

CURRICULUM & SYLLABI

**LL.M.
(One-year Program)**

Revised (2022-23)

(COMPULSORY PAPER)

SCHOOL OF LAW



RAFFLES

UNIVERSITY

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SECTION 1

Programme Educational Objectives, Programme Specific Outcomes, and Programme Outcomes

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOS)

The School of law, Raffles University faculty members have formulated the **Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)**. The PEOs are **broad statements** that describe the career and professional accomplishments that the program is preparing its graduates to achieve in a few years after receiving the degree. The PEOs of the Master of Laws (LL.M.) program are as follows:

- **PEO 1:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be able to demonstrate critical thinking in their chosen area of specialization leading to a successful career.
- **PEO 2:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be able to develop their research skills and progress towards pursuing Doctoral studies.
- **PEO 3:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be active members ready to serve society through their teaching skills.
- **PEO 4:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be equipped with enhanced legal insights that will lend them a cutting edge over ordinary law graduates in the judicial profession.
- **PEO 5:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will have leadership skills with a high level of integrity and also have the ability to function professionally with ethical responsibility as an individual as well as in a multidisciplinary team with a positive attitude.

PROGRAM-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOS)

The **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)** are specific statements that describe what graduates are expected to learn and be able to perform in a specialized area of discipline, upon graduation from a program. The PSOs of the Master of Laws (LL.M.) program are as follows:

- **PSO 1:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be prepared to offer specialized expertise in the field of corporate law; benefitting the corporations at large and contributing to the growth of the business sector as a whole.
- **PSO 2:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be able to appreciate the significance of traditional legal areas, like Constitutional Law and Criminal Law, in society, and demonstrate their research capabilities in contributing towards the growth of these broader disciplines of law.
- **PSO 3:** RU LL.M. post-graduates will be inculcated traits of critical thinking required for an expert in international law, and to use their analytical skills while undertaking any research in the legal field.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POS)

Program Outcomes (POs) are **attributes of the graduates** of the program that are indicative of

the graduate's ability and competence to work as a legal professional upon graduation. Program Outcomes are statements that describe what students are expected to know or be able to do by the time of graduation.

They must relate to the knowledge and skills that the students acquire from the program. The achievement of all outcomes indicates that the student is well prepared to achieve the program's educational objectives down the road. The following 10 POs have been chosen by the School the law of Raffles University. The curriculum of LL.M. at RU has been designed to fully meet all the 10 Programme Outcomes:

- **PO 1:** Conduct independent research on diverse legal topics and questions using knowledge of primary as well as secondary data. (*Legal Knowledge*)
- **PO 2:** Develop and demonstrate analytical skills to interpret various judgments of domestic and international courts of law and different provisions of law, and re-interpret the opinions and submissions of learned jurists and academicians. (*Analytical Skills*)
- **PO 3:** Demonstrate an understanding of substantive and/or procedural aspects of their chosen area of specialization, and offer solutions based on such understanding. (*Problem Solving*)
- **PO 4:** Independently write research articles and undertake research studies on different topics. (*Research Skills*)
- **PO 5:** Develop a sense of social responsibility and commitment, and work on various socio-legal issues. (*Social Responsibility*)
- **PO 6:** Establish as a competent professional in a highly competitive world with cutting-edge legal education tools. (*Competitive Skills*)
- **PO 7:** Apply the diverse knowledge to prepare for a higher research degree with clarity of purpose (*Higher Education*).
- **PO 8:** Ability to translate ideas into words, and words into practical solutions, which is reflective of their critical thinking (*Critical Thinking*).
- **PO 9:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of legal practice (*Ethics*).
- **PO 10:** Communicate effectively on complex legal activities with the legal community and with the society at large; thus, giving and imparting clear instructions (*Communication*).

SECTION 2

CURRICULUM FOR LL.M.

COURSE CATEGORY-WISE CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

A. Break Down of Credits

S. No.	Category	Number of Credits	Percentage Weightage
1	Programme Core	14	52
2	Programme Elective	12	44
3	MNG	1	4
4	TOTAL	27	100

B. Category Wise Break Down of Subject

S. No.	Category	Number of Credits	Percentage Weightage
1	Law	27	100

PROGRAMME CORE COURSES**Credits to be Earned: 13****Compulsory Paper for the Award of LL.M. Degree**

SN	Code	Title	L	T	P	S	C	CH	Prerequisite	Co-requisites
1	MLA901	Research Methods and Legal Writing (1 st Semester)	3	0	0	0	3	3	NA	NA
2	MLA902	Comparative Public Law (1 st Semester)	3	0	0	0	3	3	LL.B.: Constitutional Law	NA
3	MLA903	Seminar (Research Article Presentation) (1 st Semester)	1	0	0	0	1	1	LLM: Research Methods and Legal Writing	NA
4	MLA906	Law and Justice in a Globalising World (2 nd Semester)	3	0	0	0	3	3	NA	NA
5	MLA907	Dissertation (2 nd Semester)	3	0	0	0	3	3	LLM: Research Methods and Legal Writing	NA
Total			13	0	0	0	13	13		

PROGRAMME ELECTIVES

LL.M. 1st Semester

SN	Code	Title	L	T	P	S	C	CH	Prerequisite	Corequisites
Group A International & Comparative Law	MLA101	1. Public International Law & International Relations.	2				2	2	LL.B. Public International Law /Administrative Law/ Banking Law & Insurance Law/Criminal Procedure Code & Indian Penal Code	
	MLA102	2. International Human Rights & Humanitarian Law.								
	MLA103	3. Law of Sea, Air, and Space								
Group B Constitutional & Administrative Law	MLB201	1. Comparative Administrative Law.	2				2	2	LL.B. Human Rights Law/ Constitutional Law/ Company Law/Criminal Procedure Code & Indian Penal Code	
	MLB202	2. Media & Information Laws.								
	MLB203	3. Federalism & Local Self Government, Including Panchayat Administration.								
Group C Corporate & Commercial Law	MLC301	1. Banking & Insurance Law	2				2	2	LL.B. Public International Law/Constitutional Law/ Alternative Dispute Resolution/ Criminal Procedure Code & Indian Penal Code	
	MLC302	2. Laws of Securities and Financial Markets								
	MLC303	3. International Commercial Arbitration								
Group D Criminal & Security Law	MLD401	1. General principles of Criminal Law	2				2	2	LL.B. Public International Law /Constitutional Law/NA /Cyber Law/Information Technology Law & Indian Penal Code	
	MLD402	2. Criminology, Penology & Victimology								
	MLD403	3. Comparative Criminal Procedure Law								
Group E Intellectual Property Rights	MLE501	1. Nature Emergence and Development of IPR	2				2	2		
	MLE502	2. Law of Copyright								
	MLE503	3. Law of Patents								
Group F Cyber Law	MLF601	1. Fundamentals of Computer, Networking and Network Security	2				2	2		
	MLF602	2. Intellectual Property Rights and Privacy Laws								
	MLF603	3. IT Act and other Laws for Cyber-crime								

Note: For Electives, all subjects of one specialized group are to be opted

Credit Earn: 2

LLM 2nd Semester

Note: For Electives, all subjects of one specialized group are to opt Credit

Earn: 2

SN	Code	Title	L	T	P	S	C	CH	Prerequisite	Co-requisites
Group A International & Comparative Law	MLA104	1. Private International Law	2				2	2		
	MLA105	2. International Criminal Law								
	MLA106	3. International Trade Law								
Group B Constitutional & Administrative Law	MLB204	1. Service Law	2				2	2		
	MLB205	2. Health Laws								
	MLB206	3. Election Laws								
Group C Corporate & Commercial Law	MLC304	1. Competition Law	2				2	2		
	MLC305	2. Corporate Governance								
	MLC306	3. International Trade Law								
Group D Criminal & Security Law	MLD404	1. Cyber Crimes & Law	2				2	2		
	MLD405	2. International Criminal Law								
	MLD406	3. Organized Crime and Terrorism								
Group E Intellectual Property Rights	MLE504	1. Law of Trademarks	2				2	2		
	MLE505	2. Law of Design, Layout design and Geographical Indicators								
	MLE506	3. Protection of plant varieties and traditional knowledge								
Group F Cyber Law	MLE604	1. Auditing, Risk Management, and Financial Fraud Investigation	2				2	2		
	MLE605	2. Cloud and Virtual Technology Security								
	MLE606	3. Digital Forensics, Mobile and Network Forensics								

SEMESTER-WISE COURSE-STRUCTURE**FIRST SEMESTER**

SN	Code	Title	L	T	P	S	C	CH	Prerequisite	Co-requisites
1	MLA901	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	0	0	0	3	3	NA	NA
2	MLA902	Comparative Public Law	3	0	0	0	3	3	LL.B.- Constitutional Law	NA
3	MLA101, MLB201, MLC301, MLD401, MLE501, MLF601,	Elective I	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
4	MLA102, MLB202, MLC302, MLD402, MLE502, MLF602,	Elective II	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
5	MLA103, MLB203, MLC303, MLD403, MLE503, MLF603,	Elective III	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
6	MLA903	Seminar Paper			2				Research Article Presentation	
Total			12	0	2	0	12	14		

SECOND SEMESTER

SN	Code	Title	L	T	P	S	C	CH	Prerequisite	Co-requisites
1	MLA906	Law and Justice in a Globalising World	3	0	0	0	3	3	NA	NA
2	MLA907	Dissertation	3	0	0	0	3	3	NA	NA
3	MLA104, MLB204, MLC304, MLD404, MLE504, MLF604,	Elective I	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
4	MLA105, MLB205, MLC305, MLD405, MLE505, MLF605,	Elective II	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
5	MLA106, MLB206, MLC306, MLD406, MLE506, MLF606,	Elective III	2	0	0	0	2	2	Group-specific	NA
Total			12	0	0	0	12	14		

SECTION 3

SYLLABI FOR THE COURSES

**FIRST
SEMESTER**

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL WRITING

MLA901	Research Methodology and Legal Writing	L	T	P	S	C	CH
Scheme Version 1.0	LL.M	3	0	0	0	3	45
Pre-Requisites/Exposure	NA						
Co-Requisites	NA						

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. The objective of this course is to provide the students with knowledge about different research methods.
2. It also helps in understanding the format of legal writing and enables the students to be well equipped with the skills of legal writing.
3. The subject provides the basic knowledge of techniques of legal research and its application through legal writing in their research work.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will be able to learn various research methods in the legal discipline.
2. Students will be able to develop the craft of legal writing.
3. To enable students to use different data collection methods and sampling design techniques in their research.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to make the students aware of the research skills and expertise in legal writing which is fundamental to any research work. Students will analysis the various tools applied in carrying out research and to implicit their work through enriched knowledge of legal writing. This course will involve textbook material and practice research assignments.

TEXTBOOKS

T1 Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods For The Social Sciences* (London, Allyn and Bacon, 2001).

T2 C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques* (New Delhi: New Age International Publishers, 2018).

T3 Dennis P. Forcese and Stephen Richer (ed.), *Stages of Social Research –Contemporary Perspectives* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs,1970).

T4 Frederic Charles Hicks, *Materials and Methods in Legal Research* (Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, New York).

T5 Harvard Law Review Association, *The Bluebook: Uniform System of Citation* (Harvard Law Review, Harvard).

REFERENCE BOOKS

R1 Jonathan Anderson, *Thesis and Assignment Writing* (Wiley Eastern Ltd., New Delhi).

R2. Johan Galtung, *Theory And Methods of Social Research* (London: George Allen &Unwin Ltd., 1970).

R3 Pauline V. Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research* (New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., 1984)

R4. S. K. Verma and Afzal Vani, *Legal Research and Methodology*, ILI, New Delhi

R5 Vijay K. Gupta, *Decision Making In The Supreme Court of India (A Jurimetric Study) Alternatives in Judicial Research* (Delhi: Kaveri Books, 1995).

UNIT-I
RESEARCH
(15 Contact Hours)

- Meaning and Objectives.
- Motivation in Research.
- Significance of Research.
- Research methods v. Research Methodology.
- Types of Research: Descriptive v. Analytical; Applied v. Fundamental; Quantitative v. Qualitative; Conceptual v. Empirical; Other types of research - one-time v. longitudinal, field-setting research v. laboratory research v. simulation research, clinical v. diagnostic research, exploratory v. formalized, conclusion-oriented v. decision-oriented, historical research.
- Research Approaches: Quantitative and Qualitative.
- Criteria of Good Research

LEGAL RESEARCH

- Meaning, Scope, and Purpose
- Purpose of Legal Research
- Major Problems while undertaking Legal Research
- Socio-Legal Research
- Jurimetrics: Meaning and Origin; Scope of Jurimetrics in Judicial Research; Assumptions of Jurimetrics; Problems encountered in Jurimetrics; Jurimetrics in Indian Judicial System.
- Role of Technology in Legal Research

UNIT -II
LEGAL RESEARCH PROCESS
(15 Contact Hours)

- Defining the Research Problem: Steps in Formulation of Research Problem; Kinds of Research Problem
- Review of Literature
- Hypothesis: Definition; Nature; Importance; Sources; Variables – Dependent and Independent; Types – Research Hypotheses, Directional Hypotheses, Non-directional Hypotheses, Associative and Causal Hypotheses, Statistical Hypothesis, Null Hypothesis, Alternative Hypothesis; Formulation of Hypothesis; Characteristics of a Good Hypothesis; Hypothesis Testing; Errors in Testing of Hypothesis
- Research Design: Meaning and Nature; Classification; Objects and Purpose; Kinds – Qualitative and Quantitative, Doctrinal and Empirical.
- Data Collection: Methods of Data Collection – Doctrinal and Empirical Method, Primary and Secondary Data, Inductive, Deductive and Abductive Method; Tools and Techniques of Data Collection – Doctrinal (Library Research and Participation Technique), Empirical (Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Case Study, Survey, Scaling)
- Sampling: Meaning; Important Terms Associated with Sampling; Sampling Design; Purpose of Sampling; Classification of Sampling; Sampling Techniques
- Data Analysis: Meaning; Data Processing; Data Interpretation; Types of Data Analysis –

Descriptive and Inferential; Statistical Data Analysis; Precautions in Analysis and Interpretation of Data; Diagrammatic Representation.

UNIT -III
LEGAL WRITING
(15 Contact Hours)

- Meaning and Significance
- Essentials of Good Legal Writing
- Report Writing: Meaning and Significance of Report; Types of Report; General Guidelines for report Writing; Structure of a Report; Proofreading of Final Draft of Report; Precautions in Writing a report
- Dissertation & Thesis Writing
- Writing of Research Proposal
- Citation, Reference and Footnoting: Bluebook Citation, ILI Rules of Footnoting, MLA Format
- Bibliography and Bibliographic Techniques
- Research Ethics: Code of Ethics; Plagiarism; Copyright Protection.

Mode of Evaluation: The performance of students is evaluated as follows:

Components	Theory	
	Continuous Assessment and Evaluation (CAE)	Semester End Examination (SEE)
Marks	40	60
Total Marks	100	

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping Between COs and Pos		
S.No.	Course Outcome (CO)	Mapped Programme Outcome (PO)
1	Students will be able to learn various research methods in the legal discipline.	PO1, PO2
2	Students will be able to develop the craft of legal writing.	PO4
3	To enable students to use different data collection methods and sampling design techniques in their research.	PO3,PO5,PO9, PO10

		Legal Knowledge	Analytical Skills	Problem Solving	Research Skills	Social Responsibility	Competitive Skills	Higher Education	Critical Thinking	Ethics	Communication
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MLA901	Research Methods And Legal Writing	3	2	2	3	2				1	2

1 = addressed to small extent; 2= addressed significantly; 3=major part of course

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW

MLA902	Comparative Public Law	L	T	P	S	C	CH
Scheme Version 1.0	LL.M	3	0	0	0	3	45
Pre-Requisites/Exposure	LL.B. Constitutional Law						
Co-Requisites	NA						

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. This course is designed to understand the concepts of Comparative Constitutions of the world.
2. It also helps to impart knowledge of various stages of constitutional development and evaluation of constitutional government.
3. The subject provides the basic knowledge to critically analyse new constitutional movements that are changing the boundaries of constitutionalism and constitutional systems.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will be able to understand the similarities and differences between leading legal traditions in key areas like separation of powers, protection of rights, and the role of the judiciary
2. Students will be able to understand the methodology of comparative public law
3. Students will be able to use the comparative methodology in public law analysis

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to make the students aware of different constitutions of the world especially after the cold war with many states in the erstwhile communist block embarking on framing new constitutions. The purpose of this course is to provide a critical understanding of the main issues, trends, and methods in comparative public law. An attempt is made not to reduce the course to a mere description of select documents and important judicial decisions, but to use the richness of social science literature and methods in the analysis of various topics

TEXTBOOKS

1. **T1** Mahendra P. Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 1989)
2. **T2** Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (Oxford University Press, 2009)
3. **T3** S.N Ray, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights* (Eastern Law House, 1974)
4. **T4** M.V. Pyle, *Constitution of the World* (Universal, 2006)

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. **R1** D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur 2009)
2. **R2** David Strauss, *The Living Constitution* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
3. **R3** Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010)
4. **R4** Sunil Khilnani, Vikram Raghavan, Arun Thiruvengadam, *Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

UNIT I
PUBLIC LAW AND PRIVATE LAW
(15 contact hours)

- Meaning and Nature of Public Law
- The distinction between Public Law and Private Law
- Scope of Public Law
- Basic Concepts of Public Law
- Principles of Accountability and Public Law

Constitution and Study of Comparative Constitutional Law:

- Meaning and Idea of Constitution
- Nature and Goals
- Living Constitution
- Constitution as Supreme Law
- Problems and Concerns in Using Comparison: Use of Foreign Law in Constitutional Interpretation; Methodological Concerns

Constitutionalism:

- Concept
- The distinction between Constitution and Constitutionalism
- Essential features of Constitutionalism: Written Constitution, Separation of Powers, Fundamental Rights, Independence of Judiciary and Judicial Review
- Changing Ideas of Constitutionalism: International Constitutionalism, Challenging Liberal Constitutionalism
- Constitutionalism in Global South: Meaning of Global South, Transformative Constitution, Socio-Economic Rights, and their Justiciability, Directive Principles

Unit II
FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS
15 Contact Hours

- Federal and Unitary Forms: Features, Advantages and Disadvantages, Models of Federalism and Concept of Quasi-federalism
- Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government

Constitutional Foundations:

- Parliamentary Sovereignty
- Rule of law: Origin and Evolution, Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law, Modern Concept of Rule of Law
- Separation of powers: Concept of Separation of Powers, Montesquieu's Theory, Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers or Separation of Functions

Fundamental Rights:

- Bill of Rights: Horizontal and Vertical Rights, Civil, Political and Socio-Economic Rights
- Right to Dignity, Privacy and Autonomy: Gender Issues and Sexual Crimes, The Abortion Debate, Rights of Victim in Euthanasia and Mercy Killing
- Right to Life: Due Process, Death Penalty
- Right to Property: UK perspective, Indian position, US position
- Secularism: Models of Secularism, Secularism in India

Unit III
JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND JUDICIAL REVIEW
(15 Contact Hours)

- Meaning and Components of Judicial Independence
- Need for Independence of judiciary
- Judicial Independence in India
- Philosophical and Historical Foundations of Judicial Review
- Judicial Review in India
- Judicial Review in the USA
- Judicial Review in the UK

Amendment of Constitution:

- Various Methods of amendment
- Amending Power of the parliament
- Limitations on Amending Power: Comparative Perspective, Theory of Basic Structure: Origin and Development

Emergency:

- Nature and Effect of Declaration of Emergency
- History of Emergency Provisions
- Suspension of Fundamental Rights: Comparative Study with the USA

Mode of Evaluation: The performance of students is evaluated as follows:

Components	Theory	
	Continuous Assessment and Evaluation (CAE)	Semester End Examination (SEE)
Marks	40	60
Total Marks	100	

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping Between COs and Pos		
S.No.	Course Outcome (CO)	Mapped Programme Outcome (PO)
1	Students will be able to understand the similarities and differences between leading legal traditions in key areas like separation of powers, protection of rights, and the role of judiciary	PO1, PO6
2	Students will be able to understand the methodology of comparative public law	PO5, PO8
3	Students will be able to use the comparative methodology in public law analysis	PO6, PO2, PO3

		Legal Knowledge	Analytical Skills	Problem Solving	Research Skills	Social Responsibility	Competitive Skills	Higher Education	Critical Thinking	Ethics	Communication
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MLA902	Comparative Public Law	3	2	2		2	1		1		

addressed to small extent; 2= addressed significantly; 3=major part of course

SECOND SEMESTER

LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALISING WORLD

MLA906	Law And Justice in A Globalising World	L	T	P	S	C	CH
Scheme Version: 1.0		3	0	0	0	3	45
Pre-requisites/Exposure	NA						
Co-requisites	NA						

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. This course is designed to make the students aware of the role of law and justice in an ever-evolving world.
2. It will assist students to have insight into various legal theories which has influenced the globalization of the world.
3. The subject provides the basic knowledge of Indian philosophies that has changed the perspective of developments in India.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will be able to understand the role of law and justice in a rapidly globalizing world.
2. Students will be able to appreciate and comprehend finer aspects related to the subject.
3. Students will be able to recognize the significance of law and justice vis-à-vis the concept of globalization.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to make the students aware of changing dimensions of law and justice in the dynamic society. Students will analyze the various theories and jurist contributions in advancing the concept of globalization. This course will involve textbook material and classroom discussions on various legal theories influencing our ever-changing world.

TEXTBOOKS

- **T1.** Andrew Kuper, *Democracy Beyond Borders: Justice and Representations in Global Institutions* (OUP, 2006)
- **T2.** Anthony McGrew, David Held (eds.), *Governing Globalization: Power, Authority and Global Governance* (Polity Press, 2002)
- **T3.** Bonaventura de Sousa Santos, Cesar A. Rodriguez-Garavito (eds.), *Law and Globalization from Below* (Cambridge University Press, 2005)
- **T4.** David B. Goldman, *Globalization and the Western Legal Tradition: Recurring Patterns of Law and Authority* (Cambridge University Press, 2008)

REFERENCE BOOKS

- **R1.** John Baylis, Steve Smith, et al (eds.) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations* (OUP, 2008)
- **R2.** Laura Valentini, *Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework* (OUP, 2011)
- **R3.** M. Abouharb, David Cingranelli, *Human Rights and Structural Adjustment* (Cambridge University Press 2007)
- **R4.** Pablo De Greiff and Ciaran Cronin (eds.), *Global Justice and Transnational Politics: Essays on the Moral and Political Challenges of Globalization* (MIT Press, 2002)

UNIT-I
INTRODUCTION
(15 Contact Hours)

Concept and Meaning of Law, Justice, and Globalisation; Understanding Law and Justice in a Globalising World, Substantive and procedural justice

The globalization of Law and Legal Theory: Introduction to Globalisation; Three Phases of Globalisation, Globalisation of Law, Globalisation and Legal Theory

Unit II
THEORIES OF JUSTICE
(15 Contact Hours)

Utilitarian Justice: Utilitarianism; Bentham's Utilitarianism and his Notion of Justice; J S Mill's Utilitarianism, Utilitarian Justice

Distributive Justice: John Rawls' Distributive Justice, Rawls's Conception of Original Position, John Rawls's Two Principles of Justice, Application of John Rawls's Theory

Libertarianism: Introduction to Robert Nozick and Libertarianism, Robert Nozick's Principles of Justice, Nozick's principles of just distribution

UNIT III
PHILOSOPHY OF JUSTICE
(15 Contact Hours)

Communitarianism: Introduction to Michael Sandel's Communitarianism, Communitarian critique of liberal theory, The Criticisms of Communitarianism, The Story of Ubuntu

Feminism: Introduction to Feminism and Justice; Introduction to the concept of gender justice; Feminism and realization of gender justice; Feminism in India

Justice in Indian Context: Different approaches in Indian Philosophy of Justice, Gandhi and Emancipatory Justice, Ambedkar's Emancipatory justice, Jay Prakash Narayan's Socialism, Ram Manohar Lohia's Socialism, Amartya Sen's Idea of Justice, Niti and Nyaya; Capability Approach

Mode of Evaluation: The performance of students is evaluated as follows:

Components	Theory	
	Continuous Assessment and Evaluation (CAE)	Semester End Examination (SEE)
Marks	40	60
Total Marks	100	

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping Between COs and POs		
S.No.	Course Outcome (CO)	Mapped Programme Outcome (PO)
1	Students will be able to understand the role of law and justice in a rapidly globalizing world.	PO3, PO5
2	Students will be able to appreciate and comprehend finer aspects related to the subject.	PO5, PO8
3	Students will be able to recognize the significance of law and justice in a globalizing world.	PO4, PO5, PO8

		Legal Knowledge	Analytical Skills	Problem Solving	Research Skills	Social Responsibility	Competitive Skills	Higher Education	Critical Thinking	Ethics	Communication
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MLA906	Law And Justice In A Globalising World			1	1	3			2		

1=addressed to a small extent; 2= addressed significantly; 3=major part of the course

DISSERTATION

MLA907	Dissertation	L	T	P	S	C	CH
Scheme Version: 1.0		3	0	0	0	3	45
Pre-requisites/Exposure	LLM: Research Methods and Legal Writing						
Co-requisites	NA						

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To make the students learn about the development of research skills.
2. To make the students apply their research skills in legal writing.
3. To enable the students to independently write a dissertation on the area of expertise.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Students will be able to deploy the research skills acquired throughout their course study and present a Dissertation on their chosen topic
2. Students will be able to apply critical thinking in their research topic.
3. Students will be able to apply the legal writing skills acquired during the program.

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course mainly focuses on the research abilities of the students. The evaluation of the Dissertation and viva-voce will be conducted by the Department Research Committee comprising of senior-most faculty members of the Department and an External Examiner.

Mode of Evaluation: The performance of students is evaluated as follows:

Components	Theory	
	Continuous Assessment and Evaluation (CAE)	Semester End Examination (SEE)
Marks	80	20
Total Marks	100	

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Mapping Between COs and POs		
S.No.	Course Outcome (CO)	Mapped Programme Outcome (PO)
1	Students will be able to deploy the research skills acquired throughout their course study and present a Dissertation of their chosen topic	PO1, PO2, PO3, PO4, PO6, PO7, PO8, PO9, PO10
2	Students will be able to apply critical thinking in their research topic.	PO8
3	Students will be able to apply the legal writing skills acquired during the program.	PO1, PO4, PO10

		Legal Knowledge	Analytical Skills	Problem Solving	Research Skills	Social Responsibility	Competitive Skills	Higher Education	Critical Thinking	Ethics	Communication
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
MLA907	Dissertation	3	2	1	3		2	2	3	1	3

1=addressed to a small extent; 2= addressed significantly; 3=major part of the course