SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 promotes peace, justice, and strong institutions. Curriculum integration enhances governance, ethics, and rule of law awareness. Students understand institutional frameworks. This supports social stability.



List of Courses mapped to SDG 16:

S.No	Course Title	Name of the Program	Justification for SDG Mapping
1	INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: THEORIES AND CONCEPTS	Bachelor of Arts	Explains peace, conflict and cooperation among states and international institutions.
2	INTERNAL SECURITY	Bachelor of Arts	Examines threats to internal peace and the institutions that maintain security and order.
3	BUSINESS ETHICS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE	Master of Business Administration	Promotes transparency, accountability and ethical conduct in organisations.
4	INFORMATION SECURITY GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT	B.Tech. - Computer Science and Engineering	Covers governance frameworks, risk management and accountability for information security.
5	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	BBA. LLB.	Studies the legal control of public authorities, ensuring accountable and just institutions.
6	INSIGHTS TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS	All B.Tech Programs	Module 5 covers Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, including governance, accountability, reporting and the role of government and civil society.

Course Outcomes and Syllabus

International Relations: Theories and Concepts

SDG 16

Course code: 22GN3101 | L-T-P-S: 3-0-0-0 | Credits: 3 | Programme: Bachelor of Arts

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	To Understand the basic concepts of International Relations	PO1	2
CO2	Student will able to understand about Foreign Policy, “Look East” policy and Relations with Africa and Latin America	PO2	2
CO3	Students will get the knowledge about India and the UN System.	PO1	2
CO4	Acquire Knowledge about Key concepts in International Relations.	PO 2	2

Syllabus

International Relations Meaning, scope and nature of International Relations , Evolution of International Relations Theories: Realist,Liberal, Marxist and Critical Theories of IR, Emergence of nation states and nationalism, Power Politics: Balance of Power, Geopolitics, Bipolarity, Unipolarity, Multipolarity and Polycentrism. Pre-World War I International System,Post-World War II Period (Cold War) International Organisations and Global Governance Role of International Organisations in International Peace and Security, Development, cooperation and Democratization, United Nations: Role, Relevance, and Reforms, SAARC,BRICS,G8,G20,etc ,Global Governance: Issues and Challenges . Determinants of India’s Foreign Policy Mission and Objective of India’s Foreign Policy. Evolution of Indias Foreign policy, Institutional Frame work of India’s Foreign policy- India’s diplomacy. Non Alignment, Panchasheel, Look East Policy, ‘Act East. Impact of LPG, Liberalisation ,Globalisation and Privatisation, Issues in Indian foreign policy. India and Pakistan, Issues with neighbouring countries, India USA. India USSR , India China., India Brazil, India South Africa, India Israel,India Japan .

Internal Security

SDG 16

Course code: 22GN3103 | L-T-P-S: 3-0-0-0 | Credits: 3 | Programme: Bachelor of Arts

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand the concepts of internal and external security and the challenges and factors affecting the security of India.	PO1	2
CO2	Analyze communal violence, terrorism, insurgency and left-wing extremism and their linkages with development.	PO2	4
CO3	Understand the mandate of security forces and the management of security challenges in border areas and of organized crime.	PO1	2
CO4	Understand black money, money laundering, cyber threats and crimes, and the legal framework and international cooperation in cyber security.	PO2	2

Syllabus

Security - internal, external, Challenges and factors of security of India, communal violence, terrorism, insurgency, left-wing extremism, linkages between development and spread of extremism. Security challenges and their management in border area. Security forces and their mandate. Organized crime, meaning and types of organized crime, linkages between terrorism and organized crime and their relevance in Indian context. Black Money and Money Laundering, Cyber Security, Cyber threats and crimes, legal framework and International Cooperation in Cyber Security, Social Media and Key Issues

Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

SDG 16

Course code: 22MB62C1 | L-T-P-S: 3-0-0-0 | Credits: 3 | Programme: Master of Business Administration

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Gain knowledge about differences between ethics and morals, various ethical theories.	1	2
CO2	Have proficiency about the definition, objectives, natures and sources of ethics.	2	2
CO3	Have adequate knowledge in ethical issues in corporate governance, the problems of whistle blowing.	3	2
CO4	Become an expert in ethical issues in employer-employee relations, ethical issues in marketing.	4	4

Syllabus

Values, Norms and Beliefs- Ethics v. Morals; Values, Norms, Beliefs and their role; values for managers from Indian ethos; Ethical Codes – Ethical theories; Teleological, Deontological, natural and Kantian. Introduction to Ethics- Definition of Ethics – Objectives, nature and sources of ethics – Business Ethics – Nature, Importance and Factors influencing Business Ethics. Corporate Social Responsibility: Ethical issues in Corporate Governance; The role of Insider Trading; The problem of whistle blowing, Recent case studies. Nature and significance; arguments for and against CSR; the conflicting interests of various stakeholders; CSR initiatives at HSBC: Making good business sense. Ethical issues in Corporate Governance; The role of Insider Trading; The problem of whistle blowing, Recent case studies. Employees and Business Ethics - Ethical issues in employer – employee relation; discrimination at work place; Sexual and racial harassment; working conditions – employee privacy.Consumers and Business Ethics; the limits of doctrine of caveat emptor; Ethical issues in marketing, advertising; the ethical challenges under globalization .

Information Security Governance and Risk Management

SDG 16

Course code: 22CI3262 | L-T-P-S: 2-0-2-0 | Credits: 3 | Programme: B.Tech. - Computer Science and Engineering

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand key terms and critical concepts of information security.	PO4, PSO1	2
CO2	Explain risk management and professional issues in Information security	PO4, PSO1	2
CO3	describe the various security technologies and security tools	PO4, PSO1	3
CO4	Understand the basic principles of cryptography and algorithms.	PO4, PSO1	2
CO5	Describe technical strategies and models for implementing a project plan.	PO5, PSO1	5

Syllabus

Information Security: Introduction- Components of Information System - Approaches to Information. Security Implementation - The Security Systems Development Life Cycle-Security professionals and organization –Needs for Security: Threats, Attacks, Secure Software development. Professional Issues In Information Security & Risk Management: Law & Ethics in Information Security - Risk Management: Risk Identification-Risk Assessment-Risk Control Strategies- Planning for security: Information Security planning and Governance Information Security Policy, Standards, and Practices. Security Technologies: Firewall and VPNs – Intrusion Detection -Prevention systems – Security tools. Cryptography: Cryptology Terminology - Cipher methods – Cryptographic Algorithms – Cryptographic tools – Protocol for secure communications - Attacks on cryptosystems - Physical Security. Implementation Of Information Security: Information Security Project Management – Technical and Non-Technical Aspects of Implementation - Security Certification and Accreditation - Security and personnel: Credentials of Information Security Professionals – Employment Policy and Practices.

Administrative Law

SDG 16

Course code: 22BL32C2 | L-T-P-S: 3-1-0-0 | Credits: 4 | Programme: BBA. LLB.

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand the core concepts in the Administrative Law.	PO1	1
CO2	Understand the powers, functions and duties of administrative authorities.	PO2	1
CO3	Analyze the procedure follows by the authorities in exercising powers conferred on them by various statutes	PO3	2
CO4	Analyze the judicial review of administrative action	PO3	2

Syllabus

Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law: Nature, Scope and Development of Administrative Law, Rule of law and Administrative Law, Separation of powers and its relevance, Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law, Administrative Law vis-à-vis privatization, Classification of functions of Administration. Legislative Functions of Administration: (Delegated legislation or Subordinate legislation) Necessity and Constitutionality, Forms and requirements, Comparative position , U.K., USA & India, Control- i. Legislative ii. Judicial, Sub- delegation. Judicial Functions of Administration: Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration, Administrative Tribunals, Constitution, powers, procedures, rules of evidence. Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Essentials of hearing process, Cross examination, Legal representation - right to counsel, Pre and post - decisional hearing, Reasoned decisions, Exceptions to Principle of Natural Justice, Effect of failure - Rules of evidence, no evidence, some evidence and substantial evidence, Institutional Decisions. Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Need for conferring discretion on administrative authorities and its relationship with rule of law, Rule of law and administrative discretion, Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion, Grounds of judicial review - i. Abuse of discretion, ii. Failure to exercise discretion, Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability. Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Introduction, Court as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action, Exhaustion of Administrative remedies, Locus standi, Laches, Res judicata, Judicial review and its extent. Methods of judicial review: Statutory appeals, Writs, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto, Declaratory judgments and injunctions, Civil Suits for Compensation, Personal Liability, Ombudsman: Concept and need, Lokpal and Lokayukta

Insights to Sustainable Development Goals

SDG 16

Course code: 25UC0032E | L-T-P-S: 2-0-0-0 | Credits: 0 | Programme: All B.Tech Programs

CO	Course Outcome	PO / PSO	BTL
CO1	Understand sustainable development — concept, pillars, and the road to the SDGs.	PO6, PO7, PSO1	2
CO2	Understand the 17 SDGs, their targets, and their interlinkages.	PO6, PO7, PSO1	2
CO3	Analyze the people-and-prosperity SDGs in the Indian and global context.	PO6, PO7, PSO2	4
CO4	Analyze the planet SDGs — climate, energy, water, and ecosystems.	PO6, PO7, PSO2	4
CO5	Apply SDG measurement, governance, and localisation.	PO7, PO11, PSO2	3
CO6	Analyze how technology, AI, and innovation can accelerate the SDGs.	PO5, PO7, PSO2	4

Syllabus

Module 1: Foundations of Sustainable Development. Topics: What sustainable development means; The Brundtland definition; The three pillars - economic, social, environmental; Planetary boundaries; From MDGs to SDGs; The 2030 Agenda and 'leave no one behind'; Sustainability vs growth debates; India's sustainability context. Labs: Map a real project against the three pillars of sustainability; Footprint lab: estimate and reduce a sustainability footprint. Case Study: a development-vs-environment trade-off (e.g., a dam/infrastructure project): analyse how the three pillars of sustainability were balanced or violated.

Module 2: The 17 SDGs Overview. Topics: Overview of all 17 goals; Targets and indicators; The SDG 'wedding cake' model; Interlinkages and trade-offs among goals; Synergies across goals; 'Leave no one behind'; The global indicator framework; Tracking progress. Labs: Build an SDG interlinkage map for a chosen development problem; Indicator lab: interpret SDG progress data for a country/state. Case Study: SDG interlinkages in practice (e.g., clean energy enabling health and education): analyse how progress on one goal advances others.

Module 3: People & Prosperity SDGs. Topics: No poverty and zero hunger; Good health and well-being; Quality education; Gender equality; Decent work and economic growth; Reduced inequalities; Industry, innovation, and infrastructure; India's progress on people/prosperity goals. Labs: Analyse a region's people/prosperity indicators and gaps; Design an intervention targeting a people/prosperity SDG. Case Study: an Indian social initiative (e.g., a health/education/livelihood program): analyse its SDG contribution and outcomes.

Module 4: Planet SDGs. Topics: Clean water and sanitation; Affordable and clean energy; Climate action; Life below water; Life on land; Sustainable cities and communities; Responsible consumption and production; Circular economy. Labs: Audit a setting for responsible consumption and propose circular fixes; Design a planet-SDG (energy/water/waste) solution for a community. Case Study: a clean-energy or water initiative in India (e.g., solar mission / river rejuvenation): analyse its planet-SDG impact and scalability.

Module 5: Partnership, Governance & Measurement. Topics: Peace, justice, and strong institutions (SDG16); Partnerships for the goals (SDG17); Financing the SDGs; Indicators and the SDG India Index; Localising the SDGs; Voluntary National Reviews; Role of governments, business, and civil society; Accountability and reporting. Labs: Build an SDG scorecard for an organisation/community; Design a multi-stakeholder partnership for an SDG target. Case Study: the SDG India Index / a state's SDG localisation: analyse how SDGs are measured and localised, and what drives improvement.

Module 6: Technology, AI & Innovation for the SDGs. Topics: Technology as an SDG accelerator; AI for good - use cases across goals; Social entrepreneurship and impact ventures; Frugal and inclusive innovation; Digital public infrastructure for development; Measuring impact (theory of change); The engineer's and youth's role; Designing an SDG-aligned solution. Labs: Design a technology/AI-enabled solution mapped to an SDG with a theory of change; Pitch a social-impact venture targeting one or more SDGs. Case Study: AI/technology for an SDG (e.g., AI in healthcare access or precision agriculture): analyse how technology accelerates a specific goal, with its risks.