



Name of the Program(s): - PhD in Law, PhD in Law and Justice, Doctor of Laws (LLD), Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law, Professional PhD, Professional PhD in Law: Major in Law (Regular Program), Professional Doctorate in Law Education (LLD), Specialized Doctorate in Law, Executive Doctorate in Law and Justice Management (LLD).

LLD or Doctor of Law, is a Doctoral degree course in the field of law, whose duration ranges between 2.5 - 5 years and is pursued by students after completion of LLM (Masters of Law) degree, from any recognised University along with sufficient work experience relevant to the field.

Professional Doctorate in Law/Law and Justice, Doctor of Philosophy in Law (PhD) [Any major available]. Alternative terms can be used during certification – Executive Doctorate in Law & Justice(LLD).

The GEPEA professional doctorate in Law (LLD) is a program of advanced study and in-depth legal research, with a focus on valuing professional practice and engaging in research in law or law and justice as well as other chosen fields. They go beyond the practical aspects of law and delve into theoretical legal concepts, aiming to produce scholars who can contribute to the evolution of legal thought. LLD programs typically involve a significant amount of research, culminating in a dissertation.

The program offers you the chance to enhance your professional career to doctoral level, through making a unique and original contribution to your profession, while continuing to work and progress in your respective field.



GEPEA doctoral program tailored for experienced leaders in Law & Justice.

This professional/executive program in Law or Law and Justice management brings together cohorts of senior leaders from corporate area, government or non-Government, nonprofit organizations personnel, and the private sector senior law officers to study with a world-renowned faculty – all without career interruption. In just two or two and half years or more years, you will earn a Professional Doctorate in Law & Law and Management/LLD. by completing all coursework and dissertation requirements in an intensive professional learning community. The intellectually rigorous program is a springboard for career advancement and access to a lifelong professional learning community. Our alumni are senior leaders shaping the future of Laws education.

The executive LLD program is designed for senior working professionals, featuring convenient scheduling, highly-specialized course offerings, and research projects that are directly tied to a student's professional life. The program provides a structured and systematic approach to the laws management and dissertation, enabling students to complete their work and earn their laws degree within two or two and half years or more.

Admission Requirements: Candidates are recruited from all over the world via distance learning. You may apply if you have following skills & status:

- a) Master Degree/LLM or MPhil in Law/ Law and Justice Management or Sociology Studies/Sciences or other compatible subjects. b) English Language Proficiency c) Able to communicate through Email and Internet Meetings. d) If you have high-level professional status, such as law officers or managers or executives or consultant or Accountant or Project Manager etc. with advanced degrees in law and justice disciplines.

Program Structure: LLD or PhD, (Professional Doctorate in Law and Law and Management, Professional Doctor of Laws Administration, Professional Doctor of Law) [Any major available] program is divided into four stages:

Program Duration: 2.50 Years / 30 Months (*Full time studies*), **or** maximum of 5 years/ 60 months (*Part time Studies*).

Stage I: A) Training in Doctoral Research in Management Sciences

Philosophy, Methods and Tools (**Duration: 12 to 24 months i.e. 1 to 2 Years, part-time study**)

*During this **stage I**, ideally candidates will learn and train themselves in the areas of how to start and conduct his/her Professional PhD research, train themselves in Research Methodology/Methods of Research, Tools of Research, Preparing Questionnaires, Field work/Survey data gatherings/Data Collections, Research Framework, Literature Review, Discussion, Research Findings & Results, Recommendations, Future research scope in the respective fields and so on.*

Subjects will be thought: The A to Z Research, Research Methodology, Advanced Research Methods, Research Methods and Techniques, Qualitative Research, Research Design, Research Design (Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches), Questionnaire Design/Designing Quality Survey Questions, Survey Research Methods/Survey Methodology,

B) Subjects: Candidates have to select at least 3 subjects from below list(s) of core areas such as Laws Management & Organizations, Law & Justice, Legal Analysis, Quality Management: (**Duration: 6 Months to 12 months i.e. Half year to One Year, part-time study**)

Laws Management & Organizations:

1. Management and Organizational Strategy
2. Methodology of Legal Research
3. Leadership, Negotiation, Ethics and Social Responsibility
4. Corporate Law and Liability
5. Labour Law
6. Contracts Law

Law and Justice:

1. Administrative Law, Legal Theory
2. Constitutional Law
3. Criminal Law, Criminal Justice
4. Legal Studies, Public Policy

Legal Analysis, Quality Management:

1. Methodologies of Legal Analysis
2. International Law
3. European Law
4. Public Law
5. Private Law
6. Law, Politics & Security
7. Total Quality Management in Education.

Optional Subjects (Any additional subjects from below can be chosen for any of the above three core areas):

Human Rights Law, Ethics and the Law, Courts and Dispute Resolution, Cyber Law, Environmental Law, Economics & law.

Stage II: Thesis

(**Duration:** 12 to 24 months i.e. 1 to 2 Years, part-time study)

*During this **stage II**, ideally candidates will write and research their original research work based on their practical field work and studies in the concerned areas respectively. Here in this stage they'll get huge time for preparing their original Thesis through Innovations and Modern Management sciences.*

Stage III: Thesis Defense (Through Video Conference/Zoom/Skype etc.) or Physical conference (If conference can be arranged, its depend on situation and other issues).

(**Duration:** 8 weeks to 24 weeks i.e. 2 to 3 months, part-time study will be allowed in order to prepare his/her to face their Thesis Defense officially)

Stage IV: Result Announcement.

Professional PhDs in Law or Law and Justice: Research Topics

Professional PhDs in Law and Law & Justice can pursue research in diverse areas, including international law, criminal justice, environmental law, human rights, and intellectual property.

I-Court:

- The transformation of legal practices by international courts and institutions. For example, how international courts create new cognitive frames, principles and values, and whether or how these innovations change legal practices at the global, regional and national levels;
- The impact of international courts and institutions on politics, its processes and outcomes: For example, how different actors make use of ICs – directly and indirectly – and whether and how such actions generate new interests and preferences at the global, regional and national levels;
- Changes in society triggered by international courts, institutions and law. For example, how ICs influence state, group and citizen relationships, and whether and how they help to generate new rights, duties and processes at the global, regional and national levels.

Criminology/Criminal Justice:

1. **The relationship between police and people of different backgrounds.** Do body cameras reduce police violence? Is police violence against people of color accurately represented in media coverage? How do perceptions of police impact public safety?
2. **The reliability of eyewitness testimony.** Do eyewitnesses provide accurate testimony? Should their statements be allowed in court?
3. **Methods for preventing international drug trafficking.** What methods do drug traffickers use to smuggle illegal substances into a country? How do law enforcement officials react, and what should they do differently?
4. **Crime during emergencies.** Does crime spike during certain types of public emergencies, such as weather events? If so, how can emergency management professionals prevent it?
5. **Gender disparity in the criminal justice system.** Why are men more likely to get the death penalty? In what ways are women treated unfairly?
6. **The impact of solitary confinement.** How does solitary confinement impact people in prisons? Are they more likely to reoffend? Does the threat of solitary confinement work as a deterrent?
7. **The efficacy of drug courts.** In what ways do drug courts help or hurt people with addictions? How should drug courts change during the opioid crisis?
8. **Ethical and legal issues in international intervention.** When should the United States intervene in crises in other countries?
9. **The impact of mandatory minimum sentencing on the criminal justice system.** Do mandatory minimum sentences deter crime or encourage recidivism? What kinds of biases exist in these laws? What could be done differently?
10. **The impact of prison on children of incarcerated individuals.** Who cares for children of incarcerated people? How does foster and kinship care affect these children?
11. **The effectiveness of community policing in reducing crime rates.** Are there any specific types of crimes or communities where community policing has been particularly effective or ineffective? What are the challenges and barriers that law enforcement agencies face when implementing community policing strategies? How does community policing impact community trust and relations between law enforcement and the public?
12. **The use of technology in criminal investigations and law enforcement.** What ethical and legal considerations surround the use of surveillance technologies, facial recognition, and other data collection methods in criminal investigations, and how are these issues being addressed by law enforcement agencies? What are the advantages and challenges of integrating emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and machine learning, into criminal investigations and law enforcement operations?
13. **Juvenile justice: rehabilitation vs. punishment.** What is the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs versus punitive measures in reducing juvenile reoffending and promoting reintegration into society? How do ethical and moral considerations inform policies and practices in different jurisdictions?
14. **The role of forensic evidence in solving crimes.** What are the limitations and challenges associated with the collection, analysis, and interpretation of forensic evidence? In what ways does the presentation of forensic evidence in court influence the legal proceedings? What is the role of forensic experts as witnesses?

15. **The relationship between mental illness and criminal behavior.** To what extent does mental illness contribute to criminal behavior? How do various mental health disorders influence the types of crimes committed?
16. **The challenges of prosecuting and preventing cybercrime.** How do jurisdiction issues impact cybercrime investigation and prosecution? What is the role of international cooperation and legislation in addressing cybercrime?
17. **Restorative justice: a viable alternative to traditional punitive measures?** What is the efficacy of restorative justice programs in reducing recidivism, promoting offender accountability, and fostering victim satisfaction compared to traditional punitive approaches? What are the challenges and ethical considerations in implementing restorative justice within the criminal justice system?
18. **The role of private prisons in the criminal justice system.** How have private prisons influenced incarceration rates, sentencing practices, and prison management over time? How does the performance and cost-effectiveness of private prisons compare to publicly operated correctional facilities?
19. **The influence of media on public perception of crime and the criminal justice system.** What are the potential consequences of sensationalism and bias in media coverage of crime? How do the media affect the fairness of trials, the criminalization of certain groups, and public support for law enforcement and criminal justice reform?
20. **The role of DNA profiling in criminal investigations.** How does the quality and quantity of DNA evidence impact its utility in investigations? How do issues such as privacy, data storage, and chain of custody affect the collection and analysis of DNA evidence?
21. **White-collar crime: investigation and prosecution.** How are complex financial schemes investigated? What are the implications of leniency and plea bargaining in white-collar crime cases, and how do these practices impact deterrence, justice, and public perception of corporate misconduct?
22. **The role of criminal profiling in criminal investigations.** How does criminal profiling contribute to the identification, apprehension, and understanding of offenders? How can profiling be employed effectively while upholding individual rights and minimizing bias or misuse?
23. **The role of social media in criminal investigations and prevention.** What are the privacy and ethical considerations associated with using social media in criminal investigations, and how do they impact the rights of individuals and the admissibility of evidence in court? How can community engagement, awareness campaigns, and other crime preventive measures be enhanced through social media?
24. **Police accountability and transparency: implications for the criminal justice system.** How do accountability and transparency in law enforcement influence public trust in the criminal justice system? What are the best practices for promoting police accountability and transparency? How can these be implemented to improve oversight and investigative procedures in cases of misconduct or abuse?
25. **The use of alternative dispute resolution in criminal cases.** How does the implementation of alternative dispute resolution methods impact the criminal justice system's efficiency and caseload? How can conflicts between restorative justice principles and traditional punitive measures be resolved?
26. **The role of education and vocational training in prisoner rehabilitation.** Do educational and vocational programs in correctional facilities contribute to reducing recidivism rates and improving inmates' chances of successful reintegration into society? How can issues of access to quality education and training be addressed?
27. **The effectiveness of sex offender registration and notification laws.** How do issues of stigma, public safety, and legal rights intersect with the implementation and enforcement of sex offender registration and notification laws? What are the legal concerns surrounding the retroactive application of such laws?
28. **The role of criminal justice policies in reducing gang-related crime.** What policies and strategies have been most effective in reducing gang-related crime? Do they address the root causes of gang involvement and violence?
29. **The challenges of investigating and prosecuting human trafficking cases.** How do coordination efforts between local, national, and international law enforcement agencies impact the success of human trafficking investigations and prosecutions? What support

services, legal protections, and training programs are needed to prosecute human trafficking cases and ensure the safety and recovery of survivors?

30. **The impact of the Fourth Amendment on law enforcement practices.** What are the practical implications of evolving technologies, such as surveillance systems and digital data collection, on the application of the Fourth Amendment? How do these challenges affect law enforcement and privacy rights?
31. **The relationship between gun control policies and crime rates.** What is the evidence regarding the impact of gun control policies, such as background checks, waiting periods, and assault weapon bans, on firearm-related crime rates? How do these effects vary across states or countries with differing levels of regulation?
32. **The use of risk assessment tools in sentencing and parole decisions.** What are the implications for addressing disparities and biases in the criminal justice system? How can the accuracy and fairness of risk assessment tools be improved? What measures can be taken to ensure that they contribute to the overall goal of public safety and rehabilitation?
33. **The role of criminal justice agencies in addressing cyberbullying.** What measures and initiatives can law enforcement implement to address cyberbullying? How do evolving laws and policies accommodate free speech and the protection of individuals from cyberbullying in the digital age?
34. **The impact of mandatory arrest policies in domestic violence cases.** How do mandatory arrest policies influence law enforcement responses to domestic violence incidents? What are the potential unintended consequences of mandatory arrest policies?
35. **The relationship between unemployment and crime rates.** What are the geographical and demographic variations in the relationship between unemployment and crime rates? How do these variations inform targeted intervention and prevention strategies?

Research project ideas about constitutional and human rights law:

- #1: The evolution of constitutional monarchy
- #2: How does judicial law shape legislation?
- #3: How do constitutions protect human rights?
- #4: Exploring the evolution of electoral law
- #5: How does the separation of powers prevent tyranny?
- #6: The influence of colonial law systems
- #7: The evolution of constitutional rights
- #8: The link between rule of law and democracy

Research project ideas about international and comparative law:

- #9: The impact of GDPR on privacy cases
- #10: How are international treaties ratified in UK law?
- #11: The rights of detainees in war
- #12: The impact of EU law post-Brexit
- #13: How does international law combat terrorism?
- #14: The role of the International Court of Justice in dispute resolution
- #15: How do visa restrictions impact global mobility?
- #16: Comparing civil and common law systems
- #17: Extradition agreements: A legal analysis
- #18: The effectiveness of international criminal courts
- #19: The role of courts in international conflict

Research project ideas about criminal law and justice:

- #20: The influence of public enquiries on criminal law
- #21: Wrongful convictions: The role of DNA evidence
- #22: How youth courts address juvenile offences
- #23: Hate crimes: How are they categorised?
- #24: Anti-drug legislation: Is it effective?

- #25: The ethical implications of capital punishment
- #26: The criminalisation of homelessness
- #27: The role of habeas corpus in criminal justice
- #28: How sentencing guidelines affect punishment severity
- #29: Drone warfare: Is it legal?

Research project ideas about family and social welfare law:

- #30: Analysing laws addressing racial discrimination
- #31: The role of mediation in family law disputes
- #32: How family law supports child welfare
- #33: The evolution of marriage laws
- #34: How has family law developed?
- #35: The impact of civil partnerships on family law
- #36: How are wills contested in probate law?
- #37: How domestic violence laws protect victims
- #38: The development of juvenile justice laws
- #39: The impact of civil partnerships on family law
- #40: Exploring the rights of Indigenous peoples

Research project ideas about employment and labor law:

- #41: The impact of AI on labor laws
- #42: Investigating gender equality in workplace law
- #43: How do labor laws affect artists and performers?
- #44: The elements of negligence in tort law
- #45: How does wrongful termination impact labor law?
- #46: The significance of equitable remedies in law
- #47: How do workplace regulations ensure health and safety?
- #48: Exploring wage laws and worker protections
- #49: The evolution of collective bargaining laws
- #50: Investigating employee rights in remote work

Research project ideas about corporate and commercial law:

- #51: How corporate law ensures accountability
- #52: The evolution of antitrust laws
- #53: How competition laws promote market fairness
- #54: The impact of insider trading on market integrity
- #55: How does copyright protect creative works?
- #56: How are arbitration clauses enforced in contracts?
- #57: The regulatory process for new pharmaceutical companies
- #58: How corporate liability impacts business practices
- #59: How do regulatory bodies prevent white-collar crime?
- #60: The importance of good faith in contract law
- #61: Exploring laws governing e-commerce and fraud

Sources: <https://www.immerse.education/beyond-syllabus/law/100-ideas-for-research-projects-in-law/>

<https://dissertationsage.co.uk/law-dissertation-topics/>

Why GEPEA Professional PhD in Law / Law and Justice?

The GEPEA Professional PhD / LLD enables students to:

- Understand state-of-the-art research in their fields of study;

- Acquire the necessary understanding and expertise in methods and techniques for research design, data collection, and data analysis;
- Conduct, write, and disseminate high quality professional Doctoral level research;
- Achieve a greater level of effectiveness as a professional practitioner in managing technology, innovation in Law or Law and Justice, and laws management; and
- Gain legitimacy as International professional researchers and faculty members in both academic and non-academic environments.

Potential Career Scope for our GEPEA PhD/ Law/LLD doctorates:

Some of the top career opportunities that can be taken up after completing LLD include those of a Judge, Professor, Assistant Professor, Researcher etc.

COURSE MATERIAL

Besides using the traditional books GEPEA has also modernized the learning process by providing students with online portal consisting of –

- **Study Materials (Soft copies)** – PDF of books are provided to students making studies nomadic & convenient. GEPEA Department of Students Affairs will assign Study Materials via Email or other methods after registration and admission.
- The focal point of **GEPEA** study materials is enhancing Practical Education. **GEPEA** Kit provided to applicants is a world full of practical scenarios, explanation in terms of facts rather than theoretical phrases. Customized to be self-explanatory & easy to understand.
- **Faculty Guidance** – GEPEA panel of intellectuals guide students personally with regards to any query through email about any concept in the notes provided, being the author of the same.

EXAMINATION

GEPEA Professionals are given the privilege to answer exams from any examination center in the world along with the freedom to pick the exam schedule for the same, as time permits in the particular examination months of GEPEA. Students are allotted 2 modes of examinations – Home Based/Center Based.

- Question papers would be drafted by **GEPEA** panel of veteran professors which would be TMA (Tutor Mark Assignment), OBS (Open Book System) and MCQ study pattern. A single course will consist 100 marks based on these three pattern of exam types. In each program will consist a major (Thesis Research) course or theory in order to complete the respective Diploma Program.
- This unique & novel methodology teaches a student how to assess business situations and make decisions based upon those assessments, allowing students to display their potential.
- In case of home based/distance learning exams question paper would be emailed to the students, which they would have to answer & courier back to GEPEA office or GEPEA directed authority in the respectable exam slab.
- Candidate also has the option of appearing for Center Based Examination wherein they would have to visit one of the many GEPEA exam centers & complete answering the exam in the duration of 3 hours which wouldn't be an open book examination.

BENEFITS AND FEATURES:

- (i) **Flexible Programs & Curriculum:** You can earn and study at the same time!

From GEPEA International Curriculum, Flexibility is the biggest advantage of distance learning courses. This stands true especially if you are a working professional. Not everyone has the luxury of taking their own time to finish their studies. For those who had to take a break from studies to start working, such courses are a boon and provide the opportunity to pursue higher education.

- (ii) **Saves Time & Energy:** You save up a lot of time and energy on commuting. You can stay at any place and pursue a course that is available at GEPEA. Or you might be based out of a remote village or town which does not have enough options for higher studies. Distance learning courses eliminate these obstacles.
- (iii) **MCQ, Case Based Learning:** MCQ, A Case-based approach engages students in discussion of specific situations, typically real-world examples of Indian and International companies. Allowing the students to put their theoretical knowledge to practice.
- (iv) **Study at your own Pace:** Not everyone has the same pace of learning. Some students pick up things fast, others need time to grasp a concept. One of the biggest advantages of distance learning is that you can study at a pace that is comfortable for you.
- (v) **Saves Money:** These courses are almost always cheaper as compared to their on-campus counter-parts. You also cut down on the costs incurred while commuting etc.
- (vi) **Personal Fulfillment:** An LLD is the key to unlocking both a professionally and personally rewarding future. Education is the foundation upon which you can build lifelong business and personal achievements. The GEPEA LLD program is designed to enrich your personal life, as well as to keep you informed about a constantly changing industry.
- (vii) **Convenient:** You can submit your assignment with the click of a button or simply drop it off at a post-office! It's sometimes as simple as that!
- (viii) **24X7 Access to Study Material & fellow Students:** This is the best way to study if you are comfortable with internet and technology. You can access your study material online whenever you want and also clear doubts, exchange views and discuss with your virtual class-mates!
- (ix) **Study any Topic You Want:** Since you'd already have all your books/online study material with you, you can pick up any topic/chapter that interests you and tackle that first! This way your interest in the subject is sustained.
- (x) **Higher Level of Self-Confidence:** The knowledge gained through our Correspondence LLD program will enhance your effectiveness in your current position and help define your future career path. It will sharpen your skills in critical business areas, giving you the self-confidence you need to become a leader in your profession.
- (xi) **Specialization:** We provide more than 80 specializations which allow students to gain additional knowledge and background on specific business topics.

ACCREDITATIONS AND RECOGNITIONS:

**ITQSM, NAQEZ, EIEAS, IHEEM, IEQAB Accredited & International Partnered,
Affiliated Professional Academies.**

GEPEA has proudly claimed the Excellence in Online Distance Learning Award presented by its Governing Body Really Matters as a token of appreciation for providing top notch education to professionals globally. This solely proclaims that GEPEA is one of the best

PROFESSIONAL FACULTIES:

GEPEA Faculty members are highly professional, qualified & experienced. Professors provide substantial assistance through 24*7 web support. Each & every query regarding studies, assignments, cases, projects, research are resolved on time & responded with clear, relevant answers on par with syllabus. They update themselves from time to time about the changing market scenario & syllabus. Thus working professionals have chance to get resourceful information by interacting with professors through web-support from time to time. Timely communication & assistance is key to our successful association with our students & our professors believe in same.

GEPEA UNIVERSITY

*In case any query, please feel free to contact us via E-Mail:
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www.gepea.eu or www.gepea.education