



**GOKUL
GLOBAL
UNIVERSITY**

Approved By Govt. of Gujarat
(Recognized by UGC under Section 22 & 2(f) of 1956)
(Gujarat Private State University Act 4 of 2018)

COURSE STRUCTURE

Faculty of Law

Master of Law (LL.M One year Course)

Under

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)



— Faculty of Law —

Gokul Law & Integrated Law College



University Campus, State Highway-41, Siddhpur - 384151, Dist. Patan, Gujarat, INDIA
E: dean.fac.hum@gokuluniversity.ac.in W: www.gokuluniversity.ac.in M: +91 95109 73859

PROGRAME OUTCOME OF LLM ONE YEAR

1. To develop critical thinking and logical legal arguments amongst students to enable them to understand in-depth knowledge of legal system and apply legal knowledge in legal problem solving and conflicting perspectives of their Specialization.
2. To improve research aptitude in view of providing platform by undertaking research projects.
3. To explore & apply the legal knowledge of their specialization in context.
4. To provide a platform for the Students to become academicians and lifelong learners. And to Commit for professional ethics and responsibilities of the established legal field.
5. To create an awareness and understanding of the ethical, social, political, and economic context in which the basic concepts, values, principles, and rules of the Legal System are competing. Through live projects students will be able to interpret and analyse the legal and social problems and find 7 solutions to those problems.
6. To explore & apply the legal knowledge of their specialization in context.
7. To provide a platform for the Students to become academicians and lifelong learners. And to Commit for professional ethics and responsibilities of the established legal field.

PROGRAME SPECIFIC OUTCOME OF LLM ONE YEAR

1. Analytical learning of the legal and judicial system in India.
2. Application of Legal knowledge so acquired to solve the socio-legal problems of the society with emphasis on vulnerable sections of the society.
3. Identification of contemporary research areas relevant to the society and undertake such research for the benefit of the society.





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4. Acquisition of advocacy skills, legal writing, management of time and court etiquette to argue in a logical manner.
5. Upholding of ethical and professional values in the practice of legal profession. To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior



Faculty of Law
Gokul Law & Integrated Law College



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GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY (GGU)
MASTER OF LAW
(ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)
TEACHING SCHEME & EXAMINATION PATTERN
1st SEMESTER

</

2nd SEMESTER

TEACHING SCHEME												
Sr. No.	Subject Name	Subject code	Credit	Per week				Examination				Total Marks
				Th	Tut	Pr	Total	Internal		External		
								Th	Pr	Th	Pr	
1	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World	ADR120107	3	3			3	20/40		30/60	50/100	
	Clinical Paper : 2(Legal Aid & Teaching Practice)	ADR120108	2			2	2	25/50		25/50	50/100	
2						2						
3	Research Project Dissertation	ADR120109	5			5	5	25/50		25/50	50/100	
4	Law on Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation	ADR120110	2	2			2	20/40		30/60	50/100	
5	Online Dispute Resolution	ADR120111	2	2			2	20/40		30/60	50/100	
6	Family Dispute Resolution	ADR120112	2	2			2	20/40		30/60	50/100	
TOTAL			16	9		7	16	130-260	-	170/340	300/600	



GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

FACULTY OF LAW



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)
RESOLUTION

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE

Year : One Year

Semester: I

Course title: Research Methods and Legal Writings

Course code: ADR110101

Course type: Compulsory

Course credit: 03

Pre-requisite : Graduation in Law, Basic understanding of research and data analysis

Rationale : Being an academic degree, research component is must in PG course of study. Particularly legal research enhances the professional skill of an individual.

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme		
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal	External	Total
3	0	0	CE		
			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. Learn the general principles in legal research and types of research
- II. Learn various legal research methods
- III. Understand the legal research processes and legal source Learn writing legal reports.
- IV. Learn writing legal reports.
- V. Understand the contemporary trends in legal research in India.

Content

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

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

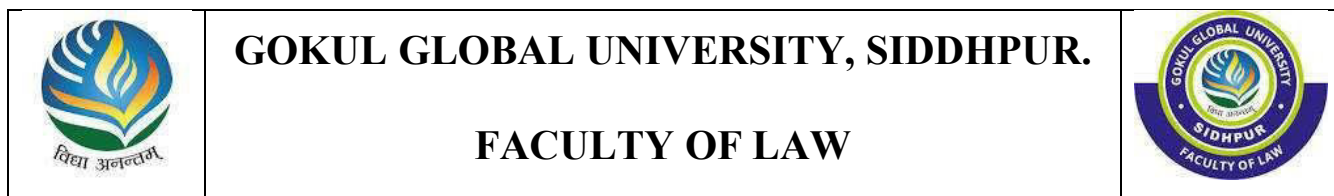
Online Resources :

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

Practical / Activities :

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

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-3	3	-	3	3	3	3	1
CO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO-5	3	3	3	3	-	3	3



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year: 2022-23

Semesters: I

Course title: Comparative Public Law

Course code: ADR110102

Course type: Compulsory

Course credit: 03

Pre-requisite : Graduation in Law, Basic understanding of constitutional and substantive laws.

Rationale : Master in law is expected to be aware of constitutional and statutory provisions of various countries and have analytical skill to appreciate different jurisprudence.

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme		
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal	External	Total
3	0	0	CE		
			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) Identify, analyze and explain theoretical knowledge and understanding of the range of constitutional models throughout the world;
- (ii) Investigate, synthesize and critically evaluate the role and relevance of constitutional comparison;
- (iii) Interpret and critically examine contextually, the current trends towards protecting human rights in the U.S.A Canada & Australian legal systems, and in other legal systems;
- (iv) Identify, evaluate and review the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Indian constitutional

system through a comparative lens; and

- (v) Plan, design and execute a research project that identifies, critically examines and communicates comparative analysis to complex theoretical issues and practical problems in constitutional schemes, demonstrating relevant research principles and techniques.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Public Law Meaning and definition of Public Law Comparative Law Meaning and Development Significance of Comparative Law Process of Comparative Law Challenges to comparative Law Preponderance of Foreign law Need for comparison, Manner of comparison	0.75	25 %
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 Constitutions, Presidential and Parliamentary Constitutions Federal and Unitary Constitutions, Political and Legal Constitutions Constitutional government in Developing, Asian and African Countries	0.75	25 %
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 Proportionality in International Law Proportionality in Domestic Jurisdiction Proportionality in India, Criticism of proportionality Interpretation using Foreign Law	0.75	25 %
IV	Constitutional Design Federalism Theory and types of federalism, International Law and unification Citizenship and federalism, Presidential and Parliamentary design Semi-Presidential System Choosing right system of Government, Secularism, Models of Secularism Doctrine of Separation of Power in US, UK and India	0.75	25 %

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 (2nd 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.

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)					
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6
CO-1	2	2	2	1	1	3
CO-2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO-3	1	1	2	1	1	3
CO-4	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO-5	1	1	2	1	1	3



GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

FACULTY OF LAW



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year : One Year

Semester: I

Course title: Clinical Paper-1
(Doctrinal, Non-doctrinal,
Clinical Legal Research)

Course code : ADR110103

Course type : Compulsory

Course credit : 02

Pre-requisite : Graduation in Law, Basic understanding of constitutional and substantive laws.

Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

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

• **Course Objectives (CO):**

CO1: Master Doctrinal Legal Research Skills

- Develop students' proficiency in systematically analyzing legal principles, statutes, and case laws through rigorous doctrinal research methods.

CO2: Explore Non-doctrinal Approaches

- Familiarize students with non-doctrinal legal research, enabling them to employ socio-legal, empirical, and interdisciplinary methods to examine legal issues within broader societal contexts.

CO3: Apply Clinical Legal Research Techniques

- Train students in the practical application of clinical legal research, emphasizing hands-on experience in addressing real-world legal problems, engaging with clients, and navigating the complexities of legal practice.

CO4: Enhance Legal Writing and Communication Skills

- Develop students' ability to articulate legal analyses effectively, emphasizing clarity, precision, and the capacity to communicate complex legal concepts in a comprehensible manner.

CO5: Foster Ethical and Professional Conduct

- Instill ethical standards and professional conduct in legal research, emphasizing integrity, confidentiality, and respect for clients and the legal profession.

- **Course Outcomes (CO):**

CO1: Proficient Doctrinal Legal Analysis

- Demonstrate advanced proficiency in conducting comprehensive doctrinal legal research, providing well-grounded legal arguments grounded in principles, statutes, and case laws.

CO2: Multifaceted Non-doctrinal Research Skills

- Showcase diverse approaches to non-doctrinal legal research, employing socio-legal, empirical, and interdisciplinary methods to explore legal issues from various perspectives and dimensions.

CO3: Applied Clinical Legal Research Competence

- Exhibit applied competence in clinical legal research by effectively addressing real-world legal problems, engaging with clients, and demonstrating practical problem-solving skills within a legal context.

CO4: Clear and Concise Legal Communication

- Demonstrate clear and concise legal writing and communication skills, enabling effective communication of complex legal concepts to various audiences.

CO5: Ethical and Professional Legal Practice

- Apply ethical standards and professional conduct in legal research, showcasing integrity, confidentiality, and a commitment to ethical practices within the legal profession.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Doctrinal Work 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 %
II	Non Doctrinal Work Students will be asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed by a 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 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.	0.30	30%
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Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO-2	1	3	1	2	1	2	2
CO-3	2	1	3	1	1	2	1
CO-4	2	1	1	3	1	2	1
CO-5	1	2	2	1	3	1	2



GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

FACULTY OF LAW



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year: One Year

Semester: I

Course title: Evolution, Concept and Development of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).

Course code: ADR 110104

Course type: Elective

Course credit: 2

Pre-requisite : After Unitary and Integrated Law

Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
2	0	0	Mid	CE	60	100
			20	20		

• **Course Objectives**

1. **KNOWLEDGE:** Understand the fundamental concepts of ADR and identify the nature of dispute and limitations of the formal judicial systems to effectively offer its resolution; Compare and contrast the strengths and weakness of different dispute resolution methods and choose the best method for dispute resolution in their case.
2. **ATTITUDE:** Solve problems and disputes amicably through appropriate ADR mechanism and encourage people to use ADR.
3. **SKILL:** Communicate effectively, choose appropriate negotiation strategy employ the best techniques during negotiation or mediation knowing their BATNA, WATNA and MLATNA; Draw settlement agreements.
4. **ETHICS:** Solve the ethical dilemmas while acting as a negotiator, mediator and arbitrator; Respect the demeanour of each individual participating in dialogue.

• **Course Outcomes :**

1. Define and differentiate Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) from traditional dispute resolution methods.
2. Understand the historical evolution of ADR and its emergence as a distinct field.
3. Identify and analyze key ADR processes such as mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and conciliation.
4. Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each ADR method.
5. Comprehend the legal framework governing ADR, including enforceability and admissibility of outcomes.

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept and Philosophy of ADR • Disputes – meaning and Kinds of Disputes • Dispute Resolution in adversary system, Justiciable court structure and jurisdiction • Types of ADR 	0.5	25 %
II	Evolution of ADR in India <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADR in Ancient India • ADR in British Raj • ADR in Modern India • Lok Adalats, Nyaya Panchayath • ADR and Code of Civil Procedure Code, 1908. 	0.5	25 %
III	National ADR Bodies and Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre set up under The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (NDIAC), Act 2019 • <u>Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration</u> 	0.5	25 %
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indian Council of Arbitration • Indian Institute of Arbitration and Mediation • International and Domestic Arbitration Centre India • Construction Industry Arbitration Council • LCIA India 		
IV	International ADR Bodies and Organization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinds of International ADR • International Tribunal for the Law of Sea. • World Intellectual Property Organization • Singapore International Arbitration Centre • London Court of International Arbitration • UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration 	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

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-3	3	-	3	3	3	3	1
CO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO-5	3	3	3	3	-	3	3



GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

FACULTY OF LAW



Program: Master of Law

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year: 2022-23

Semester: I

Course title: Law of Arbitration

Course code: FLLM110105

Course type: Elective

Course credit: 2

Pre-requisite : After Unitary and Integrated Law

Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
			Mid	CE		
2	0	0	20	20	60	100

• **Course Objectives :**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to:

1. **KNOWLEDGE:** Understand the fundamental concepts of ADR and identify the nature of dispute and limitations of the formal judicial systems to effectively offer its resolution; Compare and contrast the strengths and weakness of different dispute resolution methods and choose the best method for dispute resolution in their case.
2. **ATTITUDE:** Solve problems and disputes amicably through appropriate ADR mechanism and encourage people to use ADR.
3. **SKILL:** Communicate effectively, choose appropriate negotiation strategy employ the best techniques during negotiation or mediation knowing their BATNA, WATNA and MLATNA; Draw settlement agreements.
4. **ETHICS:** Solve the ethical dilemmas while acting as a negotiator, mediator and arbitrator; Respect the demeanour of each individual participating in dialogue

• **Course Outcome**

1. Analyze the ethical considerations and responsibilities associated with ADR practices.
2. Develop and demonstrate effective communication, negotiation, and mediation skills in ADR scenarios.
3. Apply theoretical knowledge to real-world case studies and simulated dispute resolution exercises.
4. Critically assess the effectiveness of ADR in diverse contexts.
5. Reflect on personal and societal attitudes toward ADR, considering its impact on justice and fairness.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 • Arbitration Proceedings • Types of Arbitration Proceedings • Arbitrality of disputes 	0.5	25 %
II	Arbitration Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arbitration agreement • Non Intervention of Court in the Arbitration process • Appointment of the Arbitrator • Enforceability of awards. 	0.5	25 %
III	UNCITRAL Model Law on Arbitration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The genesis of UNCITRAL model laws on international commercial arbitration 	0.5	25 %
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions of UNCITRAL model laws on arbitration • Importance of UNCITRAL model law on international commercial arbitration 		
	International disputes under arbitration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports arbitration • Trade • IPR • Political/territorial • Maritime. • Investment 		

Suggested Readings: -

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

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
CO-3	3	-	3	3	3	3	1
CO-4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3
CO-5	3	3	3	3	-	3	3



GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY, SIDDHPUR.

FACULTY OF LAW



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)

Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year: One Year

Semester: I

Course title: International Commercial Arbitration

Course code: ADR110106

Course type: Elective

Course credit: 2

Pre-requisite : After Unitary and Integrated Law

Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
			Mid	CE		
2	0	0	20	20	60	100

• **Course objectives :**

1. Define and explain the fundamental principles of International Commercial Arbitration (ICA).
2. Differentiate between ICA and domestic arbitration, highlighting key distinctions.
3. Acquire a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing international arbitration, including conventions, treaties, and national laws.
4. Explore the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards across jurisdictions.
5. Develop practical skills in drafting arbitration agreements and procedural documents.

• **Course Outcome :**

1. Demonstrate proficiency in analyzing and interpreting complex international commercial arbitration cases, identifying legal issues and applying relevant legal principles for effective dispute resolution.
2. Evaluate various arbitration procedures and practices used in international commercial disputes, considering factors such as jurisdiction, choice of law, and the selection of arbitrators.
3. Develop effective communication skills by drafting clear and concise arbitration agreements, pleadings, and awards, demonstrating an understanding of the importance of effective written and oral communication in the arbitration process.
4. Navigate cross-cultural challenges in international commercial arbitration, acquiring the ability to recognize and address cultural nuances in legal proceedings.
5. Apply ethical and professional standards in the context of international commercial arbitration.

demonstrating an understanding of the responsibilities and obligations of arbitrators and legal practitioners involved in the process.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I.	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advantages of Arbitration in Commercial Disputes Disadvantages of Arbitration The Regulatory Framework Institutional Arbitration v. <i>Ad Hoc</i> Arbitration 	0.5	25 %
II.	International Commercial Arbitral Institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) International Court of Arbitration The American Arbitration Association's (AAA) International Center for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) The London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) 	0.5	25 %
III.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Arbitration Involving States International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes The Permanent Court of Arbitration 	0.5	25 %
IV.	Human Rights Dimension of International Commercial Arbitration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Evolving Role of Human Rights in International Commercial Arbitration 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, 1st ed.(2014).
- 3) Kroll, Lukas A Mistelis, Viscasilas, V. Rogers, *International Arbitration and International 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 Academic Publishers

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	2	1	3	3	3	3	2
CO-2	2	1	2	1	2	1	-
CO-3	1	1	1	3	3	3	1
CO-4	3	3		1	3	2	3
CO-5	3	3	3	2	-	2	3



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.
Center for PG Legal Studies
Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LLM) One Year

Branch : ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Year: One Year

Semester: II

Course title : Law & Justice in Globalizing World

Course code : ADR120107

Course type : Compulsory

Course credit : 03

Pre-requisite: Graduation in Law, Basic understanding of political and legal system of various countries

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

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme		
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal	External	Total
3	0	0	CE		
			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.
- (v) Develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal implications and challenges arising from globalization, exploring the interconnectedness of legal systems and the pursuit of justice on a global scale.

Content

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

	Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council International Judicial Institutions		
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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: An Introduction to International Relations (Oxford University Press, 2008).
4. Laura Valentini, Justice in a Globalizing World: A Normative Framework (Oxford University 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

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1
CO-2	2	3	1	2	2	3	12
CO-3	2	1	-	2	1	3	2
CO-4	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
CO-5	1	2	3	2	2	1	2



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)	Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution
Year: One Year	Semester: II
Course title: Clinical Paper: 2 (Legal Aid & Teaching Practice)	Course code: ADR120108
Course type: Elective	Course credit: 2
Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law	Rationale:

Teaching Examination Scheme:

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

Course Objectives (Clinical Paper: 2 - Legal Aid & Teaching Practice):

1. Develop practical skills in providing legal aid, emphasizing ethical considerations and client-centered approaches.
2. Equip students with effective teaching methodologies and strategies for imparting legal knowledge in a classroom setting.
3. Foster an understanding of the socio-legal issues surrounding legal aid, emphasizing the role of law in addressing social justice concerns.
4. Enhance students' ability to critically analyze legal aid policies and practices, promoting informed decision-making in legal advocacy.
5. Provide opportunities for students to integrate legal theory with real-world legal aid experiences and teaching practices.

Course Outcomes (Clinical Paper: 2 - Legal Aid & Teaching Practice):

1. Demonstrate proficiency in delivering legal aid services, integrating theoretical knowledge with practical skills while adhering to ethical standards.
2. Apply effective teaching methodologies in legal education, creating an engaging and inclusive learning environment for students.

3. Analyze and critique the socio-legal implications of legal aid, fostering a comprehensive understanding of its role in promoting justice.
4. Evaluate legal aid policies and practices, proposing informed recommendations for improvements in legal advocacy.
5. Integrate experiential learning from legal aid and teaching practice, demonstrating a holistic approach to legal education and community engagement.

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal aid and international scenario. • Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (National Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authority). • Permanent Lok Adalat • Establishment and composition, cognizance of cases, procedure, award of Permanent Lok Adalat • Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Objects, Reasons, Salient Provisions b) Committees and Authorities under the Legal Services Authorities Act c) Persons entitled for the free legal Services d) Free Legal Aid under the Cr.P.C e) Provisions relating to suit by indigent persons under C.P.C 	1	50 %
2	<p>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</p>	1	50 %

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
CO-2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO-3	1	2	2	-	2	3	1
CO-4	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
CO-5	2	2	1	2	3	2	1



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)	Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution
Year: One Year	Semester: II
Course title: Research Project Dissertation	Course code: ADR120109
Course type: Core Compulsory	Course credit: 5
Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law	Rationale :

Course Objectives (Research Project Dissertation):

1. Develop advanced research skills, guiding students through the process of designing and executing a comprehensive research project.
2. Equip students with the ability to formulate clear research questions, hypotheses, and objectives in their chosen field of study.
3. Foster critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling students to evaluate existing literature and contribute to the scholarly discourse in their research area.
4. Provide guidance on ethical considerations and methodologies, ensuring the integrity and rigor of the research process.
5. Enhance students' capacity to communicate research findings effectively through scholarly writing and oral presentations.

Course Outcomes (Research Project Dissertation):

1. Demonstrate proficiency in conducting independent research, showcasing advanced skills in problem formulation, data collection, and analysis.
2. Produce a high-quality research dissertation, contributing original insights to the academic field and demonstrating mastery of the research process.
3. Critically evaluate and synthesize existing literature, showcasing a deep understanding of the context and gaps in the chosen research area.

4. Apply ethical considerations and methodological rigor in the research process, upholding the standards of academic integrity.
5. Effectively communicate research findings through scholarly writing and oral presentations, showcasing the ability to disseminate knowledge within the academic community.

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 Declaration by student Certificate by Research Supervisor List of statutes, cases, Abbreviations etc. Table of Contents Synopsis	Introduction Research Methodology Hypothesis` Research Questions Plan of Study Conclusions and Suggestions Bibliography
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Written work - 50

Viva-Voce – 50

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	2	1	2	1	2	1	3
CO-2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO-3	1	2	2	-	2	3	1
CO-4	2	3	1	2	3	2	1
CO-5	2	2	1	2	3	2	1



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)	Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution
Year: One Year	Semester: II
Course title: Law on Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation	Course code: ADR120109
Course type: Elective	Course credit: 2
Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law	Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
			Mid	CE		
2	0	0	20	20	60	100

❖ Objectives:

Followings are the objectives of the subject:-

- To understand the importance of mediation, conciliation and negotiation as alternative methods of dispute 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 as alternative methods of dispute settlement.
- Students will be able to identify legal difference between mediation, conciliation and negotiation as alternative methods of dispute settlement.
- Student will be able to look forward to career options as a mediator, conciliation expert or negotiator.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meaning, Scope and importance of Mediation • Adjudication vs. Mediation • Civil and Commercial Mediation • Family Mediation • Victim-offender Mediation • Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation 	0.5	25 %
II	Conciliation and Negotiation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conciliation: Nature and Modes of Conciliation • Law Relating to Conciliation • Negotiation: Meaning and Significance • Techniques and approach to Negotiation 	0.5	25 %
III	International mediation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border disputes • Water disputes • Refugee disputes • Natural Resources disputes 	0.5	25 %
IV	International Conciliation and Negotiation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conciliation in International law disputes • Negotiations in International relations • Diplomatic bargaining 	0.5	25 %

Suggested Readings :-

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



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)	Branch: Alternative Dispute Resolution
Year: One year	Semester: II
Course title: Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)	Course code: ADR120111
Course type: Elective	Course credit: 2
Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law	Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
2	0	0	Mid	CE	60	100
			20	20		

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.
- Students will develop practical skills in utilizing Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) platforms and tools, enhancing their proficiency in resolving disputes through digital means.
- Students will gain insights into the technological advancements and innovations shaping the landscape of ODR, staying abreast of the latest developments in this rapidly evolving field.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is ODR? Advantages and Disadvantages for parties Types of ODR The DNMEA model of cross border dispute resolution The stakeholders involved Ethical Issues Victim-offender Mediation Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation 	0.5	25 %
II	ODR Platforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rechtwijzer (with the Dutch Legal Aid Board) MyLawBC (with the Legal Services Society of British Columbia, Canada) ODR at World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), and Singapore International Arbitration Center (SIAC). 	0.5	25 %
III	ICANN Domain Dispute Process <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Domain Name Dispute System Uniform Domain-Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) and claims under it 	0.5	25 %
IV	ODR and Indian Scenario <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E-commerce, E-governance and scope of ODR in India Information Technology Act, 2000 and ODR Leading and Latest Legal startups in India (Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution) Excellence -CADRE, SAMA, CODR, AGAMI) 	0.5	25 %

Suggested Readings :-

1. *Cambridge Cross Border Internet Dispute Resolution* by Julia Hornle, CUP.
2. *Online Dispute Resolution. Technology, Management and Legal Practice from an International Perspective* by Faye Wang, Chandos Publishing
3. [Online Dispute Resolution Standards of Practice - ICANN, www.icann.org](http://www.icann.org)

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
CO-2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
CO-3	2	1	2	-	-	3	2
CO-4	-	2	3	-	2	3	2
CO-5	1	2	3	1	2	1	2



Gokul Global University, Siddhpur.

Faculty of Law



Program: Master of Law (LL.M)	Branch: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION
Year: One Year	Semester: II
Course title: Family Dispute Resolution (FDR)	Course code: ADR120112
Course type: Elective	Course credit: 2
Pre-requisite : After LL.B and Integrated Law	Rationale :

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)			Examination Scheme			
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
			Mid	CE		
2	0	0	20	20	60	100

Course Objectives (Family Dispute Resolution - FDR):

1. Equip students with in-depth knowledge of family law, enabling them to navigate legal frameworks relevant to resolving family disputes.
2. Develop practical skills in mediation and negotiation, empowering students to facilitate constructive communication and conflict resolution in family settings.
3. Foster an understanding of the psychological and emotional aspects of family disputes, enhancing students' ability to address the unique challenges within familial relationships.
4. Provide insights into the ethical considerations and cultural sensitivities involved in family dispute resolution, ensuring a holistic and empathetic approach.
5. Prepare students to function as Family Dispute Resolution practitioners, guiding them in applying theoretical knowledge to real-world scenarios and contributing to the well-being of families in conflict.

Course Outcomes (Family Dispute Resolution - FDR):

1. Demonstrate proficiency in applying family law principles to address legal aspects of family disputes, ensuring compliance with relevant regulations.

2. Apply mediation and negotiation skills to facilitate constructive communication, resulting in effective resolution of family conflicts.
3. Analyze and assess the emotional dynamics of family disputes, demonstrating the ability to navigate complex interpersonal relationships.
4. Integrate ethical considerations and cultural competence into family dispute resolution practices, ensuring a fair and culturally sensitive approach.
5. Function as competent Family Dispute Resolution practitioners, showcasing the ability to apply theoretical knowledge to real-world situations and contribute positively to the resolution of family conflicts.

Content

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Family Disputes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dispute - definition/meaning Kinds of family disputes – Break down of marriage – 	0.5	25 %

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Testamentary and intestate property issues Child care and custody Judicial separation and divorce -maintenance - post-divorce issues, etc 		
II	Family Disputes and Judicial Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> resolution of disputes through judicial process procedure for conduct of civil proceedings organizations of family courts judicial process in matrimonial proceedings Custody of Child 	0.5	25 %
III	Family Disputes and ADR Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Family Courts Act Hindu Marriage Act Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 Civil Procedure Code Legal Services Authority, Lok Adalats, court annexed mediation 	0.5	25 %
IV	Family Dispute and Mediation Processes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confidentiality Mediation methods Counselling and Mental care Agreement/Failure Time, costs, location, etc 	0.5	25 %

Suggested Readings :-

- 1) *Mediation in Family Disputes* By Marian Roberts, Ashgate Popular and Folk Music
- 2) *Alternative Dispute Resolution: The Indian Perspective* By Shashank Garg

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7
CO-1	3	3	1	2	2	1	1
CO-2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3
CO-3	2	1	2	-	-	3	2
CO-4	-	2	3	-	2	3	2
CO-5	1	2	3	1	2	1	2