

**Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum Framework  
(LOCF)  
For  
MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) PROGRAMME  
2025**



**Department of Law,  
Dhanamanjuri University,  
Manipur.**

**Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum Framework  
(LOCF)**

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**DHANAMANJURI**  
**UNIVERSITY**

**Department of Law,  
Dhanamanjuri University,  
Manipur.**

### **Master of Laws (LL.M) Programme Overview**

Department of Law, Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur offers two-year LL.M. Degree Programme for students committed to make career in law teaching. The University offers LL.M. (two year) programme with specialization in (i) Criminal law and (ii) International law. The programme is designed to inculcate research skills and analytical abilities in students. In addition to classroom training imparted through innovative teaching methods, the LL.M. Programme is focussed on self-learning and research conducted by the students under the guidance of the faculty members. The post graduate programme in Law is also designed to interpret the concepts of law and to enable the students to analyse and understand the current socio-legal problems, issues and challenges through the application of disciplinary knowledge.

### **Learning Outcomes-Based approach to Curriculum**

The basic objective of the learning outcome-based approach to curriculum is to focus on demonstrated achievement of outcomes (expressed in terms of knowledge, understanding, skills, attitudes and values) and academic standards expected of graduates of a programme of study. Learning outcomes specify what graduates completing a particular programme of study are expected to know, understand and be able to do at the end of their programme of study. The Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum would enable the students to effectively participate in knowledge production and in the knowledge economy, improve national competitiveness in a globalized world.

### **Programme Objectives (POs):**

The LL.M. Programme is aimed at:

- (i) Enhancing students to acquire relevant knowledge and skills appropriate to professional activities and demonstrate highest standards of ethical issues in legal research.
- (ii) Apprising students of the international legal system including rule of law and administration of justice.
- (iii) Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education.
- (iv) Sensitizing students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalized and weaker sections of society.
- (v) Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers etc.
- (vi) Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork.
- (vii) Inculcate critical thinking to carry out research objectivity without being biased with preconceived notion.

### **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs):**

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

- (i) Conduct legal research.
- (ii) Understand, interpret and apply law.
- (iii) Analyse and compare domestic and international laws.
- (iv) Acquire advanced knowledge in the specific chosen area of specialization.
- (v) Analyze and differentiate facts and law.
- (vi) Solve problems by employing legal reasoning and research.
- (vii) Choose ethical practices in the profession of law and discharge their social responsibility.

## Scheme of Programme

### First Year

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Semester(Compulsory)

| Paper Code | Paper Title                    | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-101    | Jurisprudence                  | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-102    | Constitutional Law of India    | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-103    | Legal Research and Methodology | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-104    | Principles of Legislation      | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 1<sup>st</sup> Semester = 24

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester(Compulsory)

| Paper Code | Paper Title                                  | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                              | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-105    | Administrative Law                           | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-106    | Judicial Process                             | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-107    | Constitutional Law of India ; New Challenges | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-108    | Law and Governance                           | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 1<sup>st</sup> Semester = 24

### Second Year

#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (Optional)

##### Criminal Law Group

| Paper Code | Paper Title                                         | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                                     | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-109    | Criminology                                         | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-110    | Law Relating to Crime and National Security         | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-111    | Principles of Criminal Law                          | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-112    | Administration of Criminal Justice and Human Rights | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 1<sup>st</sup> Semester = 24

**4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Optional)**  
**Criminal Law Group**

| Paper Code | Paper Title                               | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|-------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                           | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-113    | Comparative Criminal Procedure and Police | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-114    | Medical Jurisprudence                     | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-115    | Penology                                  | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-116    | <b>Dissertation</b>                       | 2                 | 2 | 2 |                |                | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester = 24

**3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (Optional)**  
**International Law Group**

| Paper Code | Paper Title                          | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                      | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-117    | International Law                    | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-118    | Human Rights and International Order | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-119    | International Trade Law              | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-120    | Environmental Law                    | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester = 24

**4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Optional)**  
**International Law Group**

| Paper Code | Paper Title                                    | Teaching Schedule |   |   | Internal Marks | External Marks | Total Marks | Credits |
|------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------|-------------|---------|
|            |                                                | L                 | T | P |                |                |             |         |
| LLM-121    | International Organization : Law and Practice  | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-122    | Human Rights in India                          | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-123    | International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law | 4                 | 2 | 0 | 20             | 80             | 100         | 6       |
| LLM-124    | <b>Dissertation</b>                            | 2                 | 2 | 2 |                |                | 100         | 6       |

Note: Credits required by each student to successfully complete 4<sup>th</sup> Semester = 24  
Total Credits in the LL.M. Course:

1<sup>st</sup> Semester = 24  
2<sup>nd</sup> Semester = 24  
3<sup>rd</sup> Semester = 24  
4<sup>th</sup> Semester = 24

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TOTAL = 96

## SYLLABUS FOR MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) (CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM)

### 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

#### LLM-101 : Jurisprudence

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objective:** This paper enables the students to be accustomed with the concept of justice which is all pervading and the jurisprudential theories which form base of any legal system. It inducts students into a realm o questions concerning nature of questions like, what is law, what are the purposes of law? They also learn how to implement these theoretical ideas into reality.

**Course Outcome:**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the basis of the universal legal system as well as the legal system in India.
- Learn about various schools of law and to apply the philosophy to the practical interpretation and application of law.
- Learn about various concepts in legal theory and their practical importance in implementation of law.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence, Concept of Law.

Unit II: Analytical Positivism, Natural Law, Historical School, Sociological School, Philosophical School, Realist Theory of Law.

Unit III: Sources of Law, Theory of Justice, Law and Morality.

Unit IV: Theories of Rights, Rights, Duties, Ownership and Possession.

Unit V: Liabilities, Negligence and Obligation.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Amarta Sen, *The Idea of Justice*, 2009.
2. C.K.Allen, *Law in the Making*, 1927
3. Edgar Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence*, 1974.
4. G.W. Paton, *Jurisprudence*, 1964.
5. H.L.A. Hart, *The Concept of Law*, 2012.
6. John Rawls, *Theory of Justice*, 1999.
7. R.W.M. Dias, *Jurisprudence*, 1994.
8. Salmond, *Jurisprudence*, 1957.
9. W. Friedman, *Law in the Changing Society*, 1964.
10. V.D. Mahajan, *Jurisprudence*, 1987.

### LLM-102 : Constitutional Law of India

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The Constitutional Law of India is the basic law of the land that lays down the philosophy of political set up and forms the foundation of the country. In this paper, the students are given a thorough concept of the salient features, sources and the form of government in the country which will enable them to critically estimate the Constitutional framework of the country.

**Course Outcome:**

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Make their legal base strong.
- Understand more and more about the legal and political foundation of the country.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Making of Indian Constitution, Nature and Salient Features of Constitution, Significance of Preamble and Amendability of Constitution.

Unit II: Principle of Equality, Scope, Classification for Different Treatment, Dimension on Gender Equality and Justice.

Unit III: Right to Freedom, Limitations on Freedom, State Control and Judicial Scrutiny.

Unit IV: Right to Life, Dynamics of Judicial Interpretation on Right to Life and Personal Liberty, Constitutional Remedies.

Unit V: Constitutional Safeguards for Scheduled Castes & Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities, Women, Children and Aged Persons.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
2. Upendra Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System*.
3. H.M. Seervai, *Constitution of India*.
4. A.V. Dicey, *Law of the Constitution*.
5. *Constitutional Assembly Debates* (Vols. 1 – 12), 1989.
6. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*.
7. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation*.
8. B.L. Hansari, *Writ Jurisdiction under the Constitution*.
9. J.N. Pandey, *Constitutional Law of India*.

### LLM-103 : Legal Research and Methodology

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper will guide the students to orient themselves about research in the academic field. It will show the direction to pursue research to the students by discussing different methods and techniques of legal research. The systems of citation will also be taught in this paper.

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Undertake exercise for raising research questions.
- Design empirical framework for research.
- Understand the use of the relevant tools of research in law.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Legal Research, Purpose, Characteristics of Science and Scientific Method, Theory and Fact, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research And Legal Research Models.

Unit II: Meaning, Purpose and Major Steps in Legal Research Design.

Unit III: Sampling, Methods/Types of sampling, Advantages and Disadvantages of Sampling.

Unit IV: Hypothesis, Importance of hypothesis in Legal Research, Sources/Origin of Hypothesis and Formation of Workable Hypothesis.

Unit V: Interview, Questionnaire, Observation, Schedule, Content Analysis, Case Study Method. Use of Electronic Database, Plagiarism, Rule of Citation and Report Writing.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ram Ahuja, *Research Methods, Reprint*, 2014.
2. Robert Watt and Francis Johns, *Concise Legal Research*, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn, 2012, Sydney.
3. Rattan Singh, *Legal Research Methodology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. 2016.
4. Kothari C.K., *Research Methodology : Methods and Techniques*, 1980.
5. K.R. Sharma, *Research Methods*, Vol 2, 2019.
6. Goode and Hatt, *Methods in Social Science*. 1962
7. K.I. Vibhute, *Legal Research : Approaches, Methods and Techniques*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edn. 2024.
8. Dr.S.R. Myneni, *Legal Research Methodology*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edn. 2012.
9. B.N. Ghose, *Scientific method and Social Research*, 1984.
10. Paulin V.Young, *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*. 1975.
11. Manoj Kumar Sinha and Deepa Kharb, *Legal Research Methods*, 2016.
12. T S Wilkinson & P L Bhandarkar, *Methodology and Techniques of Social Research*, 16<sup>th</sup> Edn. 2005.
13. Morris R Cohen & Ernest Nigel, *An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method*, 1934.
14. S.K. Verma and Justice (R) Fazal Karim, *Legal Research Methodology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. 2010.
15. *Journal of Indian Law Institute (JILI)*, Vol. 24, 1982.

**LLM-104 : Principles of Legislation**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: This paper is designed, primarily, to induct students into a realm of important aspect of legislation and how to draft legislation. This paper also deals with codification of laws, principles of civil and criminal codes and related aspect like judicial legislation and judicial review etc.

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Learn about realm of important aspect of legislation and how to draft legislation.
- Learn about codification of laws and related aspect like judicial legislation and judicial review etc.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Legislation, Individualism, Utilitarianism, Principles of Civil and Penal Laws.

Unit II: Collectivism, Socialism and Values of Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit III: Legislation, Law & Public Opinion and Legal Reform as an Instrument of Social Change.

Unit IV: Nature and Scope of Legislative Drafting, Principles, Methods and Legislative Process.

Unit V: Codification of Law, Judicial Legislation and Related Values of Codification of Law.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bentham, *Theory of Legislation*.
2. Bentham, *Introduction to Principle of Morals and Legislation*.
3. Brown, *Principle of Modern Legislation*.
4. A.V. Dicey, *Law & Public Opinion*.
5. Kaul & Shakhdar, *Parliamentary Practice*.
6. D.D. Basu, *Contemporary on the Constitution of India*.

**2<sup>nd</sup> Semester**

**LLM-105 : Administrative Law**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: The objective of this paper is essentially to undertake the study of Administrative Law in detail. Doctrine of Separation of Power, Rule of Law and Judicial Review of Administrative Actions are the important and relevant factors to be studied which comprise of subjects matter of this paper. This paper focuses on analytical and theoretical scrutiny of Principles of Administrative Law and their components in present context in order to enable the students and develop amongst them the proper understanding of the subject.

Course Outcome:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Identify, explain and apply the Principles of Administrative Law.
- Comprehend the nature, limits and control over the exercise of Administrative Discretion and Procedural Fairness.
- Understand Administrative Adjudication, Administrative Action and the extent of control.
- Discern the criticality of Judicial Review and State accountability and understand the available remedies.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Administrative Law, Rule of Law and Separation of Powers.

Unit II: Subordinate Legislation, Ordinance, Administrative Instruction and Direction.

Unit III: Principles of Natural Justice, Administrative Discretion, Judicial Control of Administrative Action and Discretion.

Unit IV: Administrative Adjudication, Tribunals, Commissions and Ombudsman in India (Lokpal & Lokayukta)

Unit V: State Liability, Government Privileges in Legal Proceedings, Right to Information and Open Government.

Suggested Readings:

1. Tom Bingham, *The Rule of Law*, 2011.
2. Ashok K. Jain, *Administrative Law*, 2024.
3. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, *Principles of Administrative Law*.
4. S.P. Sathe, *Administrative Law*.
5. Hood & Philips, *Administrative Law*.
6. Wade, *Administrative Law*.
7. Griffith & Street, *Principles of Administrative Law*.

**LLM-106 : Judicial Process**  
6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The main objective of this paper is to understand what is judicial process and its different dimensions such as the circumstances prevailing during the judicial process, the mindset of judges, and also the social values have a bearing on judicial process. This paper also aims to bring creativity in judicial process, thereby to recognize the role of judiciary as an instrument of social order in India as envisioned by the Indian Constitution makers. Emphasis is also given on the role of eminent jurists and advocated in facilitating the judicial process and bringing new dimensions of law and justice in the Indian context.

**Course Outcomes:**

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept and working of judicial process in detail.
- Understand the methodologies and techniques used and prevalent judicial trends applied by the judicial officers in administering justice.
- Logically evaluate the implications of judgments given by various judges in the Indian Judicial System.
- Understand the contemporary trends of judiciary and the basis of precedents in judicial process.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Scope of Judicial Process and Comparative Studies of Judicial Processes of Different Legal Systems.

Unit II: Judicial Structure, Appointment and Transfer of Judges of the Constitutional Courts of India.

Unit III: Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Activism and Constituent Powers of Supreme Court of India.

Unit IV: Judicial Reasoning, Limits of Judicial Powers and Drawbacks of Judicial Process.  
 Unit V: Democratization of Judicial Process, Access to Justice and Judicial Reforms in India.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Cardozo Benjamin, N, *The Nature of Judicial Process*.
2. Julius Stone, *Human Law and Human Justice*.
3. B.P. Singh Seghal, *Law, Judiciary and Justice in India*.
4. Upendra Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*.
5. Henry J. Abraham, *The Judicial Process*.
6. Rajeev Dhavan, *The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Technique*.
7. S.P. Sathe, *Judicial Activism in India : Transgressing Borders and Enforcing Limits*.
8. K.L. Bhatia (ed.), *Judicial Activism and Social Change*.
9. Rajeev Dhavan and Alice Jacob, *Selection and Appointment to Supreme Court Judges : A Case*.

**LLM-107 : Constitutional Law of India : New Challenges**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper aims to differentiate between constitutionality and Constitutionalism and to understand the concept of federalism. This paper also aims to understand the Indian Parliamentary form of government and its comparison with the British Parliamentary System. It focusses judicial process of constitutional interpretation to meet the changing social mores.

**Course Outcomes:**

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

- Understand the composition, power and functions of Union and States Executives, Legislatures.
- Learn about judiciary system in India – Supreme Court and High Courts particularly its composition, powers and functions.
- Understand the Centre-State relations, Constitutional provisions relating to emerging regime of new rights and remedies.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Constitutional Law, Constitutionality and Constitutionalism.

Unit II: Federalism, Federal Constitution, Government and Challenges to the Scheme of Distribution of Powers in India with American Reflection.

Unit III: Parliamentary Form of Government, Comparison with British Parliament and Challenges to the Indian Parliamentary System.

Unit IV: Concept of Secularism, Freedom of Religion and its Challenges in India and Judicial Response.

Unit V: Relation between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy and Emerging Regime of New Rights and Remedies.

## Suggested Readings:

1. K.C. Wheare, *Federal Government*.
2. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
3. A.V. Dicey, *Law and Constitution*.
4. Ivor Jennings, *Cabinet and Constitution*.
5. M.L. Saxena, *Dynamics of Federalism*.
6. Frederick and Barn, *Studies in Federalism*.
7. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*.
8. Stuti Deka, *Constitutionalism and Constitution of India*.
9. Raymond Polin, *Plato and Aristotle on Constitutionalism : An Exposition and reference*.
10. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Federalism*.
11. G.P. Tripathi, *Constitutional Law : New Challenge*.

**LLM-108 : Law and Governance**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The overarching aim of this paper is to provide students with a solid grounding in key themes of governance as well as the practical and issue-oriented knowledge which will prepare students for their future roles as policy-makers, administrators, advisors, and analysts in governmental and non-governmental organizations. Through the core curricula of this course, students will gain a detailed and systematic understanding of how policy-making processes are shaped and influenced by State and Non-State actors and political institutions, and how public policies operate at each level of governance. Indian Constitution provides a legal framework within which public policy is developed, shaped and implemented.

**Course Outcomes:**

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Describe the initiatives for good governance.
- Understand relation between law and good governance and transparency in governance.
- Learn the emerging challenges to democratic governance in India and also the legal dimensions of governance of a welfare State.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Constitutional Governance and Rule of Law.

Unit II: Relationship between Law and Governance, Transparency in Governance and Access to Public Policy.

Unit III: Impact of Globalization, Economic Development and Decentralization of Power on Governance, Law and Public.

Unit IV: Legal Dimensions of Governance of Welfare State, Judicial Recourse, Public Participation and Social Change.

Unit V: Emerging Challenges to Democratic Governance of India and Alternative Approaches to such Issues.

## Suggested Readings:

1. Julius Stone, *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice*.
2. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*.
3. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*.
4. A.V. Dicey, *Law and Public Opinion*.
5. Vijender Kumar, Naresh & Tiwari Vijay Pratab, *Law, Judiciary and Governance*.
6. B.M. Shukla, *Law and Social Justice*.
7. Schwartz and Wade, *Legal Control of Government*.

**3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (Optional)**  
**Criminal Law Group**

**LLM-109 : Criminology**  
6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper aims to make the students understand the legal and social concepts of crime, criminal justice system and administration in India. This paper also aims to impart students with the knowledge of different perspectives and theories on crime and its causes. It will also enable the students to understand relevant laws relating to habitual offenders organised crimes and white collar crimes.

**Course Outcomes:**

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

- Know about criminology as a branch of law and its relevant aspect particularly its schools, causation of crime and its prevention as well.
- Explain any given crime problem with the help of different theoretical perspectives and schools of criminology.
- Learn about the controlling measures of habitual offenders, organised crimes and also the white collar crimes.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Nature and Objects of Criminology and Schools of Criminology.

Unit II: Sociological and legal Concepts of Crime and the Characteristics of an Ideal Criminal Law.

Unit III: Different Factors and Theories for Causes of Crime – Lombroso's Theory, Sutherland's Differential Association Theory, Psycho-Analytical Theory, Anomie Theory, Cultural Transmission Theory and Feeble Mindedness and Crime.

Unit IV: Definition of Habitual Offenders, Laws Relating to Habitual Offenders and Controlling Measures of such Offenders.

Unit V: White Collar Crime – Definition, White Collar Crimes In India, White Collar Crimes in Certain Professions and Remedial Measures ; Organised Crimes – Definition, Characteristics and Types.

## Suggested Readings:

1. C. Lemert (ed.), *Social Theory : The Multicultural Readings*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn. 1993.
2. Donald R. Taft, *Criminology*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn,
3. E.Durkheim, *The Divission of Labour in Society*, 1933.
4. E. Hootan, *Crime and the Man*, 1939.
5. Edwin Hardin Sutherland and Donald R Cressey, *Principles of Criminology*, 1974.
6. Gabriel Tarde, *Penal Philosophy*, 1912.
7. Georage B. Bold *et al*, *Theoritical Criminology*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edn. 1998.
8. L. Siegel, *Criminology*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edn. 2006.
9. Siddique, A., *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, 2018.
10. Prof. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology & Penology with Victimology*, 15<sup>th</sup> Edn. 2011.
11. Swamy, N.M., *Criminology and Criminal Justice System*, 2010.
12. Banerjee, T.K., *Background to Indian Criminal Law*, 1990.

**LLM-110 : Law Relating to Crime and National Security**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The paper aims to provide an understanding of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, and its general principles, with focus on offences against The human body, property and elections. It also examines the concept and causes of organised crime, its political nexus and offences against State security including terrorism and threats to sovereignty. The objective is also to equip students with analytical skills to interpret laws, evaluate policies and apply medico-legal principles in practice and research.

**Course Outcomes:**

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the scope and application of the BNS, 2023.
- Analyze provisions on offences against the human body and property.
- Examine offences relating to elections and their democratic impact.
- Evaluate the nature and causes of organised crime and its political linkages.
- Assess laws on State security, terrorism and sovereignty.
- Apply knowledge of crime and security laws in practice, research and policy.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Application and Extension of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and General Exceptions.

Unit II: Offences Against the Human Body and Offences Against Property.

Unit III: Offences Relating to Elections.

Unit IV: Organised Crime – Definition, Nature and Scope, Types and Causes, Nexus of Organised Crime and Politics.

Unit V: Offences against State Security – Terrosism, Act Endangering Sovereignty and Integrity of State and National Security Act, 1980.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. K.D. Gaur, *Textbook on the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, 2023.
2. Prof.S.N. Misra, *Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita*, 2023.
3. P.M. Nair, *Combating Organised Crime*.
4. Pace, Denny F, *Organised Crime : Concept and Control*.
5. Mohanan B. Pillai, *India's National Security*.

### LLM-111 : Principles of Criminal Law

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper offers an in-depth exploration of the foundational principles and theoretical underpinnings of criminal law. It critically examines the evolution, scope and functions of criminal law as a system of social control. Key concepts such as criminal liability, culpability and responsibility are studied in relation to the elements of criminal offences. The objective of this paper is to make understand the students about the origin, nature and development of crime. It aims to introduce various essential elements of criminal liability and stages of crime. It also introduces the concept of punishment along with various theories.

#### Course Outcomes:

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

- Have a understanding of various categories of crime and elements of criminal liability.
- Demonstrate an understanding of case analysis.
- Identify the stages in commission of crime.
- Demonstrate an understanding of theories of punishment

#### Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminal law, Classification of Offences and Justification of Punishment.

Unit II: Elements of Crime, Intention, Negligence and Malice.

Unit III: Preparation, Attempt, Commission of Crime, Incitement and Criminal Conspiracy.

Unit IV: Parties to Crime – Principal, Accessory, Accomplice and Presumption of Innocence.

Unit V: Principle of Legality, Strict liability, Vicarious Liability and Corporate Liability.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Glanville Williams, *Criminal Law*.
2. Kenny, *Outlines of Criminal Law*.
3. M.T. Molan, *Criminal Law*.
4. Nigam R.C., *Law of Crime in India*, Vol.I.
5. Cross & Jones, *Criminal Law*.
6. Jerome Hall, *General Principles of Criminal Law*.
7. H.S. Gaur, *The Penal Law of India*.
8. P.S.A. Pillai, *Criminal Law*.
9. Kishore Prasad, *Problems and Solutions on Criminal Law*.
10. M.J. Allan, *Cases and Materials on Criminal Law*.

**LLM-112 : Administration of Criminal Justice and Human Rights**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The objective of this paper is to introduce to the students with the criminal justice process and concept of human rights. It also discusses critical issues in administration of criminal justice and governance. It analyses the role of judiciary in controlling human rights violation. It aims to make understand various concerns and problems of contemporary criminal justice system.

**Course Outcomes:**

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the concept of criminal justice process and human rights.
- Understand the issues and roadblocks in administering criminal justice in India.
- Analyse the role of judiciary in mitigating violation of human rights.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Administration of Criminal Justice System in India.

Unit II: Organization, Hierarchy and Jurisdictions of Criminal Courts and Statutory Agencies.

Unit III: Role of Police, Prosecutors, and Judicial Officers in Dealing with Crimes Against Vulnerable Groups, Communal Violence, Caste Conflicts and Maintenance of Law and Order.

Unit IV: Protection of Rights of Accused Persons, Rights of Inmates and Rights of Juvenile in Correctional Homes.

Unit V: Emerging Regime of Human Rights, Social Defence and Reformation of Administration of Criminal Justice System.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Vibhute K.I, *Criminal Justice : A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice in India*.
2. P.D. Sharma, *Police and Criminal Justice System in India*.
3. Bava Noor Jahan, *Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India*.
4. D.D. Basu, *Human Rights in the Indian Constitutional Law*.
5. Prof. U. Chandra, *Human Rights and Practice*.
6. Dr. A.D. Agarwal, *Human Rights*.
7. *Malimath Committee Report*, 2004.

**4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Optional)****Criminal Law Group****LLM-113 : Comparative Criminal Procedure and Police**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The main objective of this paper is to make the students understand comparative criminal procedural laws of India, U.K. and U.S.A. It analyses the role of judges, hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, Nysya Panchyats in India. The paper will acquaint the Students with organization of the functionaries like police under the criminal Procedural laws in India and abroad, their powers and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised.

#### Course Outcomes:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to;

- Learn about the conceptual background of criminal procedural laws of different countries
- Learn about how pre-trial, trial and the subsequent processes are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective and fair procedural law.
- Acquaint the students with organizational structures of the functionaries like police, their powers and functions.

#### Detailed Syllabus.

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Criminal Procedural Law, Nyaya Panchayats in India, Organization of Prosecution Agencies, Criminal Courts, Prosecutors and Police.

Unit II: Comparative Study of Criminal Procedural Laws of India, U.K. and U.S.A.

Unit III: Role of Judges, Police and Prosecutors in Accusatory and Inquisitional System of Trial, Power of Appellate Court in Awarding Punishment.

Unit IV: Reformative Measures for Offenders in India and U.S.A., Prison Reforms and Rights of Offenders.

Unit V: Organizational Structure of Police in India, U.S.A. and U.K., Relation between Police and Public, Police Modernization.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Nijboer, J.F, Comparative Criminal Law and Procedure.
2. Sluiter, Goran, Friman and Hakan, International Criminal Procedure : Rule and Principles.
3. National Crime Bureau Reports.
4. Justice Verma Committee Report, 2013.
5. Dharamveer Committee Report on Police Reform.

### **LLM-114 : Medical Jurisprudence**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper aims to provide students with a clear understanding of the scope and significance of forensic science in the justice system along with the legal provisions relating to expert and medical evidence. It introduces students to inquest procedures, post-mortem examinations, biological evidence and medico-legal classification of injuries. This paper also examines modern interrogation tools and their ethical implications, as well as, the role of informed consent in medical treatment under Indian law. Overall, it seeks to develop the ability to analyse and apply medico-legal principles effectively in legal practice and research.

#### Course Objectives:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Explain the scope, nature and role of forensic science and medical jurisprudence in the criminal justice system.
- Interpret and critically analyse provisions relating to expert and medical evidence in courts of law.

- Evaluate the procedures of inquest (coroner's, police and magistrate) and assess the practical challenges of crime detection in India.
- Analyse the admissibility, ethical issues and reliability of interrogation tools like polygraph, narco-analysis and voice identification.
- Assess the objectives, significance and evidentiary value of post-mortem examinations and medico-legal classifications of death and injuries.
- Demonstrate understanding of biological evidence (blood, semen, saliva, hair, stains) and its legal interpretation in trials.
- Discuss the legal requirements of informed consent in medical treatment including scope, sufficiency of information and limits under Indian law.
- Apply medico-legal principles to real-life legal disputes, evidentiary challenges and academic legal research.

#### Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Forensic Science and Crime – Definition, Scope and Nature of Forensic Science.

Unit II: Legal Aspects of Inquest Procedure – Coroner's Inquest, Police Inquest and Magistrate's Inquest, Difficulties in Detecting Crime in India.

Unit III: Tools of Interrogation - Polygraph, Narco Analysis Test, Ethical Issues and Voice Identification.

Unit IV: Post-Mortem Examination, Medical Evidence and Medical Witness – Objectives and Significance of Post-Mortem Examination, Causes of Death, Examination of the Biological Stains and Hair, Blood, Semen, Saliva Stains, Classification of Injuries, Evidence, Witness and Professional Secrecy.

Unit V: Informed Consent to Treatment, Role of Consent Provisions in India, Sufficient Information, Recording the Consent and Limits of Consent.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. Gupta & Agarwal, *Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*, 2023.
2. Modi, *A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology*, 2022.
3. Clifton E. Melton, Richard E. James, Richard Saferstein, *Forensic Science*.
4. David R. Senn, Richard A. Weems, *Manual of Forensic Odontology*.
5. Nayan Joshi, *Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology*.

#### **LLM-115 : Penology**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** This paper provides a comprehensive examination of sentencing Principles and penal theories in the Indian legal context. It explores the historical evolution, theoretical foundations, and practical application of punishment and corrections. Students will critically analyse sentencing framework, judicial discretion, alternatives to incarceration and correctional administration while addressing unique challenges within the Indian criminal justice system. The paper integrates constitutional perspectives, human rights consideration and contemporary reform movements, preparing legal professionals to engage meaningfully with sentencing policy and practice in India.

### Course Outcomes:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Critically analyse theories of punishment and their influence on sentencing policies.
- Evaluate sentencing framework and practices in light of Constitutional principles and human rights standards.
- Apply specialized knowledge to complex sentencing scenarios across different offence categories.
- Conduct independent research on contemporary issues in sentencing and corrections.

### Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Historical Evolution of Punitive Policies, Modern Theories of Punishment and Their Justifications.

Unit II: Types of Punishment – Corporal, Non-Corporal and Capital Punishment.

Unit III: Causative Factors of Juvenile Crimes, Measures for its Control, Statutory Bodies – Juvenile Justice Board (JJB), Child Welfare Committee (CWC), Children Court (CC) and Correctional Institutions.

Unit IV: Role of Police, Courts and Statutory Bodies for Crime Control and Police Modernization.

Unit V: Evolution of Prison System in India, Prison Reforms, Probation and Parole.

### Suggested Readings:

1. Ashworth, A. & Roberts, J.V., *Sentencing Guidelines : Exploring the English Model*, 2013.
2. Garland, D., *The Culture of Control : Crime and Social Order in Contemporary Society*, 2001.
3. Morris, N. & Tony, M., *Between Prison and Probation : Intermediate Punishment in a Rational Sentencing System*, 1990.
4. Hart, HLA, *Punishment and Responsibility*, 1969.
5. Herbert, L. & Packer, *The Limits of Criminal Sanction*, 1968.
6. Siddique, A., *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, 2018.
7. Prof. N.V. Paranjape, *Criminology & Penology with Victimology*, 15<sup>th</sup> Edn. 2011.
8. Banerjee, T.K., *Background to Indian Criminal Law*, 1990.
9. Chakrabarti, N.K., *Institutional Correction in the Administration of Criminal Justice*, 2012.
10. Raghavan, R.K., *Prison reforms in India : Issues and Perspectives*, 2016.

### LLM-116 : Dissertation

6 Credits (L : T : P = 2 : 2 : 2)

The students through the work on dissertation shall get the opportunity to apply the tools that the students have learnt during the post graduate programme and exposure to advanced theoretical learning from the review of literature and policy documents. The students learn the use of empirical tools of data collection and analysis and use of secondary data. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field of chosen topic by the students and must incorporate references to judicial decisions, law review articles, books etc. in the form of footnotes and bibliography. The students will be assigned the topic for dissertation by their Mentor (Supervisor) in consultation with the Head of Department.

Each student is required to submit the dissertation at least two weeks before the end of 4<sup>th</sup> Semester Examination which carries 80 marks. The student is required to secure at least 50% in the dissertation for passing the examination. Dissertation shall be examined by the examiner appointed by the Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur. In case the dissertation of the student is returned for revision, the student shall re-submit it within a period of fifteen days and failure to submit in time shall declare the student as a failed student of the LL.M. Examination. The Department of Law, Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur will decide the modalities for conducting the Viva-voce which carries 20 marks.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> Semester (Optional) International Law Group**

#### **LLM-117 : International Law** 6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objective:** International law governs the legal relationships between sovereign States, International organizations and, to a certain extent, individuals. This paper is designed to provide students with an advanced understanding of the subject area, focussing on theoretical debates, contemporary developments and specialized fields of practice. Unlike undergraduate course, this syllabus emphasises deeper analytical engagement, case studies and emerging challenges in international law.

#### **Course Outcome:**

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Equip students with a deep and critical understanding of the principles, sources and evolution of public international law, going beyond foundational knowledge.
- Train students to analyse complex legal issues, interpret international treaties and case law and engage with contemporary debates in international legal scholarship.
- Encourage students to engage with international law from diverse perspectives, feminist legal theory and decolonial critiques.

#### **Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Nature, Basis and Sources of International law.

Unit II: Subject of International Law. Law of Recognition, Succession and State Responsibility.

Unit III: Law of Treaties, Law of Sea, Air and Space Law.

Unit IV: Settlement of International Disputes, Law of Intervention and Use of Force.

Unit V: Law of Nationality, Extradition, Asylum, Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

1. Oppenheim, *International Law*.
2. O. Connel, *International Law*.
3. Friedman, *The Changing Structure of International Law*.
4. Nagendra Singh, *India and International Law*.
5. S.K. Kapoor, *International Law*.
6. Starke, *International Law*.
7. J.L. Brierly, *Law of Nations*.

### LLM-118 : Human Rights and International Order

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The main objective of the paper is to introduce to the students the significance of Human Rights in the contemporary era with a theoretical perspective and to analyse the significance of group rights and their realization mechanism. It will further throw light on the contemporary challenges in the realization of Human Rights and the significance of Human Rights Education as a tool for the augmentation of Human Rights. This paper is intended to provide students with a deep understanding of Organizations working at international level with special reference to various conventions held to protect Human Rights.

#### Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the International Human Rights framework, its origin and justifying theories.
- Understand the role of various international organizations in maintaining peace and order and in protecting human rights.
- Demonstrate capacity to access how specific Human Rights are asserted, enforced or violated.
- Critically evaluate the relationship between International and Domestic law on Human Rights.

#### Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Historical Evolution, Concept and Theories of Human Rights.

Unit II: Human Rights under UN Charter, Adoption of Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its Importance.

Unit III: Adoption of International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its First & Second Optional Protocols and other UN Specialized Human Rights Documents.

Unit IV: Role of the UN Charter-Based Human Rights Monitoring Bodies, Treaty-Based Monitoring Bodies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Unit V: Adoption of European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights, African Charter of Human and People's Rights and other Regional Human Rights Instruments.

#### Suggested Readings:

1. Francisco Forrest Martin, *International Human Rights Law and Practice*.
2. Theodore Meron, *Human Rights in International Law, Legal, Policy and Issues*.
3. Paranjit Jaiswal and M. Jaiswal, *Human Rights and the Law*.
4. Subhachandra Khare, *Human Rights and United Nations*.
5. H. Lauterpath, *International Law and Human Rights*.

**LLM-119 : International Trade Law**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: This paper is intended to explain the origin and evolution of GATT and WTO along with special principles governing international trade. It will explain the dispute settlement mechanism under international trade law. It will also discuss the various agreements under international law including General agreement on Trade and Services.

**Course Outcomes:**

After the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand the origin and evolution of GATT and WTO along with special principles governing international trade.
- Know the dispute settlement mechanism under international trade law.
- Evaluate various agreements under international law including General Agreement on Trade and Services.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Concept, Nature and Evolution of International Trade Regime.

Unit II: Structure, Principles and Working of General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Unit III: Role of Trade Related Disputes Settlement Mechanisms, International and Regional Financial Institutions, United Nations and Regional Organizations.

Unit IV: Laws and Principles on Non-Discrimination, Sustainable Development, Most Favoured Nation (MFN) and Protection of Domestic Industry.

Unit V: Emerging Obstacles and Technical Barriers to Global Regulations of Trade, India and Global Trade Organizations.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. Schnitzer Simone, *Understanding International Trade Law*.
2. Raj Bhala, *International Trade Law : An Interdisciplinary Non-Western Textbook*.
3. Dr.S.R. Myneni, *International Trade Law (International Business Law)*.
4. Indira Carr, *International Trade Law*.
5. Autar Krishen Kaul, *A Guide to the WTO and GATT : Economics, Law and Politics*.
6. Universal Law Series, *International Trade Law*.
7. Indian Law Institute, *Law of International Trade Transactions*.

**LLM-120 : Environmental Law**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: In this paper, the students are given the basic concepts relating to environmental protection and on conservation of nature. It highlights the issues of biodiversity conservation and sustainable development with reference to India.

### Course Outcomes:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand serious about the protection of environment for saving the earth for the future generations.
- Sensitise others also about their responsibility to save nature and protect the environment.

### Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Nature and Scope of Environmental Law, International and National Perspectives on Environmental Law and Environmental Policy.

Unit II: Constitutional Provisions Relating to Protection of Environment and Judicial Activism.

Unit III: Statutory Laws Relating to Protection of Environment – Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 And Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

Unit IV: Principles of Sustainable Development and Environment Impact Assessment.

Unit V: Statutory Bodies, Green Tribunal, Courts and People Movement for Protection of Environment.

### Suggested Readings:

1. Ben Richardson & Stephen Wood (ed.), *Environmental Law and Sustainability – A Reader*.
2. Phillip Sands, *Principles of International Environmental Law – Framework, Standard and Implementation*.
3. P. Leelakrishna, *Environmental Law in India*.
4. P. Leelakrishna, *Environmental Law : Case Book*.
5. P.S. Jaiswal, *Environmental Law*.
6. Indian Law Institute, *Environment Protection Act : An Agenda for Implementation*.
7. Armin Rosencranz and Shyam Divan (ed.), *Environmental Policy and the Law in India*.

### 4<sup>th</sup> Semester (Optional) International Law Group

#### LLM-121 : International Organization : Law & Practice 6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: The role of international organizations in the realm of international law is very crucial and important. Hence, the primary objective of this paper is to provide a platform to law students to undertake an in-depth analysis of international organizations as well as international Non-governmental organizations.

### Course Outcomes:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Learn about the crucial role of international organizations in the realm of international law.
- Undertake an in-depth analysis of international organizations as well as international non-governmental organizations.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Evolution of International Organization, Concept of Europe and League of Nations.

Unit II: Establishment of United Nations, Functions and Powers of General Assembly and Security Council.

Unit III: Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat and International Court of Justice.

Unit IV: Role of UN Specialized Agencies, UN Peace Keeping Mission and Regional Organizations in Maintaining International Peace and Security.

Unit V: Role of Inter-Governmental Organizations, National Governments, Non-Governmental Organizations and India's Contribution to UN.

Suggested Readings:

1. Cambridge, *Essay in Indian Law*.
2. Cheever and Haviland, *Organization for Peace*.
3. Wrights, *International Law and United Nations*.
4. Leland M. Goodrich, *Charter of United Nations*.
5. Leland M. Goodrich, *United Nations in a Changing World*.
6. Kelson, *The Law of United Nations*.
7. Khan Rahmatullah, *Implied Powers of United Nations*.

**LLM-122 : Human Rights in India**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

Course Objectives: The objective of this paper is to prepare for responsible citizenship with awareness of the relationship between human rights, democracy and development, to foster respect for international obligations for peace and development, to impart education on National and International regime of human rights, to sensitize students to human suffering and promotion of human life with dignity, to develop skills on human rights advocacy and to appreciate the relationship between rights and duties and to foster respect for tolerance and compassion for all living creatures.

Course Outcomes:

On the completion of this course, the students will be able to:

- Learn about the relationship between human rights, democracy and development.
- Learn about International obligations for peace and development, imparting education on National and International regime of human rights.
- Learn about developing skills on human rights advocacy and to appreciate the relationship between rights and duties and to foster respect for tolerance and compassion for all living creatures.

Detailed Syllabus:

Unit I: Evolution, Concept and Development of Human Rights in India.

Unit II: Constitutional Philosophy of Human Rights, Incorporation of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution.

Unit III: National and International Human Rights Obligations of India, Enactment of Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 and Other Relevant Human Rights Legislations.

Unit IV: Causes of Human Rights Violations, Role of Law Enforcement Agencies and Non-Governmental Organizations.

Unit V: Issues and Challenges to Implementation and Enforcement of Human Rights in India, Role of Courts, Human Rights Commissions and Other Statutory Bodies.

**Suggested Readings:**

1. H.O. Agarwal, *Human Rights*.
2. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, *Introducing Human Rights : An Overview Including Issues of Gender Justice, Environmental and Consumer Law*.
3. D.D. Basu, *Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law*.
4. Justice Venkataramiah, *Human Rights in the Changing World*.
5. Paramjit Jaiswal and W. Jaiswal, *Human Rights and the Law*.
6. N. Sanajaoba, *Human Rights in New Millennium*.
7. G.S. Bajwa, *Human Rights in India, Implementations and Violations*.
8. V.R. Iyar Krishna, *Human Rights and Law*.
9. Subash Kashiya, *Human Rights and Parliament*.

**LLM-123 : International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law**

6 Credits (L : T : P = 4 : 2 : 0)

**Course Objectives:** The main objective of this paper is to provide an understanding of historical development, source and basic similarities and difference between International Humanitarian Law and Human rights. It also provides an analytical study of work of ICRC and measures for implementation of International Humanitarian Law in armed conflict situations. This paper also traverses to new emerging branch of Refugee Law to study analytically refugee and internally displaced persons related laws and find out workable and durable solutions to refugee problem globally and nationally.

**Course Outcomes:**

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

- Learn about an understanding of historical development, source and basic similarities and difference between International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights.
- Understand the work of ICRC and measures for implementation of International Humanitarian Law in armed conflict situations.
- Learn about new emerging branch of Refugee Law to study analytically refugee and internally displaced persons related laws and find out workable and durable solutions to refugee problem globally and nationally.

**Detailed Syllabus:**

Unit I: Concept, Origin and Development of International Humanitarian Law.

Unit II: Application of Humanitarian Law in War and Armed Conflict Situations, Protection of Combatants, Prisoners of War and Civilian Population.

Unit III: Role of United Nations, International Criminal Court, National Governments and Humanitarian Agencies.

Unit IV: Definition, Status and Rights of Refugee and Internally Displaced Persons.

Unit V: Role of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, National Governments and Issues of Refugees.

## Suggested Readings:

1. H. Geza, *Development of International humanitarian Law*.
2. M.K. Balachandra & Rose Varghese (ed.), *Introduction to International Humanitarian Law*.
3. V.S. Mani, *Handbook of International Humanitarian Law in South East*.
4. N. Sanajaoba (ed.), *A Manual of International Humanitarian Law*.
5. Larry M. and B. Chakka (ed.), *Custom as a Source of International Humanitarian Law*.
6. Larry M. and B. Chakka (ed.), *International Humanitarian Law : A Reader for South Asia*.
7. B.S. Chimmi, *International Refugee Law*.
8. V. Gowlland Debbas, *The Problem of Refugee in the Light of Contemporary International Law Issues*.
9. Manik Chakrabarty, *Human Rights and Refugees : Problem, Law and Practice*.
10. *American Journal of International Law*.
11. *Indian Society of International Law Journal*.

**LLM-124 : Dissertation**  
6 Credits (L : T : P = 2 : 2 : 2)

The students through the work on dissertation shall get the opportunity to apply the tools that the students have learnt during the post graduate programme and exposure to advanced theoretical learning from the review of literature and policy documents. The students learn the use of empirical tools of data collection and analysis and use of secondary data. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field of chosen topic by the students and must incorporate references to judicial decisions, law review articles, books etc. in the form of footnotes and bibliography. The students will be assigned the topic for dissertation by their Mentor (Supervisor) in consultation with the Head of Department.

Each student is required to submit the dissertation at least two weeks before the end of 4<sup>th</sup> Semester Examination which carries 80 marks. The student is required to secure at least 50% in the dissertation for passing the examination. Dissertation shall be examined by the examiner appointed by the Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur. In case the dissertation of the student is returned for revision, the student shall re-submit it within a period of fifteen days and failure to submit in time shall declare the student as a failed student of the LL.M. Examination. The Department of Law, Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur will decide the modalities for conducting the Viva-voce which carries 20 marks.

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