

GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

## FACULTY OF LAW



| Program: Master of Law (LL.M) |   | Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION |                  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|------------------|--|--|
| <b>Year</b> : 2022            | 2-23  | Semester: I                            |                  |  |  |
| Course title:<br>Course type: | Research Methods and Legal Writings<br>Compulsory   | Course code:<br>Course credit:         | FLLM110101<br>03 |  |  |
| Pre-requisite                 | : Graduation in Law, Basic understandi  | ng of research and da                  | ta analysis      |  |  |
| Rationale                     | : Being an academic degree, research construction of the particularly legal research enhances the | L                                      | ·                |  |  |

**Teaching Examination Scheme:** 

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          | Examinatio | n Scheme |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical  | Internal | Extornal | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0          | CE       | External | Total |
| 5                     | 0        | 0          | 40       | 60       | 100   |

#### **Course Objective :**

- (a) To acquaint the students with scientific methods of social science research.
- (b) To provide the knowledge of the technique of empirical and doctrinal research.
- (c) To emphasize on practical training of the research through clinical research projects.

#### **Course Outcome :**

The student shall be able to

- (i) develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems
- (ii) design and execute different types of research problems
- (iii) develop practical skill in conducting research
- (iv) develop legal writing, paper presentation

| Content |  |
|---------|--|
|---------|--|

| Unit | Description in detail   | Credit | Weightage |
|------|---|--------|-----------|
| Ι    | Introduction<br>Meaning of research, Nature and scope, Objective of research,<br>Classification of Research, Types of research, Qualitative –<br>quantitative, Inductive – deductive, Fundamental – action,<br>Doctrinal – Empirical, Scientific method.<br>Legal Research, Purpose, nature and kinds of Legal Research,<br>Research Methods, Process of Legal Research.  | 0.5    | 16 %      |
| Π    | <ul> <li>Socio-Legal Research, Elements, utility, Various approaches:</li> <li>Sociological, anthropological, Economic, etc.</li> <li>Legal Reasoning, Components of reasoning, Deductive and Inductive method.</li> <li>Research Problem, Characteristics, Identification of research problem, Literature survey, Aim, objectives and research questions, Statement of Research problem, Various types of problem</li> </ul> | 0.5    | 16 %      |
| Ш    | <ul> <li>Research Design, Meaning and nature, Literature review, Purpose of research design, Substantive and Procedural design, Qualitative and Quantitative research design, Doctrinal and Empirical research design.</li> <li>Hypothesis, Nature and importance of hypothesis, Sources of hypothesis, Types of hypothesis, Formulation of hypothesis, characteristics of hypothesis, Testing of hypothesis.</li> </ul>      | 0.5    | 18 %      |
| IV   | Doctrinal and Qualitative research, Elements of qualitative<br>research, Tools for doctrinal and qualitative research, Advantages<br>and limitations.<br>Quantitative research, Comparison and with qualitative research,<br>Formulation and data analysis.   | 0.5    | 16 %      |
| V    | <ul> <li>Sampling, terminologies, sampling design, purpose and classification of sampling, sampling technique, principles and precautions of sampling.</li> <li>Data Collection, doctrinal, empirical Primary and secondary data.</li> <li>Tools of data collection, various techniques, Questionnaire, Interview, case study, etc. Data analysis, processing, analysis,</li> </ul>   | 0.5    | 18 %      |

|    | types of analysis, statistical analysis, interpretation and inferences, presentation of analysis.  |     |      |
|----|--|-----|------|
| VI | <ul> <li>Jurimetrics, concept of jurimetrics, scope in judicial research.</li> <li>Legal Writing, Writing of : Research proposal, Case analysis,<br/>Article / paper, Book review; Significance of research report,<br/>structure of the report, format and structure of research report,<br/>Citations, Citation of case law, -legislative material, - reports, -<br/>legal material, etc.</li> <li>Research Ethics, importance and need of ethics, Ethical research,<br/>code of ethics, plagiarism, Types of plagiarism.</li> </ul> | 0.5 | 16 % |

#### **Reference Books :**

- 1. Legal Research Methodology Anwarul Yaqin
- 2. Legal Research Methodology A N Tiwari
- 3. Legal Research Methodology S R Myneni
- 4. Research Methodology C R Kothari

#### Suggested Readings :

- 1. Robert Watt- Concise book on Legal Research
- 2. Stott D.-Legal Research
- 3. Madhava Menon, N.R. ; A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, Tata McGraw Hill
- 4. Pauline Young- Research Methodology

#### **Online Resources :**

1. https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in

#### Practical / Activities :

- 1. Doctrinal Research and
- 2. Empirical Research for Clinical Paper 1



## GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

## FACULTY OF LAW



| Program: Master of Law (LL.M) |  | Branch: ALTE         | RNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION  |
|-------------------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| <b>Year:</b> 2022-2           | 3  | Semesters: I         |   |
|                               |  |                      |   |
| Course title:                 | Comparative Public Law                                       | Course code:         | FLLM110102  |
| Course type:                  | Compulsory   | Course credit:       | 03  |
| Pre-requisite                 | : Graduation in Law, Basic un                                | derstanding of const | itutional and substantive laws.                                   |
| Rationale                     | : Master in law is expected to of various countries and have |                      | tional and statutory provisions preciate different jurisprudence. |

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          | Examinatio | n Scheme |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|----------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical  | Internal | Extornal | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0          | CE       | External | Total |
| 5                     | 0        | 0          | 40       | 60       | 100   |

#### **Course Objective :**

- (a) To develop analytical skill of students regarding comparative public law.
- (b) To enhance the study of uses, scope and methods of comparative public law.
- (c) To identify the evolving boundary between public and private law through comparative study of public law.

#### **Course Outcome :**

The student shall be able to

- (i) Critically analyze new constitutional movements through comparative study of public law
- (ii) Analyze the main issues, trends and methods in comparative public law
- (iii) Appreciate a particular legal system in wider socio-political context

| Unit | Description in detail  | Credit | Weightage |
|------|--|--------|-----------|
| Ι    | Public Law   |        |           |
|      | Meaning and definition of Public Law                                 |        |           |
|      | Comparative Law Meaning and Development                              |        |           |
|      | Significance of Comparative Law                                      | 0.75   | 25.00     |
|      | Process of Comparative Law   | 0.75   | 25 %      |
|      | Challenges to comparative Law  |        |           |
|      | Preponderance of Foreign law   |        |           |
|      | Need for comparison, Manner of comparison                            |        |           |
| II   | Constitution and Constitutionalism                                   |        |           |
|      | Meaning of Constitutionalism, Growth of Constitutionalism            |        |           |
|      | Constitutionalism as Rule of Law, Liberal Constitutionalism,         |        |           |
|      | Changing ideas of Constitutionalism                                  |        |           |
|      | Types of Constitution : Codified, Uncodified, Flexible and           |        |           |
|      | Inflexible Constitutions, Monarchical and Republican                 | 0.75   | 25 %      |
|      | Constitutions, Presidential and Parliamentary Constitutions          |        |           |
|      | Federal and Unitary Constitutions, Political and Legal               |        |           |
|      | Constitutions  |        |           |
|      | Constitutional government in Developing, Asian and African           |        |           |
|      | Countries  |        |           |
| III  | Constitutional Interpretations                                       |        |           |
|      | Methods of Constitutional interpretation, Need for interpretation    |        |           |
|      | Originalism or Living Constitution, Criticism of living constitution |        |           |
|      | Doctrine of Proportionality  |        |           |
|      | History and spread of proportionality                                | 0.75   | 25 %      |
|      | Proportionality in International Law                                 |        |           |
|      | Proportionality in Domestic Jurisdiction                             |        |           |
|      | Proportionality in India, Criticism of proportionality               |        |           |
|      | Interpretation using Foreign Law                                     |        |           |
| IV   | Constitutional Design  |        |           |
|      | Federalism   |        |           |
|      | Theory and types of federalism, International Law and unification    |        |           |
|      | Citizenship and federalism, Presidential and Parliamentary design    | 0.75   | 25 %      |
|      | Semi-Presidential System   | 0.75   | 23 %      |
|      | Choosing right system of Government,                                 |        |           |
|      | Secularism, Models of Secularism                                     |        |           |
|      | Doctrine of Separation of Power in US, UK and India                  |        |           |

#### **Reference Books :**

- 1. Singh, M. P. (2011). Comparative constitutional law. 2nd Ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
- 2. Rosenfeld, M. and Sajo, A. (2012). The Oxford handbook of comparative constitutional law. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 3. D.D. Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. Wadhwa Nagpur)

#### **Suggested Readings :**

- 1. Elizabeth Giussani, Constitutional and Administrative Law (Sweet and Maxwell, 2008)
- 2. M.V. Pylee, Constitution of the World (Universal, 2006)

#### **Online Resources :**

1. https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in

#### Practical / Activities :

- 1. Review article on comparative study
- 2. Analysis of provision related to human rights in different country.



# GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

## FACULTY OF LAW



**Program:** Master of Law (LL.M)

**Year** : 2022-23

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Semester: I

| Course title : | Clinical Paper-1               | Course code       | :        | FLLM110103                 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|----------------------------|
|                | (Doctrinal, Non-doctrinal,     |                   |          |                            |
|                | Clinical Legal Research)       |                   |          |                            |
| Course type :  | Compulsory                     | Course credit     | :        | 02                         |
| Pre-requisite  | : Graduation in Law, Basic und | erstanding of con | stitutio | onal and substantive laws. |

Rationale :

**Teaching Examination Scheme:** 

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          | ours/week) Examination Scheme |          |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical                     | Internal | External | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0                             | CE       | External | 10141 |
| 2                     | 0        | 0                             | 50       | 50       | 100   |

| Unit | Description in detail   | Credit | Weightage |
|------|---|--------|-----------|
| Ι    | <b>Doctrinal Work</b><br>Each student will be assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be evaluated by a team of faculty members.             | 0.35   | 35 %      |
| Π    | Non Doctrinal Work<br>Students will be asked to go out of the class room and library and<br>make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic,<br>moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through<br>any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed by a<br>team of faculty members | 0.35   | 35%       |

| III | Clinical Legal Research  |      |     |
|-----|--|------|-----|
|     | Students will be asked to go out legal aid clinic of the law         |      |     |
|     | school/P.G. centre can involve itself with other legal aid           |      |     |
|     | programmes in the area or can involve in the programmes of legal     |      |     |
|     | aid clinics run by N.G.O's or run under the LSA Act. Students are    |      |     |
|     | encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint     | 0.30 | 30% |
|     | themselves with court proceedings, working of a business             |      |     |
|     | organization, tackling of Labour disputes, drafting of business or   |      |     |
|     | other deeds and with public interest litigation. The initiative and  |      |     |
|     | potential of the student and the actual work turned out by his shall |      |     |
|     | be assessed by a team faculty members.                               |      |     |

विद्या अनंतम्

# GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.





| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)   | Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION |
|---|--|
| Year: 2022-23   | Semester: I                            |
| <b>Course title:</b> Evolution, Concept and Developmentof Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). | Course code: FLLM110104                |
| Course type: Elective   | Course credit: 2                       |
| <b>Pre-requisite</b> : After Unitary and Integrated Law   | Rationale :                            |

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          |           | Examination Scheme |     |          | ne    |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|-----|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical | Inter              | nal | External | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0         | Mid                | CE  | External |       |
| Z                     | 0        | 0         | 20                 | 20  | 60       | 100   |

| Unit | Description in detail  | Credit | Weightage |
|------|--|--------|-----------|
|      | Introduction   |        |           |
| Ι    | Concept and Philosophy of ADR  |        |           |
|      | <ul> <li>Disputes – meaning and Kinds of Disputes</li> </ul>   |        |           |
|      | <ul> <li>Dispute Resolution in adversary system, Justiciable court structure and jurisdiction</li> </ul> | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • Types of ADR   |        |           |
|      | Evolution of ADR in India  |        |           |
| Π    | • ADR in Ancient India   |        |           |
|      | ADR in British Raj   | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • ADR in Modern India  | 0.5    | 23 %      |
|      | Lok Adalats, Nyaya Panchayath  |        |           |
|      | • ADR and Code of Civil Procedure Code,1908.   |        |           |
|      | National ADR Bodies and Organization   |        |           |
| III  | • The New Delhi International Arbitration Centreset up under   |        |           |
|      | The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (NDIAC), Act  | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | 2019   |        |           |
|      | Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration  |        |           |

|    | <ul> <li>Indian Council of Arbitration</li> <li>Indian Institute of Arbitration and Mediation</li> <li>International and Domestic Arbitration CentreIndia</li> <li>Construction Industry Arbitration Council</li> <li>LCIA India</li> </ul>   |     |      |
|----|---|-----|------|
| IV | <ul> <li>International ADR Bodies and Organization</li> <li>Kinds of International ADR</li> <li>International Tribunal for the Law of Sea.</li> <li>World Intellectual Property Organization</li> <li>Singapore International Arbitration Centre</li> <li>London Court of International Arbitration</li> <li>UNCITRAL Model Law on InternationalCommercial Arbitration</li> </ul> | 0.5 | 25 % |

#### **Suggested Readings: -**

- 1) Alternative Dispute Resolution, What it is and how it works, Edited by P C Rao, WilliamSheffield, Universal Law Publishing
- 2) Charles Chatterjee and Anna Lefkovitch, Alternative Dispute Resolution: A PracticalGuide, Routledge (2008)
- 3) Dr. Shraddhakara Supakar, Law of Procedure and Justice in Ancient India, Deep &Deep Publication, New Delhi, 1986.
- 4) 222nd Report of the Law Commission of India
- 5) How People Negotiate, Resolving Dispute in Different Countries, Kluwer AcademicPublishers
- 6) The 7 Principles of Conflict Resolution by Louisa Weinstein
- 7) How People Negotiate, Resolving Dispute in Different Countries, Kluwer AcademicPublishers



## GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY,





## LAW

| Program: Master of Law                                  | Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION |
|---|--|
| <b>Year:</b> 2022-23                                    | Semester: I                            |
| Course title: Law of Arbitration                        | Course code: FLLM110105                |
| Course type: Elective                                   | Course credit: 2                       |
| <b>Pre-requisite</b> : After Unitary and Integrated Law | Rationale :                            |

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          |           | Examination Scheme |     |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|-----|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical | Inter              | mal | External | Tatal |
| 2                     | 0        | 0         | Mid                | CE  | External | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0         | 20                 | 20  | 60       | 100   |

| Unit | Description in detail                                 | Credit | Weightage |
|------|---|--------|-----------|
|      | Introduction  |        |           |
| Ι    | Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996                |        |           |
|      | Arbitration Proceedings                               | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • Types of Arbitration Proceedings                    |        |           |
|      | Arbitrality of disputes                               |        |           |
|      | Arbitration Process                                   |        |           |
| II   | Arbitration agreement                                 |        |           |
|      | • Non Intervention of Court in the Arbitrationprocess | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • Appointment of the Arbitrator                       |        |           |
|      | • Enforceability of awards.                           |        |           |

|     | UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration  |     |      |
|-----|--|-----|------|
| III | • The genesis of UNCITRAL model laws oninternational   | 0.5 | 25 % |
|     | <ul> <li>commercial arbitration</li> <li>Provisions of UNCITRL model laws onarbitration</li> <li>Importance of UNCITRAL model law oninternational</li> </ul> |     |      |
|     | Importance of UNCITRAL model law oninternational<br>commercial arbitration   |     |      |
|     |  |     |      |
|     | • Recognition and enforcement of awards  |     |      |
|     | International disputes under arbitration   |     |      |
| IV  | Sports arbitration   |     |      |
|     | • Trade  |     |      |
|     | • IPR  | 0.5 | 25 % |
|     | Political/territorial  |     |      |
|     | • Maritime   |     |      |
|     | • Investment   |     |      |

#### Suggested Readings: -

- 1. Neil Andrews (auth.), Arbitration and Contract Law: Common LawPerspectives, Springer International Publishing
- 2. Ray Turner, Arbitration Awards: A Practical Approach, Wiley-Blackwell
- 3. Dr. S.C. Tripathi, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 India withAlternativeDisputes Resolution ADR, Central Laws Publications



# GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.



# FACULTY OF LAW

| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)                           | Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTIO |  |  |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Year: 2022-23   | Semester: I                           |  |  |  |
| Course title: International Commercial Arbitration      | Course code: FLLM110106               |  |  |  |
| Course type: Elective                                   | Course credit: 2                      |  |  |  |
| <b>Pre-requisite</b> : After Unitary and Integrated Law | Rationale :                           |  |  |  |

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          |           | Examination Scheme |      |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|--------------------|------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical | Inter              | rnal | External | Total |
| 2                     | 0        | 0         | Mid                | CE   | LAternar | Total |
| 2                     | Ū        |           | 20                 | 20   | 60       | 100   |

| Unit | Description in detail                                 | Credit | Weightage    |
|------|---|--------|--------------|
|      | Introduction  |        |              |
| Ι    | Advantages of Arbitration in CommercialDisputes       |        |              |
|      | Disadvantages of Arbitration                          | 0.5    | 25 %         |
|      | The Regulatory Framework                              | 0.5    | 23 %         |
|      | • Institutional Arbitration v. Ad Hoc                 |        |              |
|      | Arbitration   |        |              |
|      | International Commercial Arbitral Institutions        |        |              |
| II   | • The International Chamber of Commerce(ICC)          |        |              |
|      | International Court of Arbitration                    | 0.5    | <b>27</b> 0/ |
|      | • The American Arbitration Association's(AAA)         | 0.5    | 25 %         |
|      | • International Center for Dispute Resolution(ICDR)   |        |              |
|      | • The London Court of InternationalArbitration (LCIA) |        |              |
|      | Arbitration Involving States                          | 0.5    | 25 %         |

| III | International Centre for Settlement ofInvestment Disputes   |     |       |
|-----|---|-----|-------|
|     | • The Permanent Court of Arbitration                        |     |       |
|     | Human Rights Dimension of International Commercial          |     |       |
| IV  | Arbitration   |     |       |
|     | • The Evolving Role of Human Rights inInternational         | 0.5 | 25.0/ |
|     | Commercial Arbitration                                      | 0.5 | 25 %  |
|     | Conflicts between International Investment and Human Rights |     |       |
|     | • Human Rights Gap.   |     |       |

#### Suggested Readings :-

- 1) Margaret L. Moses, The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration, Cambridge University Press.
- 2) E. Grenig, International Commercial Arbitration, West Thomson Reuters, 1<sup>st</sup> ed.(2014).
- 3) Kroll, Laukas A Mistelis, Viscasilas, V. Rogers, International Arbitration andInternational Commercial Law, Kluwer International (2011)
- 4) The 7 Principles of Conflict Resolution by Louisa Weinstein
- 5) How People Negotiate, Resolving Dispute in Different Countries, Kluwer AcademicPublishers





| Program: Master of Law (LLM) One Year |                                       | Branch : ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION |                   |            |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|------------|
| Year: 2022-23                         |                                       | Semester: II                            |                   |            |
| Course title :                        | Law & Justice in Globalizing<br>World | Course code                             | :                 | FLLM120101 |
| Course type :                         | Compulsory                            | Course credit                           | :                 | 03         |
| <b>Pre-requisite</b> : G<br>c         | ing of political and                  | legal                                   | system of various |            |

**Rationale** : As a law professional it is crucial to understand the process of globalization andits effect on the legal system of any country.

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          | Examinatio | on Scheme |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical  | Internal  | External | Total |
| 3                     | 2 0      | 0          | CE        | External | TOtal |
| 3 0                   | 0        | 40         | 60        | 100      |       |

#### **Course Objective :**

- (a) To enable the students to understand the process of globalization and its impact on law and justice
- (b) to enable the students to appreciate the demands for change raised by different groups to the international legal order and institutions in the light of globalization
- (c) To enable the students to critically analyze the concept of global justice and the mechanisms designed to achieve it.

#### Course Outcome :

The student shall be able to

(i) Understand the process of globalization and its impact on international as well as municipal law

- (ii) Analyze the concept and emerging issues of Law and Justice in globalizing world.
- (iii) Evaluate the effect of globalization on law and justice nationally and internationally.
- (iv) Analyze and suggest the reform in international law and working modalities of international institutions.

| Unit | Description in detail  | Credit | Weightage |
|------|--|--------|-----------|
| 1    | <ul> <li>Globalization: process and its effects</li> <li>Concept of Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization, Meaning and definition of globalization, nature, scope and limits of globalization, Different kinds.</li> <li>History and evolution of globalization.</li> <li>Causes and consequence of globalization, effect of globalization on economic, social, cultural and political aspects of life in twenty-first century.</li> <li>Effect of globalization on law and justice-an introduction</li> </ul>  | 0.75   | 25 %      |
| II   | <ul> <li>Globalization and legal theory</li> <li>Jurisprudence, globalization and the discipline of law</li> <li>Globalization and legal theory, the need for the study of concept of law from a global perspective.</li> <li>Basic concepts of law in western legal thought. A brief analysis of positivist, normative and realist theories of law in western tradition.</li> <li>The concept of justice and its relation to law in Western and Indian Legal thought and concept of Dharma as a legal tradition.</li> <li>The relation between law and justice.</li> <li>Normative Jurisprudence, the western heritage, classical utilitarianism, Benthamite and modified Benthamite utilitarianism.</li> </ul> | 0.75   | 25 %      |
| 111  | Policy issues<br>Globalization and Democracy<br>Rule of Law-economic development-political development<br>Globalization and Justice<br>Globalization and Security<br>Global Poverty : Role of International Mechanism<br>Oppressive Policies – Threat of Terrorism, Global Politics  | 0.75   | 25 %      |
| IV   | Role and Reformation of Global Institutions<br>States, sovereignty and Transnational Law   | 0.75   | 25 %      |

| Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's                 |  |
|---|--|
| structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council |  |
| International Judicial Institutions                   |  |

#### **Reference Books :**

- 1. Rawls John (2001), Theory of Justice, Universal publications
- 2. Sen, A. (2009), The idea of justice, Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- 3. Baxi, U. (2002). The future of human rights. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

#### Suggested Readings :

- 1. Anthony McGrew, David Held (eds.) Governing Globalization: Power, Authority and Global Governance (Polity Press, 2002)
- 2. Jean-Marc Coicaud, Michael W. Doyle et al (eds.) The Globalization of Human Rights(United Nations University Press, 2003).
- 3. John Baylis, Steve Smith, et al (eds.) The Globalization of World Politics: AnIntroduction to International Relations (Oxford University Press, 2008).
- 4. Laura Valentini, Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework (OxfordUniversity Press, 2011).

#### **Online Resources :**

- 1. AIR Database
- 2. JSTOR
- 3. SCC Online
- 4. E PG Pathshala

#### **Practical / Activities :**

- 1. Participation in MUN
- 2. Formation of G20
- 3. Model SAARC summit



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)  | Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution |
|--|--|
| Year: 2022-23  | Semester: II                           |
| <b>Course title:</b> Clinical Paper: 2 (Legal Aid & Teaching Practice) | Course code: FLLM120102                |
| Course type: Elective  | Course credit: 2                       |
| Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law                          | Rationale:                             |

### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          | Examinatio | mination Scheme |          |       |
|-----------------------|----------|------------|-----------------|----------|-------|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical  | Internal        | External | Total |
| 2                     | 2 0      | 0          | CE              | External | Totai |
| 2 0                   | 0        | 50         | 50              | 100      |       |

| Unit | Description in detail   | Credit | Weightage |
|------|---|--------|-----------|
| 1    | <ul> <li>Legal aid and international scenario.</li> <li>Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (National Legal Services Authority,</li> <li>State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority).</li> <li>Permanent Lok Adalat</li> <li>Establishment and composition, cognizance of cases, procedure, award of Permanent Lok Adalat</li> <li>Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987: <ul> <li>a) Objects, Reasons, Salient Provisions</li> <li>b) Committees and Authorities under the Legal Services Authorities Act</li> <li>c) Persons entitled for the free legal Services</li> <li>d) Free Legal Aid under the Cr.P.C</li> <li>e) Provisions relating to suit by indigent persons under C.P.C</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | 1      | 50 %      |
| 2    | <ul> <li>a) A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to deliver lecture in a class for about 25 to 30 minutes. He/She can select any of the methods of teaching. The performance of the students shall be assessed by a team of at least two faculty members</li> </ul>  | 1      | 50 %      |





| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)                | Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution |
|--|--|
| <b>Year:</b> 2022-23                         | Semester: II                           |
| Course title: Research Project Dissertation  | Course code: FLLM120103                |
| Course type: Core Compulsory                 | Course credit: 5                       |
| Pre-requisite: After LL.B and Integrated Law | Rationale :                            |

### **DISSERTATION**

Dissertation work will be carried out throughout the LL.M. studies. The Dissertation shall be prepared and submitted by the Candidate at the end of the year of LL.M. studies which shall be evaluated by the external faculties. There are 50 marks for the written work and 50 marks for viva-voce.

**Dissertation Guidelines**: All the LL.M. students are required to submit their dissertation in the area of their specialization, in consultation with the subject faculty with minimum 150 pages. After accepting the Dissertation, a Viva-Voce will be conducted. The main objectives of the dissertation component are to assess the research and writing skills of the students as well as to provide a platform for creative legal scholarship. Students are especially encouraged to think about career options. Hence, writing a dissertation is a significant exercise that helps in developing one's prospects for the same. These dissertations can be further refined and submitted for publication in scholarly journals or even serve as the basis for full-length dissertations in master's programs.

**Topic selection**: The Research Supervisors will ask students to submit their initial choice of topic on or before a date notified by the institute. Preparing an initial dissertation proposal in an

area of one's interest is a necessary step at this stage. This proposal should consist of a skeletal outline of the issues that the student intends to discuss as well as a preliminary list of references. Students should also feel free to consult scholars and practitioners from outside the University who may have experience and expertise in the chosen fields and the due date for submission of the dissertation proposal is on the date to be notified by the Institute, from time to time.Dissertation will not be accepted after the deadline. Plagiarism of more than 10% will not be accepted.

Preparatory tasks, format and length of dissertations: After the preliminary work, the onus is on the students to maintain regular contact with the respective faculty members. Supervisors may ask students to engage in several tasks such as preparing notes on the research problem, generating a survey of literature and making short presentations before faculty members from time to time. In particular, students should make full use of the library resources. It is always worthwhile to periodically show rough drafts to the supervisors. It is advisable for students to meet their supervisors at least once every week. The dissertation should be in the following format:

| Cover Page                         | Introduction                |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Declaration by student             | Research Methodology        |
| Certificate by Research Supervisor | Hypothesis `                |
| List of statutes,                  | Research Questions          |
| cases,                             | Plan of Study               |
| Abbreviations etc.                 | Conclusions and Suggestions |
| Table of Contents Synopsis         | Bibliography                |

Written work - 50 Viva-Voce - 50



# Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.





| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)                                       | Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution |
|---|--|
| Year: 2022-23   | Semester: II                           |
| <b>Course title:</b> Law on Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation | Course code: FLLM120104                |
| Course type: Elective   | Course credit: 2                       |
| Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law                       | Rationale :                            |

### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teaching (Hours/week) |          |           |          | Examinatio | on Scheme |        |  |
|-----------------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|--------|--|
| Lecture               | Tutorial | Practical | Internal |            | External  | Total  |  |
| 2                     | 0        | 0         | Mid      | CE         | External  | 1 Otdi |  |
| -                     | Ű        | Ŭ         | 20       | 20         | 60        | 100    |  |

#### **\*** Objectives:

Followings are the objectives of the subject:-

- To understand the importance of mediation, conciliation and negotiation as alternative methodsofdispute settlement.
- To understand the difference between the three methods.
- To understand various national and international forums in the field of
- To understand various national and international forums dealing with mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

#### • Outcomes :

Followings are learning outcome of the subject

- Student will be able to exhibit advanced knowledge of mediation, conciliation and negotiation asalternative methods of dispute settlement.
- Students will be able to identify legal difference between mediation, conciliation and negotiationas alternative methods of dispute settlement.
- Student will be able to look forward to career options as a mediator, conciliation expert ornegotiator.

#### Content

| Unit | Description in detail   | Credit   | Weightage |  |
|------|---|----------|-----------|--|
|      | Mediation   |          |           |  |
| I    | Meaning, Scope and importance of Mediation                        |          |           |  |
|      | Adjudication vs. Mediation  |          |           |  |
|      | Civil and Commercial Mediation                                    | 0.5      | 25 %      |  |
|      | Family Mediation  |          |           |  |
|      | Victim-offender Mediation   |          |           |  |
|      | <ul> <li>Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation</li> </ul> |          |           |  |
|      | Conciliation and Negotiation                                      |          |           |  |
| II   | • Conciliation: Nature and Modes of Conciliation                  |          |           |  |
|      | Law Relating to Conciliation                                      | 0.5      | 25 %      |  |
|      | <ul> <li>Negotiation: Meaning and Significance</li> </ul>         |          |           |  |
|      | <ul> <li>Techniques and approach to Negotiation</li> </ul>        |          |           |  |
|      | International mediation   |          |           |  |
|      | Border disputes   |          |           |  |
|      | • Water disputes  | 0.5      | 25 %      |  |
|      | Refugee disputes  |          |           |  |
|      | Natural Resources disputes  |          |           |  |
|      | International Conciliation and Negotiation                        |          |           |  |
| IV   | Conciliation in International law disputes                        | 0.5 25 % |           |  |
|      | Negotiations in International relations     0.5                   |          |           |  |
|      | Diplomatic bargaining   |          |           |  |

#### **Suggested Readings :-**

- 1. 'Concept & Techniques of Mediation', Mediation Training Module: DelhiMediationCentre
- 2. 'Stages in Mediation Process and Role of Mediator' by Ashish Kumar
- 3. Justice Manju Goel, 'Successful Mediation in Matrimonial Disputes' available at<u>http://www.delhimediationcentre.gov.in/articles.htm</u>
- 4. International Conflict Mediation New Approaches and Findings edited by EditedByJacob Bercovitch, Scott Sigmund Gartner



# Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.





| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)                 | Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution |
|---|--|
| Year: 2022-23                                 | Semester: II                           |
| Course title: Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) | Course code: FLLM120105                |
| Course type: Elective                         | Course credit: 2                       |
| Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law | Rationale :                            |

### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teacl   | ning (Hours | /week)    |          | Examinatio | n Scheme |       |
|---------|-------------|-----------|----------|------------|----------|-------|
| Lecture | Tutorial    | Practical | Internal |            | External | Total |
| 2       | 0           | 0         | Mid      | CE         | External | rotar |
| 2       | 2 0         | 0         | 20       | 20         | 60       | 100   |

#### Objectives:

Followings are the objectives of the subject :-

- To understand the concept and relevance of ODR.
- To understand the various processes and stakeholders involved.
- To understand the Indian scenario regarding ODR mechanisms.
- ✤ Outcomes :

Followings are learning outcome of the subject

- Student will be able to have a nuanced understanding of ADR in terms of ODR.
- Students will be able to look forward to career prospects as an ODR experts
- Students will be able to look forward to initiate legal startups in the field of ODR.

| Unit | Description in detail  | Credit | Weightage |
|------|--|--------|-----------|
|      | Introduction   |        |           |
|      | • What is ODR?   |        |           |
|      | <ul> <li>Advantages and Disadvantages for parties</li> </ul> |        |           |
|      | • Types of ODR   | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • The DNMEA model of cross border disputeresolution          | 0.5    | 25 %      |
|      | • The stakeholders involved                                  |        |           |
|      | Ethical Issues Victim-offender Mediation                     |        |           |
|      | Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation                |        |           |

|     | ODR Platforms   |     |      |
|-----|---|-----|------|
| II  | • Rechtwijzer (with the Dutch Legal Aid Board)                          |     |      |
|     | <ul> <li>MyLawBC (with the Legal Services Society of British</li> </ul> |     |      |
|     | Columbia, Canada)   | 0.5 | 25 % |
|     | • ODR at World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO),               |     |      |
|     | InternationalChamber of Commerce (ICC), and Singapore                   |     |      |
|     | <ul> <li>International Arbitration Center (SIAC).</li> </ul>            |     |      |
|     | ICANN Domain Dispute Process  |     |      |
| III | Domain Name Dispute System  | 0.5 | 25 % |
|     | • Uniform Domain-Name Dispute ResolutionPolicy (UDRP) and               | 0.5 | 23 % |
|     | claims under it   |     |      |
|     | ODR and Indian Scenario   |     |      |
| IV  | • E-commerce, E-governance and scope of ODR in India                    |     |      |
|     | <ul> <li>Information Technology Act, 2000 andODR</li> </ul>             | 0.5 |      |
|     | • Leading and Latest Legal startups in India(Centre for                 | 0.5 | 25 % |
|     | Alternative Dispute Resolution  |     |      |
|     | • Excellence -CADRE, SAMA, CODR, AGAMI)                                 |     |      |

Suggested Readings :-

- 1. Cambridge Cross Border Internet Dispute Resolution by Julia Hornle, CUP.
- 2. Online Dispute Resolution. Technology, Management and Legal Practice from anInternational Perspective by Faye Wang, Chandos Publishing
- 3. Online Dispute Resolution Standards of Practice ICANN, www.icann.org



# Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.



### Faculty of Law

| Program: Master of Law (LL.M)                        | Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION |
|--|--|
| Year: 2022-23  | Semester: II                           |
| <b>Course title:</b> Family Dispute Resolution (FDR) | Course code: FLLM120106                |
| Course type: Elective                                | Course credit: 2                       |
| Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law        | Rationale :                            |

#### **Teaching Examination Scheme:**

| Teac    | hing (Hours | /week)    |       | Examinatio | n Scheme |        |
|---------|-------------|-----------|-------|------------|----------|--------|
| Lecture | Tutorial    | Practical | Inter | mal        | External | Total  |
| 2       | 0           | 0         | Mid   | CE         | External | 1 otal |
|         |             | 20        | 20    | 60         | 100      |        |

#### Objectives:

Followings are the objectives of the subject:-

- To give an overview of the basic statutes, customary law and judicial precedents inregulating family matters.
- To better appreciate the utility of alternative dispute settlement methods in the context offamily disputes

#### **\*** Outcomes :

Followings are learning outcome of the subject

- Student will be able to have a nuanced understanding of the basic statutes, customary law andjudicial precedents in regulating family matters.
- Students will be able to look forward to career prospects as mediators, etc in family disputeresolution.

| Unit | Description in detail   | Credit | Weightage |
|------|---|--------|-----------|
| I    | <ul> <li>Introduction to Family Disputes</li> <li>Dispute - definition/meaning</li> <li>Kinds of family disputes –</li> <li>Break down of marriage –</li> </ul> | 0.5    | 25 %      |

|     | <ul> <li>Testamentary and intestate propertyissues</li> <li>Child care and custody</li> <li>Judicial separation and divorce -maintenance - post-divorce issues, etc</li> </ul>   |     |      |
|-----|--|-----|------|
| II  | <ul> <li>Family Disputes and Judicial Resolution</li> <li>resolution of disputes through judicialprocess</li> <li>procedure for conduct of civil proceedings</li> <li>organizations of family courts</li> <li>judicial process in matrimonial proceedings</li> <li>Custody of Child</li> </ul> | 0.5 | 25 % |
| 111 | <ul> <li>Family Disputes and ADR Methods</li> <li>Family Courts Act</li> <li>Hindu Marriage Act</li> <li>Protection of Women from DomesticViolence Act, 2005<br/>Civil Procedure Code</li> <li>Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, court annexed mediation</li> </ul>                       | 0.5 | 25 % |
| IV  | <ul> <li>Family Dispute and Mediation Processes</li> <li>Confidentiality</li> <li>Mediation methods</li> <li>Counselling and Mental care</li> <li>Agreement/Failure</li> <li>Time, costs, location,etc</li> </ul>  | 0.5 | 25 % |

### Suggested Readings :-

- $1) \quad \textit{Mediation in Family Disputes By Marian Roberts, Ashgate Popular and Folk Music}$
- 2) Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Indian Perspective By Shashank Garg