▪ To provide basic awareness of data analysis-and hypothesis testing Procedures ▪ To understand concepts like legal aid, legal literacy and legal survey.
UNITS	
I	UNIT I Meaning of Research - Legal Research, Scientific Method - Kinds of Research: Socio-legal research, Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research, Quantitative and Qualitative research & Relevance of empirical research.
II	UNIT II Formulation of research problem - Tools and techniques of data collection - Use of questionnaire and interview - Use of case study - Jurimetrics
III	UNIT III Sampling procedure - design of sample, types of sample to be adopted - Classification and tabulation of data - Analysis of data - Art of thesis writing.
IV	UNIT IV Legal Education - Objectives of Legal Education - Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits - The Problem Method - Discussion

	method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching - The Seminar Method of teaching - Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment-E Student participation in law school programs - Organization of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers.
V	UNIT V Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform - Technology and Legal education - formal and informal legal education -Case study method - Head note writing - case Comments.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Brayal, Nigel Dunnean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law School, (1998). 2. Blackstone Press Limited, London, S. K. Agrawal (ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay. 3. N. R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lacknow. 4. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978), Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and research, (1962). 5. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw - Hill Book Company, London. 6. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965), Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and I. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959).

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Evaluate the Interrelationship of Law, Science and Technology 2. To Study the Impact of Science & Technology on Law and Rights 3. To Examine the role played by Science Technology and Law as an instrument of social change 4. To study the need for protection of bio-technology 5. To examine the legal framework for the protection of information technology
Course XIV	CORE
Title of the Course:	SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND LAW
Credits:	5

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To systematically define the diverse ways law interacts with science and technology ▪ To examine the role played by law in mediating the risks, benefits, and ethics of technology. ▪ To Understand the role of the law in managing the impacts of science and technology ▪ To examine how law affects the practice of scientific research, as well as the reciprocal relationship of how science and technology influence the law. ▪ To understand the problems and tensions that arises from the intersection of law with science and technology.
UNITS	
I	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Science and Technology – Modernization Concepts in Science and Technology - Interrelationship of Law, Science and Technology – Conflicts - Impact of Science & Technology on Law and Rights - Science Technology and Law as an instrument of social change.</p>
II	<p>Bio-Technology and Law</p> <p>Meaning of Bio-Technology - First, Second, Third generation Rights - Need for protection - Bio - Safety - Careened Protocol - BRAI Bill.</p>
III	<p>Information Technology and Law</p> <p>Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects - Overview of the Act - Jurisdiction - Electronic Governance - Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence - Digital Signature Certificates - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Com1nerce - E-Commerce - Meaning of Cyber. Crimes -Different Kinds of Cybercrimes - Cybercrimes under IPC, Cr. P. C and Indian Evidence Law - Cybercrimes under the Information Technology Act, 2000 - Hacking Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking.</p>
IV	<p>Science Technology and Human Rights</p> <p>Meaning of Governance-Science, Technology and Human Rights Interface – Bio-Patents – Bio-Piracy- Bio- Colonialism - Right to health and Patents - Doha Declaration on Public Health- Medical Science and Technology – scanning - female foeticide - The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act-1971 - Technology and Right to Privacy.</p>

Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Markandey Katju, Law in the Scientific Era (2000), Universal, New Delhi. 2. Philip Grubb, Patents for Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology (1999) Oxford. 3. Steven D Anderman, the Interface between Intellectual Property Rights.
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To examine the growth and development of Diplomacy 2. To explain the challenges of diplomacy in 21st century 3. To Study the International Conventions on diplomacy 4. To understand the emerging trends in UN Diplomacy 5. To evaluate the changing nature of diplomacy
Course XV	CORE
Title of the Course:	LAW AND DIPLOMACY
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Have a deep understanding of the theory and practice of international law; ▪ Be able to participate in different processes of law making, implementing and enforcement in promoting the rule of law at different levels, especially regional and international; ▪ Have a deep understanding of the theory and practice of diplomacy; ▪ Be able to appraise the nexus between international law, diplomacy, the UN System and current contemporary challenges; ▪ Be able to apply key soft skills in an international working environment.
UNITS	
I	UNIT I Growth and Development of Diplomacy - the Changing nature of Diplomacy - Challenge of Diplomacy in the 21st Century
II	UNIT II Kinds of Diplomacy - Old and new Diplomacy- Nuclear Diplomacy - Secret v. Open Diplomacy.
III	UNIT III

	International Conventions - The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic and Consular Relations - Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities.
IV	UNIT IV Diplomacy and Crisis Management - Sri Lanka - Nicaragua - Namibia - Palestine - Foreign Policy - Cold War.
V	UNIT V Emerging trends in UN diplomacy - diplomacy and energy security – the European Union - environmental diplomacy - economic diplomacy - cultural and media diplomacy - diplomacy in the face of unconventional threats - terrorism as diplomacy through other means - Media and Diplomacy
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Robert Jackson & Georg Sorenson, Introduction to International Relations, 3rd Edn, Oxford University Press. 2. I.A.Shearer, Starke's International Law, 11th Edn, 2009, Oxford University Press. 3. Henry Kissinger, Diplomacy, Published by Simon & Schuster. 4. Hans I. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations, Published by Mc Graw-Hill 5. Important Documents on Security Diplomacy, Manas Publication. 6. Naunihal Singh, Diplomacy for the 21st Century, 1st Edn, 2002

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the early development of law of the sea 2. To evaluate the technological revolution and utilization of the new resources of the sea 3. To examine the principles for determination of maritime frontiers and Maritime Boundaries under the customary and conventional law 4. To understand the rights of states over territorial waters and contiguous zone 5. To study the historical development of piracy
Course XVI	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	LAW OF THE SEA
Credits:	3

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To Examine the historical and theoretical development of the law of the sea ▪ To Analyzing the Conventions related to law of the sea ▪ To Evaluating the application of the Conventions in domestic law ▪ To highlight the changing concepts of Maritime frontier ▪ To understand the changing concepts of Maritime frontiers
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION TO THE LAW OF THE SEA</p> <p>Contributions of Grotius, and others to the development of the early Law - the Anglo - Norwegian Fisheries Case and its aftermath; the technological revolution and utilization of the new resources of the sea; population explosion and its impact on the law, the U.N. Conferences on the Law of the Sea; Developing nations and the uses of sea.</p>
II	<p>CHANGING CONCEPTS OF MARITIME FRONTIERS</p> <p>Rights of states over territorial waters and contiguous zone - Continental Shelf - Exclusive Economic Zone - Principles for determination of maritime frontiers and Maritime Boundaries under the customary and conventional law</p>
III	<p>EXPLOITATION OF DEEP SEA-BED RESOURCES</p> <p>International Sea Bed Authority, its functions and powers, Decision – making – settlement of disputes, principles governing joint ventures; transfer of data and training of personnel of the Authority; Problems and Perspectives - International Sea Tribunal to Settle Disputes.</p>
IV	<p>CONSERVATION OF LIVING RESOURCES OF THE HIGH SEA</p> <p>Problems of Maritime Pollution - Land-locked States and the Law of the Sea - Sea as Common Heritage of Mankind; the Future of the Law of the Sea- Common Concern of Mankind.</p>
V	<p>PIRACY</p> <p>Meaning of Piracy - Historical Development off Piracy – Jurisdiction – Article 100-107 and 110 of UNCOLOS - Relevant GA and Security Council Resolutions.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Orrego Vicuna, The Changing International Law of the High seas Fisheries (1999), Cambridge. 2. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law (1998), Clarendon press, Oxford. 3. P. Chandrasekhara Rao, The. New law of Maritime Zones

	<p>(1983) Miling Publications, New Delhi.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Samir Mankababy, The International Shipping Rules (1986), Croom Helm, London. 5. Nagendra Singh, International Maritime law Conventions, Vol.1 Navigation (1983) Stevens 8: Maxwell, London. 6. D.W. Bowett, Law of the Sea 7. John Colombos, International Law of The Sea (1962). 8. D. P. P'Connel, International Law of the Sea, Vols. 1 & 11 (1982).
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Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To critically examine the impact of diverse geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms. 2. To synthesize interdisciplinary approaches and contributions to topics such as gender, race, poverty, violence and post-colonialism within a human rights framework. 3. To evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts. 4. To examine the powers and functions of National and State Human Rights Commissions 5. To examine the role of judiciary in protection of Human Rights
Course XVII	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	HUMAN RIGHTS
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the provisions under the Constitution of India dealing with human rights. ▪ To understand the nature and scope of special legislations dealing with protection of human rights of marginalized and vulnerable sections ▪ To understand the practical application of human rights law to specific human rights problems in India ▪ To analyze complex human rights problems and apply relevant provisions of human rights law in India to a hypothetical situation/case study. ▪ To Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreements, and procedures.

UNITS	
I	DEFINITION, MEANING AND SCOPE OF HUMAN RIGHTS Meaning of Rights - Human Rights as Natural and Moral Rights - Theories - Philosophical Justification - Human Rights and Duties - Three Generations of Human Rights.
II	INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS AND CORE INSTRUMENTS Legal Status Of UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR And Additional Protocols - UN Core Conventions Relating to Children, Women, Racial Discrimination, Disabled And Migrant Labour – Human Rights Monitoring Under Treaty Systems - Refugee Law - Abolition Of Death Penalty
III	HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTION Fundamental Rights as Human - Directive Principles and Human Rights to Further the Scope of Fundamental Rights - Right To Vote, Democracy, Rule Of Law and Good Governance - Freedom Of Press and Information - Right to Property - Judiciary and Human Rights - Right to Life and Euthanasia.
IV	NATIONAL AND STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS Human Rights Act, 1993 - Powers and Functions of NHRC and SHRC – Suo-Moto Power - Procedures of NHRC and SHRC - Human Rights Courts.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.J. Akbar, Riots after Riots, 1988. 2. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982. 3. F. Kazmi, Human Rights, 1987. 4. L. Levin, Human Rights, 1982. 5. H. Beddard, Human Rights and Europe, 1980. 6. Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Co-operation, 1969. 7. S. C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament, 1978. 8. Moskowitz, Human Rights and World Order, 1958. 9. J. A. Andrews, Human Rights in International Law, 1986.

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the development of International Economic Institutions 2. To understand the Basic Concepts of Right to Development 3. To examine the Legal Statutes of Right to Development
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	<p>4. To study the New International Economic Order</p> <p>5. To examine the U.N. Commission on Environment and Development</p>
Course XVIII	CORE
Title of the Course:	INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CONTEMPORARY ISSUES
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understand the theoretical and practical working of the international regulatory system, ▪ Explain the different norms of international law, including soft law, make research and present legal argumentation on selected key issues of the contemporary international economic law. ▪ Define the structure of international law and international economic law in particular, hierarchy of norms, mechanisms of international dispute resolution, recent developments in this sphere, as well as critical view on the existing problems. ▪ Analyze challenges and problems in international legal environment
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Development of International Economic Order-International Developmental Law-Decolonization and Economic Autonomy - Development of International Economic Institutions</p>
II	<p>THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER (NIEO)</p> <p>Background - Essential Components of The NIEO- State Acceptance And Practice Of NIEO Principles - Critique Of NIEO —Charter Of Economic Rights And Duties</p>
III	<p>PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES</p> <p>Right to Self Determination-Economic Self Determination- Permanent Sovereignty over Natural Resources- Meaning- Legal – Status-GA Resolution 1803-Nationalisation expropriation-Compensation Issues.</p>
IV	<p>LEGAL STATUS OF THE RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>The 1989 G.A. Resolution - Progress towards enunciation of the Declaration of Right for Development - Basic Concepts of right to development-State acceptance practice.</p>

V	<p>TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>The Context of U.N. Commission on Environment and Development- Our Common Future- Brundtland Commission Report- Proposed legal principles for environmental protection and sustainable development— State acceptance and practice</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agarwala, S.K., I.S.Rama Rao and J .S. Saxena (eds) New Horizons of International Law and Developing Countries, N.M.Tripathi-1983. 2. Anand R.P. (ed) Confrontation or Co-Operation International Law and the Developing Counties (New Delhi, 1984) 3. Kamal Hossain (ed) Legal Aspects of New International Economic Order (France Printer, London, 1980). 4. Kamal Hossain and Subrata Roy Chowdhury (eds) Permanent Sovereignty Over Natural Resources in International Law principle and Practice (London, 1984). 5. Mohammed Bedjaoui towards a New International Economic Order (UNESCO, 1979).

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the concept of intellectual property 2. To evaluate the economic Importance of Intellectual Property 3. To evaluate the theories of Intellectual Property 4. To examine the importance of Compulsory Licensing in Intellectual Property 5. To study Infringement and remedies under Intellectual Property regime.
Course XIX	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO IPR
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To briefly discuss the historical development of IPRs ▪ To Identify different types of Intellectual Properties (IPs), ▪ To examine the right of ownership and scope of protection of IPRs ▪ To understand the concept of IP infringements and the remedies available under Law

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To evaluate the recent development in the field of IPR
UNITS	
I	INTRODUCTION Concept Of Rights- And Duties- Meaning Of Property-Kinds Of Property- Concept of Intellectual Property- Kinds Of Intellectual Property- Economic Importance Of Intellectual Property- Theories Of Intellectual Property
II	PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY Indian Theory on Private Property - Constitutional Aspects of Property - Constitutional Protection of Property and IP- GATT / WTO- framework for International Trade, The World Intellectual Property “Rights Organization (WIPO)- TRIPS and other Relevant International Conventions.
III	LAW OF PATENTS Inventions- Distinction from Discovery and Inventions- Test of Novelty- Patentable Inventions-Exceptions from Patenting- Patenting of Bio-Technology and Computer Programs- Rights of Patent Owner- Parallel Import- Compulsory Licensing - Permissible Use without Authorization- Government use - Protection of Public Interest-Infringement and remedies.
IV	LAW OF COPY RIGHTS Historical developments of Copy Rights-Registration- Rights of Registered user-Exception of Registration- Public Domain- Rights of Owner-Government Use- Infringement of Copy Rights-Literary Works- Dramatic Work- Rights of First Owner.
V	TRADE MARK AND OTHER IPRS Concept of Distinctiveness -Registration-Exception from Registration- Advertisement- Geographical Indication- Definition of Goods-Territory and Locality- Quality or Reputation-Register Proprietor-Cancellation-Rectification- Correction-Infringement-Authorized user- Remedies- Offence and Penalties- Recent Development in IPR-Bio'-Patents- Protection of Traditional Knowledge.

Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyde William Cornish, Intellectual Property Right, Global Vision Publishing House- New Delhi-2011. 2. Dr.Raghibir Singh, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2008 3. P.Narayanan, Patent Law, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006 4. P.Narayanan, Law of Copy Right and Industrial Design, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006 5. Sarkar on Trade Marks, Kamal House, Kolkatta, 2008 6. Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications, Butterworth 2005
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Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the Nature and Scope of Moot Court. • Obtaining an analytical knowledge about the nature of the Moot Problem and understanding the moot problem • Applying laws to the identified problem and to the facts of the problem. • Creating an understanding about the preparation of Memorials related to the moot problem. • Enumerating the court manners, the decorum and addressing the Court. • Describing the method of Argument and Presentation of argument.
Course XX	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	MOOTING SKILLS
Credits:	2
Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the Nature and Scope of the Mooting Skills. • To explain the nature of the moot problem and identifying the same. • To explain the preparation of Moot memorials. • To employ the necessary laws to the facts of the problem. • To evaluate the method of argument and presentation of argument.

Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Meaning of Moot Court – Origin and Development – Need and Scope of Moot Court – Moot Court Training in India.
II	NATURE OF MOOT PROBLEM Understanding the problem- Identifying the issues involved-Application of Law to the facts.
III	PREPARATION OF MEMORIALS Content of the Memorials – Method of Citation- Footnotes..
IV	COURT MANNERS Court Manners-Decorum of the Court-Method of Addressing the Court.
V	METHOD OF ARGUMENT Method of Argument-Presentation of Argument – Responding the questions from Judges.

Course Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining important terms related to Patent. • Summarizing about the patent specification required before the filing of the patent • Enumerating the method for filing of patent application • Evaluating the Jurisdiction with regard to patent filing and the Patent agents
Course XXI	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	FILING OF PATENT
Credits:	2

Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To define the important terms related to patent. ▪ To describe the specifications of the patent before filing the patent ▪ To generalize the method for filing of patent ▪ To evaluate the jurisdiction for filing of patent ▪ To conceive an idea of patent agent.
Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Definitions-Controller-Office of Controller General of Patents-Invention-Inventive Step-Legal Representative-Assignee-Patentee-Patent Office-True and First inventor-Conventions-Paris Convention and WTO Agreement
II	Anatomy of a patent specification-Title of Invention – Field of Invention, Background of invention with regard to the drawback associated with known art; Object of Invention; Statement of Invention; A summary of Invention; A brief description of the accompanying drawing; Detailed description of the invention with reference to drawing/examples; Claim(s) and Abstract
III	Filing of Patent Application – Applicant (True and First Inventor, True and First Inventor’s assignee, Legal Representative of deceased True and First Inventor of His/her assignee)- Type of Patent Application (Ordinary application, Convention Application, PCT Application, Divisional Application, Patent of Addition)
IV	Jurisdiction – Territorial Jurisdiction – Contents of Patent Application – Initial Processing – Scrutiny of application – Publication of Patent Application- Early Publication-Particulars of Publication – Effects of Publication – Withdrawal of Applications and Claims – Time Limits prescribed by the Patents Act, 1970 and Patents Rules 2003.
V	Patent Agents – Disqualifications for registration as a patent agent – Rights of Patent agents – Power of Controller to refuse to deal with certain agents-Power of Controller to remove the name of a Patent Agent – Offences and Penalties – General Powers of Controller-Scientific

	Advisors
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Course Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the principles of Legislation and kinds of legislation • Accessing the legislative process • Explains the drafting techniques and the Use of words • Summarizing the drafting for amendment of existing legislation
Course XXII	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING
Credits:	2
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the principles of legislation ▪ To briefly explain the kinds of legislation ▪ To generalize the legislative process ▪ To access the drafting techniques and use of words. ▪ To conceptualize the drafting of amendment of existing legislation
UNITS	
I	Introduction – Principles of Legislation – Individualism-Utilitarianism – Socialism- Kinds of Legislation – Supreme Legislation – Subordinate Legislation- Delegated Legislation – Retrospective Legislation.
II	Legislative process-Preparatory process – Drafting Process-Parliamentary Process-Forms of legislative instrument.
III	Preliminary Drafting Techniques – Responsibility of Draftsman-Difficulties of Draftsman-Simplicity of Style-Statement of purpose-Length of Sentence-paragraphing of Sentence-Logical arrangement-definitions clause- Reference to other legislation-other modern techniques.
IV	Use of Words and Punctuation – Meaning of Words – Vagueness of Words – Ambiguity of words – Coode’s Analysis (Case Conditions-Legal Subject-Legal action) – Punctuations – The Comma – the Semi-colon-The Colon and Dash- The full stop
V	Drafting for Amendment of Existing Legislation – Textual and Non-

	Textual Amendments.
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Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the evolution of Conveyance and the meaning of Conveyance • Describing the components of the Deed • Learning to draft deeds such as Sale deed, Lease Deed, Mortgage Deed, Power of Attorney Deed • Explains the registration procedures.
Course XXIII	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	DRAFTING OF DEEDS
Credits:	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the History, scope and Object of Conveyance.. ▪ To briefly explain the Components and requirements of the deed. ▪ To explain the deeds prevalent in India. ▪ To conceptualize the registration procedure.
Units	
I	Meaning of Conveyance – History of Conveyance – Object of Conveyance
II	Components of the Deed – Requirements of the Deed – The position of Drafting deed in India
III	Drafting of Deeds – Agreement to Sell – Sale Deed – Lease Deed/Rental Deed
IV	Mortgage Deed – General/Special Power of Attorney Deed-Trust Deed
V	Registration Procedures – Online Registration process

Course XXIV	PRACTICAL TRAINING
Credit	5

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To inculcate the good and effective teaching using various techniques. 2. To understand the teaching pedagogy. 3. To equip the students to have a critical approach on the concepts in the light of contemporary issues. 4. To cultivate student's leadership ability and responsibility to perform or execute the given task. 5. To provide students hands on practice within a real job situation.
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Course XXV	DISSERTATION AND VIVA-VOCE			
Credit	6			
Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a capacity to learn continually through research. 2. To provide innovative methods and techniques to solve research problem. 3. To interpret the research material of dissertation in a critical manner and to proceed with an analysis and critical review. 4. To discover and provide a framework within which research is conducted so that student's answers are fact based and backed-up by solid information. 5. To craft an extensive and comprehensive piece of written work so as to convey research in the most efficient and effective way and therefore confirm to the reader that the thesis is, as a minimum, of a worthy standard and quality 			

Method of Evaluation:

Sessional I	Sessional II	End Semester Examination	Total	Grade
20	20	60	100	

Methods of assessment:**1. Definitions**

1. State
2. Inventive step

2. MCO

1. Law as a system of rules, a union of primary and secondary rules definition given by-
 - A. John Austin
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. **Hart**
 - D. Hobbes
2. Elements of social change -
 1. Physical or geographical 2. Biological 3. Economical 4. Cultural
 - A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. None of the above
 - D. **All of the above**

3. Recall steps

1. Explain the procedure for filing of patent.

4. True/False questions

1. Law as a social engineering theory given by Roscoe Pound
 - a) **True**
 - b) False
2. Article 29 deals with Rights of minorities
 - a) **True**
 - b) False

5. Short essay questions

1. Right to self-determination
2. Secularism

6. Longer essay/ Evaluation essay

1. Write an overview of various tools and techniques of data collection.
2. Write an essay on diplomacy and energy security.

7. Problem-solving questions

1. Children below 14 years of age were employed in a match factory. The employer of the factory gave meager wages to the child workers. The government authorities found out and ordered closure of the factory. Is the Act of the government valid? Decide.
2. Priya is an Advocate; she took a Xerox copy of a Judgment from a reputed journal without getting consent from the author of the journal. Explain whether Priya is liable for infringement.

8. Discussions

9. **Debates**

10. **Presentations**