

LL.M 2 YEARS EXAM SCHEME AND DETAIL SYLLABUS OF SUBJECTS IN 1st , 2nd , 3rd and 4th SEMESTERS

SEMESTER	CORE SUBJECT	MAJOR SELECTIVE SUBJECT	MAXIMUM MARKS	CREDIT	L:T:P	Value added/Qualifying (Audit Subject)
I	Core Subject-I and II	Major Selective- I and II	100	6 each	3:0:0	00
II	Core Subject-III and IV	Major Selective- III and IV	100	6 each	3:0:0	00
III	Core Subject-V and VI	Major Selective- V and VI	100	6 each	3:0:0 and 0:0:3	01
IV	Dissertation	-	200	12		01

Note- The finalization of the dissertation topic, supervisor, and methodology will be done in the 3rd semester itself so that the candidate gets sufficient time to carry out the dissertation

TABLE -I (CORE SUBJECTS)

Subject	CODE	Name	External	Internal	Credit
Core – I	LPC101	Legal Theory	60	40	6

Core-II	LPC102	Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges	60	40	6
Core-III	LPC201	Research Methodology -I	60	40	6
Core-IV	LPC202	Law and Social Transformation in	60	40	6

		India			
Core-V	LPC301	Judicial Process	60	40	6
Core-VI	LPC302	Research Methodology -II	60	40	6
Core-VII	LPC401	Dissertation	120	80	12

Note LPC302, is a practical subject will be evaluated as per the Clause 11 (g).

TABLE -II (AUDIT SUBJECTS)

Subject	Code	MM	CREDIT	Semester
Value Added	LPV003	100	AUDIT (NON-CREDIT)	III
Qualifying	LPQ004	100	AUDIT (NON-CREDIT)	IV

TABLE -III (MAJOR SELECTIVE SUBJECTS)

GROUP - I (Constitutional and Administrative Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS111	Center-State Relations and Constitutional Governance	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS112	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS211	Local Self-Government & Federal Governance	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective	LPS212	Administrative Law	6 Credits	3:0:0

Subject-IV				
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS311	Media Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS312	Minorities Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - II (Corporate and Commercial Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS121	Competition Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS122	Banking and Insurance Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS221	Labour / Employment Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS222	Company Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS321	Intellectual Property Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS322	Cyber Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - III (Criminal Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS131	Criminology and Criminal Justice Administration	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS132	Victimology	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS231	Criminal Justice and Human Rights	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS232	Police Law and Administration	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS331	Corporate Crimes/White Collar Crimes	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS332	International Criminal Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - IV (Family Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS141	FAMILY DISPUTES AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS142	FAMILY PROPERTY AND SUCCESSION	6 Credits	3:0:0

Major Selective Subject-III	LPS241	MARRIAGE, MATRIMONIAL RIGHTS & REMEDIES	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS242	PENAL LAWS ON FAMILY AFFAIRS	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS341	RIGHTS OF WOMEN, THEIR PROTECTION AND GENDER EQUALITY	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS342	UNIFORM CIVIL CODE	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP- V (Environment Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS151	Foundations of Environmental Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS152	International Environmental Law	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS251	Environmental Governance and Policy	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS252	Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management	6 Credits	3:0:0

Major Selective Subject-V	LPS351	Climate Change Law and Policy	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS352	Environmental Justice and Ethics	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - VI (Human Rights Law and Organizations)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS111	HUMAN RIGHTS AND JURISPRUDENCE	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS162	WOMEN- HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS261	HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS262	HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS361	ARMED CONFLICT AND REFUGEE LAW	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS362	HUMAN RIGHTS JUSTICE AND DISADVANTAGED	6 Credits	3:0:0

		GROUP		
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - VII (International Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS171	FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS172	INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS271	INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS272	INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS371	INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS372	INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - VIII (Intellectual Property Law)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS181	Nature, Emergence and Development of IPR.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-II	LPS182	Law of Copyrights	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS281	Law of Patents	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS282	Law of Trademark	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS381	Law of Industrial Designs	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS382	Protection of Plant Varieties & Traditional Knowledge	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001			

GROUP - IX (Dispute Resolution)

Major Selective Subject-I	LPS191	Evolution and Concept of ADR	6 Credits	3:0:0
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Major Selective Subject-II	LPS192	Law of Arbitration, Mediation, Conciliation and Negotiation	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-III	LPS291	Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 & International Developments	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-IV	LPS292	International Commercial Arbitration	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-V	LPS391	International and Domestic Centres for Institutional Arbitration.	6 Credits	3:0:0
Major Selective Subject-VI	LPS392	Practical Application of ADR Method	6 Credits	3:0:0
Dissertation	LPD001		12 Credits	

Detail Syllabus Core Subjects

**VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: LEGAL THEORY
SUBJECT CODE: LPC101**

TOTAL MARKS 100

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06**

**EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS**

OBJECTIVES:

The aim of the course is to make the learners aware about the meaning, definition and origin of law, its relevance to various socio-politic and other factors. The course is useful for the learners in understanding the relevance of law, legal principles and legal concepts in day to day activities and its functional aspects. Method of discussion would be based on lecture method, Discussion on Case Studies and Articles available on online databases subscribed by the University.

OUTCOMES:

The course will help the learners to understand the base of law. It will develop the critical outlook of learners towards meaning, relevance and functioning of law.

Unit-I Meaning and Nature of Jurisprudence

- a. Meaning, Definition and Nature of Jurisprudence
- b. Sources of Law
- c. Judicial Process: Application of Doctrine of Precedent
- d. Natural Law Theories

Unit-II Social Contract Theory

- a. Theories of Social Contract
- b. Analytical Positivism including Hart Fuller Debate
- c. Pure Theory of Law
- d. Law and Morality

Unit-III Schools of Thought

- a. Sociological School of Law
- b. Realist School of Jurisprudence
- c. Historical and Anthropological Jurisprudence
- d. Theories of Punishment
- e. Judicial Contribution in bringing Social Changes and Legal Pluralism

Unit-IV Legal Concepts

- a. Rights and Duty, Meaning and Definition of Right, Relationship between Rights and Duties, Kinds of Rights
- b. Concept of Possession: Why Law protects possession, Meaning and Definition of Possession, Kinds of possession
- c. Ownership: Meaning and Definition of Ownership, Kinds of Ownership, Modes of Acquisition of Ownership

- d. Person: Meaning and Definitions of Person, Theories of Personality, Kinds of Person Status of unborn person, dead man, idol, mosque and so on.

Suggested Readings

1. Bowett, D. W. (1982), Law of International Institutions, Oxford University Press, USA.
2. Boderheimer, (1996), Jurisprudence-The Philosophy & Method of Law, Universal, Delhi.
3. Dias R.W.M., (1994), Jurisprudence Indian Reprint-Adithya Books, Delhi.
4. Fitzgerald, (1999), Salmond on Jurisprudence Tripathi, Bombay.
5. Dhyani S.N., (1985) Jurisprudence-A Study of Indian Legal Theory, CLP, All.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES
SUBJECT CODE: LPC102

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT :40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS :100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. The objective of study of this particular course is:

- a) Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes.
- b) The Post Graduate students in law, who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialization.

OUTCOMES:

After thorough study of this subject, the learners will be able to understand the various provisions of the constitution, which will be helpful for the learners in various competitive examinations and academics.

UNIT I: Federalism

- a. Creation of new states
- b. The inter-state disputes on resources
- c. Center's responsibility and internal disturbance within States
- d. Federal comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State
- e. Special status of certain States, Areas, Scheduled Areas

UNIT II: State: Right to equality

- a. Definition of state
- b. Need for Widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization,
- c. Privatization and its impact on affirmative Action Relating to quality.

UNIT III: Emerging regime of new rights and remedies

- a. Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights,
- b. Compensation jurisprudence, Right to education, Commercialization of Education and its impact
- c. Brain drain by foreign education market, Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control.

UNIT IV: Separation of Powers: stresses and strain

- a. Judicial activism and judicial restraint
- b. PIL, Judicial Independence
- c. Appointment/Transfer and removal of judges
- d. Accountability: executive and judiciary, Tribunals.

Suggested Readings:

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the materials obviously depends upon the latest developments.

These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as all standing Constitutional law Text books, case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
SUBJECT CODE: LPC201

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

- a. To study for the pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison and experiment.
- b. To search for knowledge through objective and systematic method of finding solution to a problem is research.
- c. The systematic approach concerning generalization and the formulation of a theory is also research.

OUTCOMES:

- a. To demonstrate fundamentals of research and research ethics.
- b. To identify research problem and legal methodology.
- c. To apply various tools available for conducting research.
- d. To utilize various indexing and citation database.
- e. To maintain academic integrity of the Institution.

UNIT I: Introduction

- a. Significance of Research
- b. Meaning and concept of research
- c. Scientific Methods & Legal Research
- d. The science of research and scientific methodology (Theory, facts, definition and
- e. concepts, variables etc. i.e. characteristics of scientific methodology)
- f. Socio-legal research and legal research models
- g. Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research
- h. What is research problem?
- i. Formulation of research problem

UNIT II: Research Design and its components

- a. Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources
- b. Major steps of preparation of research design
- c. Research tools
- d. Observation, Interview, Questionnaire (Utility and limitations and methods of using these tools)

UNIT III: Research Techniques

- a. Use of case studies and surveys
- b. Sampling techniques: i. Design of sample ii. Its uses and advantages in research. iii. Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random. iv. Non-random sampling, haphazard, availability and purposive etc.
- c. Scaling Techniques: Types, utility, modus operandi - Elementary Statistics, design &
- d. stages in statistical investigation and interpretation and Preparing Diagrams & graphs

- e. Content analysis

UNIT IV: Data Processing

- a. Data Collection, Data processing and analysis and interpretation of data
- b. Socio-metrics and Jurimetrics
- c. Inductions and deductions
- d. Computerized research
- e. A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and west law coding
- f. Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research

Suggested Readings:

1. Wilkinson – Bhandarkar –Research Methodology.
2. Young, Pauline V. –Scientific Social Survey and Research.
3. Berelson B : Content Analysis in Communication Research.
4. Jain S. N. : Legal Research and Methodology.
5. Earl Babi – Research Methodology.
6. Good & Halt : Research Methodology (And relevant Websites)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
SUBJECT CODE: LPC202

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with:

- (a) Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and
- (b) A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.

The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society

OUTCOMES:

After Completion of the course learners will be able to understand the different contemporary social issues and the role of law which it has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

UNIT I: Law and Social Change

- a. Law as an instrument of social change
- b. Law as the product of traditions and Culture
- c. Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization
- d. Introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

UNIT II: Community, Religion and the law

- a. Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste
- b. Acceptance of Caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective discrimination: Scheduled castes
- c. Tribes and backward classes, Reservation; statutory Commission, Statutory provisions,
- d. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities

UNIT III: Women, Children and the law

- a. Crimes against women, Gender injustice and its various forms Women's commission,
- b. Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions, child labor,
- c. Adoption and related problems, Children and education.

UNIT IV: Modernization and the law

- a. Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental Duties
- b. Democratic decentralization and local self government, Modernization of social institutions through law Alternative approaches to law

- c. The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya – Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave ; Jayaprakash Narayan, Grama nyayalayas

Suggested Readings:

1. Marc Galanter (ed), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford
2. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas , New Delhi
4. U.Buxi (ed), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi , Bombay
5. Manushi , A journal About of Women and Society
6. Duncan Derret , The State, Religion and Law in India (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. H.M.Seervai , Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi
8. D.D.Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice–Hall of India (P) Ltd.,New Delhi
9. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
10. Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
11. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988)
12. J.B.Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Government of India
13. M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay
14. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India (1999), Oxford

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL PROCESS
SUBJECT CODE: LPC301

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum.

- a) The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- b) It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.
- c) This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.
- d) Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

OUTCOMES:

The course will help the learners to understand the intricacies of judicial process and growth of law through the judgments. It will sharpen the logic and enable the learners to evaluate the impact of the judgments on impact constituencies.

UNIT I: Nature of Judicial process and its role in constitutional adjudication

- a. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
- b. Judicial process and creativity in law–common law model–legal reasoning and the
- c. Growth of law–change and stability
- d. The tools and techniques of judicial review and judicial creativity
- e. Analysis of the doctrine of Stare Decisis in India

UNIT II: Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional adjudication

- a. Notions of Judicial Review
- b. Is Judicial Review the same as Judicial Activism?
- c. Judicial Activism and Judicial Self Restraint
- d. Problem of Accountability in judicial law–making

UNIT III: Judicial Process in India

- a. The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and on the notion of Judicial review
- b. The “Independence” of Judiciary and ‘Political’ nature of Judicial Process
- c. Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court; the new dimensions
- d. Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism–Scope and Limits

UNIT IV: Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments

- a. Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure
- b. Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure

- c. The Recent Developments: The “essence of rights” test and “rights test” to determine
- d. Basic Structure
- e. Basic Structure and Constitutionalism

Suggested Readings:

1. Cordozo ‘The Nature of Judicial Process (1995). Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
2. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law Ch.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. J.Stone , Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985), Butterworths. (With effect from the Academic Session 2009-2010)
4. J. Stone. Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning (1999), Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
5. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics. (1980) , Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
6. Rajeev Dhavan. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi – Bombay.
7. Virendra Kumar, Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Doctrine of Constitutionally controlled Governance, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365- 395, (2007).
8. A. S. Anand, Judicial Review – Judicial Activism–Need for Caution, Journal of Indian Law Institute P. 149 (2000).
9. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to Judge the Judges” 25 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, P. 211 (1983).
10. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
11. S.P.Sathe, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford New Delhi. (2002
12. Amartya Sen, ‘Idea of Justice’

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SUBJECT: JUDICIAL PROCESS
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INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
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OBJECTIVES:

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum.

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9. Constitutionally controlled Governance, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365-395, (2007).
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14. Amartya Sen, ‘Idea of Justice’

Major Electives

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN

COURSE LL. M

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SUBJECT CODE: LPC301

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Suggested Readings:

1. Cordozo ‘The Nature of Judicial Process (1995). Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
2. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of LawCh.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. J.Stone , Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985),
4. Butterworths. (With effect from the Academic Session 2009-2010)
5. J. Stone. Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning (1999), Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
6. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics. (1980) , Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
7. Rajeev Dhavan. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi – Bombay.
8. Virendra Kumar, Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Doctrine of
9. Constitutionally controlled Governance, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365- 395, (2007).
10. S. Anand, Judicial Review – Judicial Activism–Need for Caution, Journal of Indian Law Institute P. 149 (2000).
11. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to Judge the Judges” 25 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, P. 211 (1983).
12. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
13. S.P.Sathe, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford New Delhi. (2002
14. Amartya Sen, ‘Idea of Justice’

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: JUDICIAL PROCESS
SUBJECT CODE: LPC301

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum.

- a) The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- b) It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.
- c) This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.
- d) Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.

This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

OUTCOMES:

The course will help the learners to understand the intricacies of judicial process and growth of law through the judgments. It will sharpen the logic and enable the learners to evaluate the impact of the judgments on impact constituencies.

UNIT I: Nature of Judicial process and its role in constitutional adjudication

- p. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
- q. Judicial process and creativity in law–common law model–legal reasoning and the
- r. Growth of law–change and stability
- s. The tools and techniques of judicial review and judicial creativity
- t. Analysis of the doctrine of Stare Decisis in India

UNIT II: Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional adjudication

- m. Notions of Judicial Review
- n. Is Judicial Review the same as Judicial Activism?
- o. Judicial Activism and Judicial Self Restraint
- p. Problem of Accountability in judicial law–making

UNIT III: Judicial Process in India

- m. The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and on the notion of Judicial review
- n. The “Independence” of Judiciary and ‘Political’ nature of Judicial Process
- o. Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court; the new dimensions
- p. Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism–Scope and Limits

UNIT IV: Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments

- p. Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure
- q. Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure

- r. The Recent Developments: The “essence of rights” test and “rights test” to determine
- s. Basic Structure
- t. Basic Structure and Constitutionalism

Suggested Readings:

1. Cordozo ‘The Nature of Judicial Process (1995). Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
2. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law Ch.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. J.Stone , Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985), Butterworths. (With effect from the Academic Session 2009-2010)
4. J. Stone. Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning (1999), Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
5. Upendra Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics. (1980) , Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
6. Rajeev Dhavan. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi – Bombay.
7. Virendra Kumar, Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution: Doctrine of Constitutionally controlled Governance, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, PP 365- 395, (2007).
8. A. S. Anand, Judicial Review – Judicial Activism–Need for Caution, Journal of Indian Law Institute P. 149 (2000).
9. Upendra Baxi, “On how not to Judge the Judges” 25 Journal of the Indian Law Institute, P. 211 (1983).
10. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
11. S.P.Sathe, Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing borders and Enforcing Limits, Oxford New Delhi. (2002)
12. Amartya Sen, ‘Idea of Justice’

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M Ist Semester
SUBJECT: CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL ADMINISTRATION
SUBJECT CODE: - LPS131

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-40 **TOTAL MARKS- 100**
TOTAL CREDIT – 06 **EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT- 60**
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

Crime and the threat of victimization are inescapable realities of contemporary society. Crime is so commonplace that prevention and security measures are viewed as natural and necessary precautions in both public and private life. A considerable and growing percentage of public resources are allocated for juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives, law enforcement training and technology, corrections, substance abuse treatment and numerous other aspects of criminal justice.

UNIT I: The Concept Of Criminology And Criminal Justice Administration

- i. Criminals
- ii. Major elements which influence a person's mind to commit a crime.
- iii. Basic element required to commit a crime as per law.
- iv. Nature and Scope of Criminology.
- v. Criminology studies methods and approaches.
- vi. Role of Legislature and Lawmaking;

UNIT II: Socio-Environmental Approaches To Crime

- i. Schools of criminology
- ii. Criminology vs. Criminal Justice.
- iii. Current Trends in Criminology Cartographic.
- iv. Classical Theories of Criminology.
- v. Crimes against Property and Person (Children, Women, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ), Marginalized, Men).
- vi. Structure of Criminal Justice System in India.

UNIT III: Individual Approaches To Crime & Punishment: Concept And Theories:

- i. Neo Classical Perspectives Postmodernism & Crime and Feminism.
- ii. Biological Trait Theory & Psychoanalytic Explanation of Crime
- iii. Death Sentence: A tool to protect heinous crime or need to abolish
- iv. Frustration - Aggression Theories & Treatment of Offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole
- v. Lombroso and Psychoanalytic Explanation of Crime & Drift and Neutralization theory.
- vi. Neighborhood Involvement, Situational Crime Prevention

UNIT IV: FACTORS ENHANCING CRIMINALITY

- i. Punishment-in ancient, medieval and modern times offences connected with alcoholic substances
- ii. Role of Drug, Alcohol and Crime.
- iii. Role of Media Influences in the human mind.

- iv. Politics and Crime
- v. Youth and Criminality
- vi. Race, Culture and Gender

Suggested Readings:

1. S.M.A. Qadri: Ahmed Siddiques Criminology - Problems and Perspectives (2005) Eastern.
2. N.V. Pananjpe : Criminology and Penology (2005) Central Law Publications
Sutherland Edwin and Crassey Donald - Principles of Criminology (1900) Taft and England : Criminology
3. Barnes and Teeters : New Horizons in Criminology (1960)
4. K..D. Gaur : Criminal Law and Criminology (2003) Deepand Deep
5. Glanville Williams : The Text Book on Criminal Law (2nd Edition) Universal.
6. Katherine S Williams : Textbook of Criminology (2001-Indian reprint) Universal.
7. K.S. Pillai : Theories of Criminology
8. M.J. Sethna : Society and the Criminal(1989) M.N. Tripathi
9. J. Robert Lilly etal: Criminological Theory Context and Consequences(2007) Sage.20
10. R.P. Kathuria's : Law of Crimes and Criminology. Vol. I to IV

Suggeasted Readings: 02

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Tapas Kumar | Banerjee Background to Indian Criminal Law [1990] |
| 2. Ratan Lal | Law of Criminal Procedure |
| 3. Sarkar, | Law of Evidence |
| 4. P D Sharam | Police and Criminal Justice System in Indi |
| 5. Patric Devlin | The Criminal Prosecution in England |
| 6.Sanders and Young | Criminal Justice [1994] |
| 7.Law of Commission of India, forty-second Report Ch. 3 [1971] | |
| 8.Malimath Committee Report 2004 | |

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: VICTIMOLOGY
SUBJECT CODE: -LPS132

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT-40
TOTAL CREDIT – 06

TOTAL MARKS- 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT- 60
TOTAL TIME- 03 HOURS

UNIT I: The Concept of Victimology

- i. Constituent Elements of Crime and Victimology
- ii. Nature and Scope of Victimology
- iii. Methods of Victimology Studies

UNIT II: Justice for Victims

- i. Ideology and the behavior of perpetrators and victims of violence Noach
- ii. Malimath Committee and crime victims
- iii. Justice J. S. Verma Committee Report
- iv. Criminal Law Amendment Act

UNIT III: Issues of Sexual Victimization

- i. Women victims of sexual violence and the civil legal system
- ii. Victims of sexual harassment in modern work places in India
- iii. Blaming victims and bystanders in the context of rape

UNIT IV: Sexual Assault Victims

- i. The relationship between childhood victimization, drug abuse
- ii. PTSD and adult delinquency in a prison population
- iii. Resurrecting the forgotten voices of the Indian criminal justice system
- iv. Criminal victimization and social networks in India

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS
SUBJECT CODE: - LPS231

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

Objectives: The aim of the Criminal Justice System is to punish the guilty and protect the innocent. Although the broad contours of the Criminal justice system are seldom codified, these can be inferred from different statutes, including the Constitution and judicial pronouncements.

UNIT: Conceptual perspective

- i. Concept of crime and criminal liability
- ii. Role of Criminal Justice System in protection of Human Rights

UNIT: Objectives and Theories of Punishment

- i. Capital Punishment;
- ii. Sentencing Process and Policies,
- iii. Role of Judiciary and Human Rights.

UNIT: Human Rights Problems

- i. Police Atrocities and Accountability
- ii. Violence against Women and Children
- iii. Terrorism and Insurgency

UNIT III: Rights to Accused & International Perspectives

- i. Ex post facto law & Double Jeopardy
- ii. Protection against Self Incrimination
- iii. Punishment and Human Rights & Fair Trial
- iv. International Crimes and International Cooperation in combating of Transnational organized crimes.
- v. International Norms on Administrative of Criminal Justice.

UNIT IV: Police-Development, Function, Custodial Violence and Reforms in Police System

- i. Violence-Terrorism and Human Rights,
- ii. Atrocities against SC and ST and other vulnerable Groups.
- iii. Compensation to victims of crime

Suggested Readings:

1. P.S. Atchuthen Pillai : Criminal Law (1996) M.N. Tripathi
2. Harri's : Criminal Law (2000-Indian reprint) Universal.
3. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai : General Principles of Criminal Law (2005) Eastern.
4. Kenny's: Outlines of Criminal Law (19th edn.) Universal.
5. T.S. Batra : Criminal Law Principles of Liability (1978) Metropolitan
6. Smith and Hogan: Criminal Law Cases and Materials (1975), Butterworths.

7. K.I. Vibhute : P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law (2008) Lexis Nexis.
8. L. Radzinowicz : A History of English Criminal Law, Vol. I & II (1969) Stevens.
9. On Crime, Vol. I & II, Universal
10. Cross and Jones: An Introduction to Criminal Law (1972) Butterworths.
11. R. Prakash: O.P. Srivastav's Principles of Criminal Law (2010) Eastern.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M III SEMESTER
SUBJECT: CORPORATE CRIMES/WHITE COLLAR CRIMES
SUBJECT CODE: - LPS331

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: White-collar crime is an illegal activity for financial gain which is non-violent but economically hazardous. The main purpose of it is to obtain money and property, avoid losing existing property or gain a personal or commercial advantage. It can cite many crimes as examples of white-collar crimes, including subordinate money laundering.

UNIT I:

- i. The concept of Social and Economic Offences.
- ii. The Distinction between Traditional Offences and the Socio Economic Offences.
 - a. Principles of Traditional Criminal Jurisprudence
 - b. Special features of Socio-Economic Offences,
 - c. Socio Economic offences and white collar crimes.
- iii. Prevention of Socio Economic Crimes and Major constraints in the Implementation of Law Relating to Socio Economic Offences.
- iv. Corporate crimes and stock market frauds.

UNIT II: White Collar Crime

- i. Types of white collar crime
- ii. Causes and growth of white collar in India
- iii. Sutherland's theory relating to white collar criminality.

UNIT III: Concept of White Collar Crimes and Difference with Other Traditional Crimes.

- i. Causes of white collar crime
- ii. White collar crimes and public servants with special reference to prevention of corruption Act.

UNIT IV: Professional ethics

- i. Professional ethics of Doctors,
- ii. Advocates, Engineers,
- iii. Teachers and White collar crimes.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M III SEMESTER
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW
SUBJECT CODE: - LPS332

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:40 **TOTAL MARKS 100**
TOTAL CREDIT: 06 **EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60**
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: the objectives of international criminal law and international criminal procedure are: a) retribution, b) deterrence, c) incapacitation, d) efficiency e) fair trial guarantees, f) reconciliation, g) truthseeking (either in the individual case or more broadly, to write the history of a conflict), h) expeditious proceedings, (i) the interests and needs of victims (protection, reparation, etc.), (j) state sovereignty, and (k) norm harmony between different legal systems

UNIT I:

- i. Concept of Treaty in International Law Nature, Scope and Importance of treaty
- ii. Historical Background of the Law of Treaty, Capacity Conclusion and Entry into Force Reservation, Problem of Unequal Treaty Interpretation, Jus cogens. Amendment Invalidity
- iii. Termination and Suspension, Rebus Sic Stantibus

UNIT II: Succession & International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- i. International adjudication in a historical perspective.
- ii. International Court of Justice-a principal organ and principal judicial organ of the United
- iii. The advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ.
- iv. Power function of ICJ & Role of the Court.
- v. Enforcement of the judgments and advisory opinions.

UNIT III: Nations

- i. Organization and Structure of the ICJ.
- ii. The jurisdiction of the Court-general
- iii. Contentions jurisdiction, voluntary of jurisdiction, compulsory jurisdiction, reservation and reciprocity, Transferred jurisdiction forum prorogatum.

UNIT IV:

- i. Sources of Law
- ii. Property and Legal Interest.
- iii. Provisional measures, non-appearance
- iv. Third party intervention

Suggested Readings:

1. Introduction to International Criminal Law , By M. Cherif Bassiouni · 2013
2. The Law and Practice of the International Criminal Court, Carsten Stahn 2015
3. Crimes Against Humanity in International Criminal Law, By M. Bassiouni · 1999
4. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure By Robert Cryer · 2010

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: FAMILY DISPUTES AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION
SUBJECT CODE: LPS141

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT 40
TOTAL CREDITS 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT 60
TOTAL TIME: 3 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: This course is designed to equip students with the knowledge of dispute resolution mechanisms in Family matters. The primary goal of ADR is the resolution of disputes without the need for Litigation. Most alternative dispute resolution aims to settle disagreements peacefully.

OUTCOME:

- Enables a student to use a direct approach to settle the dispute- one-to-one Conversations and rigorous discussions to give a better understanding of each party's view.
- Encourage students to solve marriage disputes in non- adversarial and amicable ways that lead to saving time and money.

Unit-I Introduction

- a. Introduction to Family law
- b. Meaning, nature and growth of family disputes
- c. Kinds of Disputes arising in a Family
- d. Historical Perspective
- e. Challenges to Family Disputes

Unit-II Mechanism to resolve Family Disputes

- a. Judicial Process
- b. The Family Court Act, 1984
- c. Alternative Dispute Resolution as solution for Family Disputes
- d. Shortcomings of the Present Legal System

Unit-III Family Disputes and Alternative Disputes Resolution

- a. Types of ADR to resolve Family Disputes
- b. Mediation
- c. Arbitration
- d. Conciliation
- e. Lok Adalat
- f. Role Of ADR in Speedy Disposal of Family Disputes

Unit- IV Foundation of Alternative Dispute Resolution in Family Disputes

- a. The Family Court Act, 1984
- b. Provisions related to ADR in Code of Civil Procedure, Hindu Marriage Act,
- c. Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
- d. Role of Judiciary in evolution of ADR in family Disputes
- e. ADR Pros & Cons in Family Law

f. Suitability of ADR to particular Types of Disputes

Suggested Readings-

1. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Dr S.R Myneni, 4th Edition, Asia Law House
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution, Dr S.C Tripathi, Central Law Publications
3. Alternative Dispute Resolution: Fundamentals of Family Mediation, Old Bailey Press (1 June 1993)
4. Mediation in Family Disputes, Principles Of Practice, 4th Edition, Marian Roberts

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
SUBJECT: FAMILY PROPERTY AND SUCCESSION
COURSE LL.M
SUBJECT CODE LPS142

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT:40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: To help the learner to master the branch of property law for the purpose of practice in this field. Students will be able to demonstrate knowledge of the major areas of the property, and inheritance succession laws under personal laws in India. Enables them to evaluate the constraints imposed by those laws and test with general laws of the land.

OUTCOME:

- This paper develops Critical analysis, Problem solving ability in relation to property issues under various personal laws.
- The deep understanding of family property and succession laws enables them to solve complicated property law matters.

Unit-I Mitakshara Joint Family

- a. Formation and Incidents - Property under both Schools
- b. Karta: His Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations , Debts –Doctrine of Pious Obligation Partition and Reunion ,Religious and Charitable Endowment.
- c. Inheritance and Succession - Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law relating to Inheritance - A detailed study of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- d. Stridhana- Woman's Property - Recent State and Central Amendments to Hindu Succession Act; Gifts and Testamentary Succession - Wills.

Unit-II Will and Inheritance

- a. Will- Meaning, the difference between will and gift, Will made in death bed or during illness; Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools;
- b. Pre-Emption
- c. Waqf
- d. Dower

Unit-III Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925

- a. Of Christians, Parsis and Jews

- b. Domicile - Parsis Intestate succession and Non-Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate
- c. Probate and letters of administration
- d. Powers and duties of an executor.

Unit- IV Wills

- a. Privileged and unprivileged wills - Construction of Wills in brief
- b. Void bequests, void wills, kinds of legacies
- c. Protection of property of the deceased
- d. Family Courts Act, 1984- Constitution, powers, and its functions.
- e. Need for Uniform Civil Code - Article 44 of the Indian Constitution.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Acts

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 as amended by The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005

The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850, The Indian Succession Act, 1925

The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928, The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929

The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937

The Special Marriage Act, 1954

The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.

Books:

1. RanganathMisra, Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (17th ed., 2014)
2. Satyajeet A. Desai, Mulla Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II (23rd ed., 2018)
3. Tahir Mahmood, Principles of Hindu Law (2014).
4. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lectures, Family Law– II, (5th ed., 2022)
5. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law (25th ed., 2021)
6. Duncan M. Derrett, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law (1970) 7. Mulla, Principles of Mohomedan Law (22nd ed., 2017)
7. Asaf A.A. Fyzee, Outlines of Muhammadan Law (5thed.2008)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: MARRIAGE, MATRIMONIAL RIGHTS & REMEDIES
SUBJECT CODE LPS241

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: The objective of teaching this course is to make the learners understand the rights arising out of marriage and marriage under Hindu Law and Muslim Law in India and the matrimonial rights and remedies associated with marriage.

OUTCOMES:

- To provide valuable insights into the complex legal landscape surrounding marriage, matrimonial rights, and remedies, preparing students for careers in family law practice, academia, or policy-making.
- To focus on marriage, matrimonial rights, and remedies, students can expect to delve into various legal aspects related to marriage, including its formation, dissolution, rights and obligations of spouses, and legal remedies available in case of disputes or breakdown of the marriage.

UNIT -1 HINDU LAW

- a. Nature & Origin of the institution of Marriage under Hindu law
- b. Conditions of a valid Hindu marriage
- c. Void & Voidable Marriages
- d. Maintenance & Alimony
- e. Nullity of marriage
- f. Restitution of conjugal rights
- g. Judicial separation and Divorce

UNIT-2 MUSLIM LAW

- a. Nature of Muslim Marriage
- b. Essential Conditions
- c. Concept of Dower
- d. Maintenance
- e. Divorce under Muslim law
- f. Dissolution of Muslim marriage Act, 1939

UNIT-3 CHRISTIAN & PARSIS LAWS

- a. Essentials of Marriage
- b. Judicial Separation
- c. Divorce
- d. Nullity of Marriage
- e. Alimony

UNIT-4 SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT, 1954 AND UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

- a. Conditions & Procedure Of a valid Marriage
- b. Nullity of Marriage and Divorce
- c. Matrimonial Remedies
- d. Uniform Civil Code and Issues

- e. Need of Uniform Civil CODE
- f. Uniform Civil Code and Constitution
- g. Uniform Civil Code, Judicial Approach

SUGGESTED READINGS-

Books-

1. Narendra Kumar, Key to Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance, Universal, LexisNexis, 3rd Edition
2. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law.
3. Dr. B.K Sharma, Hindu law
4. Mulla D.N Hindu Law
5. Aqil Ahmad, Mohammedan Law
6. Mulla on Principles of Mohammedan Law

Acts-

1. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 as amended by Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019
3. The Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019
4. Special Marriage Act, 1954
5. The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
6. Parsi Matrimonial and Divorce Act, 1936

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M.
SUBJECT: PENAL LAWS ON FAMILY AFFAIRS
SUBJECT CODE LPS242

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE

The objective of this course is to make the learners understand what the Indian Penal Code says regarding family law, so that the students can know that the dowry system is fixed under which act and what are the provisions available against it.

OUTCOMES

- To focus on penal laws related to family affairs, it's important to cover a range of topics.
- To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing criminal aspects within family relationships.
- To equip students with the knowledge, skills, and critical perspectives necessary to navigate the complex legal and ethical issues surrounding penal laws on family affairs.

UNIT- 1 Indian Penal Code (Relevant Provisions)

- a. Dowry Death (Sec 304 B)
- b. Offences relating to Marriage (sec 493 to 498)
- c. Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband (sec 498 A)

Unit -II The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961

- a. Penalty for giving or taking dowry
- b. Penalty for demanding dowry
- c. The Dowry Prohibition (Maintenance of List of Precedents to the Bride and Bridegrooms) Rule, 1985

Unit-III Special Legislation

- a. Prohibition Of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- b. Protection Of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

UNIT-IV Provisions under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

- a. Meaning of Maintenance
- b. Who are entitled to maintenance under S.125
- c. Status of Wife, Children and Parents (Sec 125 to 128)
- d. Judicial interpretation (Case laws)

Suggested Readings-

1. The Indian Penal code, Ratan Lal & Dhirajlal, 35TH Edition (LexisNexis)
2. Law Of Crimes, Dr. S. N. Mishra
3. Law Of Crimes, Dr. Bhattacharya

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: RIGHTS OF WOMEN, THEIR PROTECTION AND GENDER
EQUALITY
SUBJECT CODE: LPS341

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40 **TOTAL MARKS: 100**
TOTAL CREDIT: 06 **EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60**
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES

To makes students aware of all the historical background, the status of women in India and the Laws to improve their condition. This course aims to inculcate the knowledge of personal laws, criminal laws, international Perspectives and welfare legislations for the protection of women and their empowerment.

OUTCOMES

- Students will be in a position to know the development and the judicial setup of laws about the Protection and empowerment of women.
- They will learn the features of laws and integrate the knowledge rights of woman's Law in legal practice, social work, and personal and day-to-day life.
- This leads to building responsibility towards society and women.

Unit-I Introduction and Personal Laws and Women

- a. Status of Woman in India
- b. Status of Women's Position in UK and US
- c. Constitution of India and Women
- d. Guardianship, Matrimonial and property rights of women (Hindu law & Muslim Law)
- e. Inequality in Personal Laws
- f. Uniform Civil Code towards Gender Justice

Unit -II Criminal Laws and Women

- a. Rape
- b. Outraging modesty
- c. Domestic violence
- d. Adultery

Unit- III Women Welfare Laws in India

- a. The dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- b. Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of sex selection) Act, 1994
- c. Indecent Representation of Woman (Prohibition), Act 1986
- d. Moral Traffic Prevention Act, 1987

- e. Family Courts Act, 1984

Unit- IV Labour Welfare Legislation

- a. Maternity Benefit Act
- b. Factories Act
- c. Equal Remuneration Act
- d. Implementation of Laws for welfare of women

Suggested Readings-

1. Sarla Gopalan, Towards Equality – The Unfinished Agenda – Status of Women In India 2001. National Commission For Women.
2. Amita Dhanda, Archana Parashar (Edn) Engendering Law Essays In Honour Of Lotika Sarkar (1999). Eastern Book Depot.
3. Ratna Kapur And Brendia Cossman, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements With Law In India (1996).
4. Towards Equality Report Of The Committee Of Status In India Government Of India (1974).
5. Kalapana Kannabhiran (Ed), Women And Law Critical Feminist Perspectives (Sage Publications India 2014)
6. Usha Tandon (ed), Gender Justice: A Reality or Fragile Myth (2015)
7. Rajesh Talwar, The Third Sex and Human Rights (2016)
8. National Family Health Survey-4 (2017)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE LL. M
SUBJECT: UNIFORM CIVIL CODE
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS342

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

To make the learner aware of the need & efficacy of the Uniform Civil Code in the Indian scenario & the issues involved. To acquaint the learner with the recent developments in the field.

OUTCOMES:

- To focus on the Uniform Civil Code (UCC), it's important to cover various aspects of the legal, social, and political implications of implementing a uniform set of laws governing personal matters across different religious communities.
- To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal, social, and political dimensions of the Uniform Civil Code, empowering them to critically engage with the ongoing discourse and contribute to informed decision-making and policy formulation.

UNIT1: MEANING & CONCEPT OF UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

- a. General Introduction
- b. Importance of Uniform Civil Code
- c. Desirability of UCC in the Indian scenario
- d. Origin of Uniform Civil Code
- e. Brief Study of UCC in Goa

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

- a. Pre-Independence era deliberation on Common Code
- b. Post-Independence era debates on UCC
- c. Constituent assembly debates on UCC

UNIT 3: INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE ON UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

- a. Roman Law
- b. France
- c. USA
- d. Islamic Countries

UNIT 4: CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON UCC IN INDIA

- a. Directive Principles of State Policy
- b. Uniform Civil Code vs Personal Laws in India
- c. Challenges in Implementation of Uniform Civil Code in India
- d. Law Commission Of India report on UCC

UNIT 5: JUDICIAL PERSPECTIVE REGARDING UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

- a. Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum Case
- b. Sarla Mudgal vs UOI
- c. Jordan Diengdeh vs SS Chopra
- d. Lili Thomas Case
- e. John Voltam Case

f. Standard form of UCC

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Uniform Civil Code for India: Proposed Blueprint for Scholarly Discourse, by Shimon Shetreet, Hiram O.E. Chodosh, Oxford University Press
2. Uniform civil code: a mirage, by M.P.Raju
3. Uniform Civil Code: An ignored Constitutional Imperative, M.S.Ratnaparkhi, Atlantic Publication
4. Uniform Civil Code-A Never ending Dilemma in India, 1st Edition 2021, by Dr.Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan, Thomson Reuters
5. Uniform Civil Code, by Dr.Pankaj Dwivedi, 2nd Edition(2020)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE: LLM
SUBJECT: FOUNDATIONS OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS151

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: The learning objective of Foundations of Environmental Law is to provide a comprehensive understanding of legal frameworks governing environmental issues, including concepts like sustainability and pollution control. Students analyze case studies, explore regulatory mechanisms, and develop critical thinking skills to address environmental challenges while considering ethical and professional responsibilities.

OUTCOMES: Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the legal frameworks governing environmental protection at international, national, and local levels. Students will be able to apply legal concepts and theories to real-world environmental issues, including pollution control, biodiversity conservation, climate change mitigation, and natural resource management.

Unit 1: Introduction to Environmental Law

- a) Historical development and evolution of environmental law
- b) Principles of environmental law: sustainability, precaution, polluter pays, etc.
- c) Role of international treaties and conventions in shaping environmental law

Unit 2: Regulatory Frameworks

- a) National environmental regulatory structures and agencies
- b) Comparative analysis of environmental regulation across jurisdictions
- c) Administrative law principles in environmental decision-making

Unit 3: Constitutional and Human Rights Perspectives

- a) Environmental rights in constitutional law
- b) Intersection of environmental law with human rights law
- c) Case studies on landmark environmental and human rights litigation

Unit 4: Enforcement and Compliance

- a) Enforcement mechanisms: civil, criminal, and administrative
- b) Compliance strategies for individuals, corporations, and governments
- c) Alternative dispute resolution in environmental conflicts

Suggestive Readings:

1. "Environment Law" by NV Pranjape
2. "Environmental Law: A Conceptual and Pragmatic Approach" by David M. Driesen
3. "Environmental Law: Principles and Policies" by James Salzman and Barton H. Thompson Jr.
4. Environment Law in India by P. Leelakrishnan

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M I SEMESTER
SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
SUBJECT CODE:-LPS152

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: The learning objectives of International Environmental Law include understanding global legal frameworks for environmental protection, analyzing treaties and agreements, and assessing their effectiveness.. The course fosters critical thinking and communication skills for addressing complex environmental challenges on a global scale.

OUTCOMES: Students will be familiar with major international environmental agreements addressing issues such as climate change, biodiversity conservation and trans boundary pollution. Students will learn to evaluate the effectiveness of compliance mechanisms established under international environmental agreements, including monitoring, reporting, verification, and dispute settlement procedures.

Unit 1: Principles and Sources

- a) Overview of international environmental law principles
- b) Sources of international environmental law: treaties, customary law, soft law
- c) Role of international organizations in environmental governance

Unit 2: Treaty Regimes

- a) Analysis of key international environmental treaties (e.g., Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement)
- b) Compliance mechanisms and dispute resolution under international treaties
- c) Challenges in implementing and enforcing international environmental agreements

Unit 3: Transboundary Environmental Issues

- a) Transboundary pollution and its regulation
- b) Management of shared natural resources (water, biodiversity, etc.)
- c) Case studies on international environmental conflicts and resolutions

Unit 4: Trade and Environment

- a) Interplay between international trade law and environmental protection
- b) WTO agreements and their implications for environmental regulation
- c) Trade measures for environmental conservation and sustainable development

Suggestive Readings:

1. "International Environmental Law in a Nutshell" by Lakshman Guruswamy and Lakshman D. Guruswamy
2. "International Environmental Law and Policy for the 21st Century" by Ved P. Nanda and Nicholas A. Robinson
3. "The Handbook of Global Climate and Environment Policy" edited by Robert Falkner, Frank Biermann, and Joyeeta Gupta
4. "Transboundary Environmental Governance: Inland, Coastal and Marine Perspectives" edited by Simon Marsden and Tim Stephens

LL. M II SEMESTER
SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE AND POLICY
SUBJECT CODE: LPS251

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: The learning objectives of Environmental Governance and Policy encompass understanding governance structures, policy processes, and stakeholder dynamics in environmental decision-making. Students analyze policy instruments, assess their effectiveness, and explore strategies for sustainable governance. The course cultivates skills in policy analysis, stakeholder engagement, and advocating for evidence-based environmental policies.

OUTCOMES: Students will understand the interconnectedness of environmental issues across borders and cultures, and appreciate the importance of international cooperation in addressing global environmental challenges. Students will gain familiarity with environmental laws and regulations at different levels of government, as well as international environmental agreements.

Unit 1: Environmental Policy Analysis

- a) Policy-making processes and stakeholders in environmental governance
- b) Economic analysis of environmental policies
- c) Tools for evaluating environmental policy effectiveness

Unit 2: Environmental Impact Assessment

- a) Principles and methodologies of environmental impact assessment (EIA)
- b) Legal frameworks for EIA at national and international levels
- c) Case studies on the role of EIA in decision-making processes

Unit 3: Environmental Management Systems

- a) Design and implementation of environmental management systems (EMS)
- b) ISO 14001 standards and their application in different contexts
- c) Corporate environmental responsibility and sustainability reporting

Unit 4: Green Technologies and Innovation

- a) Legal frameworks for promoting green technologies and innovation
- b) Intellectual property rights and environmental innovation
- c) Case studies on successful applications of green technologies

Suggestive Readings:

1. "Environmental Governance in India: A Comprehensive Appraisal" by A. Damodaran
2. "Environmental Governance: Indian Perspectives" edited by B. Sudhakara Reddy and Sujata Gupta
3. "Environmental Politics and Policy" by Walter A. Rosenbaum
4. "Environmental Policy: A Sociological Introduction" by James K. Boyce and Barry G. Shelley

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: BIODIVERSITY AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS252

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: The learning objectives of Biodiversity and Natural Resource Management include understanding the principles of biodiversity conservation, sustainable use, and equitable benefit-sharing. Students explore ecosystem dynamics, threats to biodiversity, and conservation strategies. They analyze natural resource management approaches, governance frameworks, and develop skills for promoting biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource utilization.

OUTCOMES: Students will understand international frameworks and initiatives for biodiversity conservation, including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, and various multilateral environmental agreements addressing specific biodiversity issues. Students will analyze the major anthropogenic and natural threats to biodiversity, including habitat loss and fragmentation, invasive species, pollution, climate change, overexploitation, and diseases.

Unit 1: Conservation Law and Policy

- a) Legal frameworks for biodiversity conservation
- b) Protected areas management and species protection
- c) International initiatives for biodiversity conservation (e.g., CBD)

Unit 2: Forest and Wildlife Law

- a) Legal principles governing forest and wildlife management
- b) Indigenous rights and traditional knowledge in conservation
- c) Challenges in combating illegal wildlife trade and deforestation

Unit 3: Water Law and Management

- a) Legal regimes for water allocation and management
- b) Transboundary water governance and international water law
- c) Integrated water resources management approaches

Unit 4: Energy Law and Sustainability

- a) Legal frameworks for promoting renewable energy sources
- b) Regulation of extractive industries and energy development projects
- c) Climate change mitigation strategies in the energy sector

Suggested Readings:

- 1 "Biodiversity: An Introduction" by Kevin J. Gaston and John I. Spicer.
2. "Natural Resource Management: Principles and Practice" edited by Peter J. A. Klein and Carole L. Cramer
3. "Biodiversity Conservation and Utilization: A Diverse World" edited by Ajit Kumar Mahapatra and Pratap Kumar Padhy
4. "Biodiversity Conservation and Management" by Irfan Ullah Khan

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: CLIMATE CHANGE LAW AND POLICY
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS351

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: The learning objectives of Climate Change Law and Policy include understanding the legal frameworks, international agreements, and policy responses to climate change. Students analyze mitigation and adaptation strategies, carbon markets, and mechanisms for climate finance. The course aims to develop skills in navigating complex climate governance structures and advocating for effective climate action.

OUTCOMES: Students will explore legal mechanisms and policy instruments for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including carbon pricing, renewable energy incentives, and regulatory approaches. Students will examine the economic implications of climate change policies, including costs and benefits, potential trade-offs, and opportunities for innovation and green growth.

Unit 1: Science and Impacts of Climate Change

- a) Understanding climate science and its implications
- b) Vulnerabilities and impacts of climate change on different sectors
- c) Adaptation and resilience strategies

Unit 2: Climate Change Mitigation

- a) Legal frameworks for greenhouse gas emissions reduction
- b) Carbon pricing mechanisms and emissions trading schemes
- c) Renewable energy incentives and carbon offset programs

Unit 3: Climate Finance and Law

- a) International climate finance mechanisms (e.g., Green Climate Fund)
- b) Legal aspects of climate-related investments and funding
- c) Role of public-private partnerships in climate finance

Unit 4: Climate Change Litigation and Dispute Resolution

- a) Trends in climate change litigation worldwide
- b) Legal strategies for climate change-related disputes
- c) Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms in climate governance

Suggestive Readings:

1. "Climate Change Liability: Transnational Law and Practice" by Richard Lord and Silke Goldberg
2. "International Climate Change Law" by Daniel Bodansky
3. "Climate Change and Urban Governance: Understanding the Role of Indian Cities" edited by Aromar Revi
4. "Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in India: Evidence and Practice" edited by Aromar Revi

**VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M**

SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE AND ETHICS

SUBJECT CODE:- LPS352

TOTAL MARKS 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: The learning objectives of Environmental Justice and Ethics include understanding the principles of fairness, equity, and justice in environmental decision-making. Students explore environmental inequalities, marginalized communities' perspectives, and ethical frameworks for environmental stewardship. The course aims to cultivate critical thinking skills and promote advocacy for equitable environmental policies and practices.

OUTCOMES: Students will demonstrate a deep understanding of the principles and concepts of environmental justice including the disproportionate burden of environmental harms on marginalized communities and the importance of equity in environmental decision-making. Students will reflect on their own roles and responsibilities as individuals and professionals in promoting environmental justice, recognizing the ethical imperative to work towards a more just and sustainable world.

Unit 1: Environmental Justice Theory

- a) Concepts and principles of environmental justice
- b) Environmental racism and disproportionate impacts on marginalized communities
- c) Intersectionality and multiple dimensions of environmental justice

Unit 2: Access to Environmental Justice

- a) Legal frameworks for ensuring access to environmental information, participation, and justice
- b) Public interest litigation and citizen enforcement mechanisms
- c) Challenges in achieving environmental justice in practice

Unit 3: Ethics in Environmental Decision Making

- a) Ethical theories relevant to environmental law and policy
- b) Professional ethics for environmental lawyers and policymakers
- c) Case studies on ethical dilemmas in environmental decision-making processes

Unit 4: Indigenous Rights and Environmental Justice

- a) Indigenous rights in environmental law and policy
- b) Traditional ecological knowledge and its role in environmental management
- c) Case studies on indigenous-led environmental justice movements

Suggestive Readings:

1. "The Ethics of Climate Change: Right and Wrong in a Warming World" by James Garvey
2. "Just Sustainabilities: Development in an Unequal World" by Julian Agyeman
3. "Indian Environmental Philosophy: Concepts and Practices" edited by Roopali Phadke and Shrinivas Badiger
4. "Ethics and Environment: India and Global Perspectives" edited by Geeta Gupta

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE: LL.M
PAPER I: HUMAN RIGHTS AND JURISPRUDENCE
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS111

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

The objectives are to deepen understanding of human rights principles and their legal underpinnings, exploring their historical development and contemporary significance. It aims to analyse the role of jurisprudence in interpreting and applying human rights laws, examining landmark cases and legal theories shaping human rights discourse. Through critical inquiry, it seeks to foster a nuanced understanding of the relationship between law, justice, and human rights, and to empower individuals to advocate for the protection and promotion of human rights within legal frameworks.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of the jurisprudence relating to human rights and duties.
2. Learners will be able to understand the theories based on distributive justice
3. Learners will be able to understand the rule of law.
4. Learners will be able to understand the philosophical and historical foundations of human rights.

UNIT 1: HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES: JURISPRUDENCE **12 hours**

1. Theories of rights.
2. Concept and classifications of human rights and duties.
3. Human rights and duties.
4. Correlation of rights and duties/responsibilities.
5. Tensions between rights inter se, duties inter se, and rights and duties.
6. Importance of internalizing human rights and duties.

Unit 2: THEORIES BASED ON DISTRIBUTIVE JUSTICE **12 hours**

1. Rawls theory on Social Justice.
2. Ackerman's theory of Egalitarianism pursued.
3. Cahn's approach of identifying injustice.

UNIT 3: RULE OF LAW **12 hours**

1. Concept and Importance.
2. Patterns of Rule of Law.
3. Relation with Human Rights and Good Governance

UNIT 4: PHILOSOPHICAL AND HISTORICAL FOUNDATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS **12 hours**

1. Philosophical Foundations (Quest for Quality of Life, Human Ideals).
2. Human Values: Universal, Cultural, Social Dignity, Justice and Equality.
3. Polity: Thought and Ideas.
4. Social Justice and Doctrine of Equality

Suggested Readings:

- Manoj Kumar Sinha, Implementation of Basic Human Rights, (Lexis Nexis).
- Vijay Chitnis et. all., Human Rights and the Law: National and Global Perspective.

- H.O. Agarwal, Human Rights, (CLP, 2018).
- Bhagyashree A. Deshpande, Human rights- Law and Practice, (CLP, 2017)

**VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M**

PAPER II: WOMEN- HUMAN RIGHTS AND DUTIES

SUBJECT CODE:- LPS162

TOTAL MARKS 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE:

Women's human rights and duties are crucial for promoting gender equality, protecting against discrimination and violence, and fostering the empowerment and well-being of women, thereby contributing to social justice and sustainable development. Students would be able to analyse international and national legal frameworks pertaining to women's rights and gender equality. Further, Students need to be equipped with the knowledge, skills, and values necessary to become informed and effective advocates for women's human rights and duties.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of the Status of women.
2. Learners will be able to understand the international conventions particularly designed for women.
3. Learners will be able to understand the constitutional rights for woman with respect to India.
4. Learners will be able to understand the special laws for protection of women.

UNIT 1: Status of Women in contemporary Indian Society: 12 hours

- a) Poverty, illiteracy, lack of independence, oppressions, social customs and gender justice.
- b) Violence against and abuse of women in public and private domains, Domestic violence, sexual harassment.

UNIT 2: International Conventions for protection of Women. 12 hours

- a) UN convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women.
- b) Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.
- c) Convention on the Political Rights of Women (1952).

UNIT 3: Constitution of India and the Status of Women 12 hours

- a) Equality provisions in Fundamental rights and Directive Principles.
- b) Special provisions for the protection of women Article 15(3), Article 39(d) & (e), Article 42, Articles 243-D & 243-T 5.

UNIT 4: Special Laws for Protection of Women 12 hours

- a) Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956.
- b) Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) act, 1986.
- c) Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.
- d) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.
- e) Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
- f) Equal Remuneration Act, 1976.
- g) Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

h) Provisions Relating to Women specially under IPC: Rape, Dowry Death, Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of Husband.

Suggested Readings:

1. Samiya Tabasum, Women and Law (CLP, 2018)
2. Anjani Kant, Law Relating to Women and Children (CLP, 2017)
3. S.C. Tripathi, Women and Criminal Law (CLP, 2018)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER III: HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS261

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

The criminal Justice System consisting of Police, Legislature, Judiciary, and Correctional Institutions plays a major role in effectuating human rights and thereby, protecting and safeguarding the human rights of the citizens of a country. Sometimes, these pillars of the Criminal Justice system go against the tenets of human rights like violence in police custody and prison, illegal confinement of innocent, internet shutdown, political unrest, etc. Despite the persistent intervention of the judiciary to control these acts, such incidents of human rights violations have been increasing day by day. This subject helps us to understand the interrelationship between the criminal justice system and Human Rights.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the basic concept of the crime and criminal justice system.
2. Learners will be able to understand the human rights problem.
3. Learners will be able to understand the rights of an accused.
4. Learners will be able to understand the international perspectives of criminal justice system.

UNIT 1: Conceptual perspective **12 hours**

- a) Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability.
- b) Role of Criminal Justice System in protection of Human Rights.

UNIT 2: Human Rights Problems **12 hours**

- a) Police Atrocities and Accountability.
- b) Violence against Women and Children.
- c) Terrorism and Insurgency.

UNIT 3: Right to Accused **12 hours**

- a) Ex post facto law.
- b) Double Jeopardy.
- c) Protection against Self-Incrimination.
- d) Fair trial.

UNIT 4: International Perspectives **12 hours**

- a) International Crimes and International Cooperation in combating of Transnational Organized Crime.
- b) International Norms on Administrative of Criminal Justice.

Suggested Readings:

1. Najibul Hasan Khan, Criminal Justice System and Human Rights in India (Ankit Publications).
2. K. I. Vibhute, Criminal Justice, A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India (Eastern Book Company, 2004).

3. Pandit Kamalakar, Human Rights and Criminal Justice (2019).
4. Ronald J. Waldron, the Criminal Justice System: An Introduction (Taylor & Francis Inc.).
5. Vikas H. Gandhi, Judicial Approach in Criminal Justice System: An Experience of India

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER IV: HUMAN RIGHTS AND INTERNATIONAL ORDER
SUBJECT CODE: LPS262

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

Human Rights have universal application. They gathered importance when the United Nations adopted the 4 Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. The role of international organizations in promoting awareness of human rights is very significant. The international conventions, though not binding, have persuasive force since the violations will be decried by the international community. International Non-Governmental Organisations watch and monitor human rights violations in every country.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the development of the Concept of Human Rights Under International Law.
2. Learners will be able to understand the Role of Regional Organizations.
3. Learners will be able to understand protection agencies and mechanisms and enforcement of human rights.

UNIT 1: Development of the Concept of Human Rights Under International Law
12 hours

- a) Role of International Organization and Human Rights.
- b) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).
- c) Covenant on Political and Civil Rights (1966).
- d) Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).
- e) ILO and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with human rights.

UNIT 2: Role of Regional Organizations
12 hours

- a) European Convention on Human Rights.
- b) European Commission on Human Rights/Court of Human Rights.
- c) American Convention on Human Rights.
- d) African Convention on Human Rights.
- e) Other regional Conventions.

UNIT 3: Protection agencies and mechanisms
12 hours

- a) International Commission of Human Rights.
- b) Amnesty International.
- c) Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).
- d) U.N. Division of Human Rights.
- e) International Labour Organization.
- f) UNESCO.
- g) UNICEF.

- h) Voluntary organizations.
- i) National and State Human Rights Commissions

UNIT 4: International enforcement of Human Rights

12 hours

- a) Role of ICJ and regional institutions.
- b) Security Council

Suggested Readings:

1. Rega Surya Rao, International Law & Human Rights (Gogia Law Agency, 2020).
2. H.O. Agarwal, International Law and Human Rights (CLP, 2019).
3. Brij Kishore Sharma, Human Rights Covenants and Indian Law (PHI Learning private Ltd.)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER V: ARMED CONFLICT AND REFUGEE LAW
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS361

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

Armed conflict and refugee law are vital as they provide legal frameworks to protect civilians during times of war, ensuring humanitarian principles are upheld. These laws safeguard the rights of refugees fleeing conflict, offering them sanctuary and assistance, while also guiding the behaviour of states and armed groups to minimize civilian harm and uphold human dignity amidst turmoil. Compliance with these laws fosters stability, peace, and the possibility of eventual reconciliation in conflict-affected regions, while neglecting them can lead to widespread suffering, displacement, and human rights abuses.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the types of armed conflict.
2. Learners will be able to understand the development of refugee law.
3. Learners will be able to understand the concepts of refugee, internally displaced persons and stateless persons.

UNIT 1: Types of armed conflicts **12 hours**
(a) International armed conflicts.
(b) Non-international armed conflicts.
(c) Internationalised armed conflicts.
(d) Transnational armed conflicts.

UNIT 2: Rights of Refugees **12 hours**
(a) Rights of refugees physically present.
(b) Rights of refugees lawfully present.
(c) Rights of refugees lawfully staying.

UNIT 3: Stateless persons **12 hours**
(a) State sovereignty, nationality and statelessness.
(b) Statelessness as an international legal concept and the challenge of identification.
(c) Preventing statelessness.
(d) Reducing statelessness.
(e) Protecting stateless persons.
(f) 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons.
(g) Statelessness, migration and forced displacement.

UNIT4: Internally displaced persons **12 hours**
(a) Defining internally displaced persons.
(b) Legal regime governing internally displaced persons.
(c) Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.
(d) Institutional framework of protection for the internally displaced.

Suggested Readings:

1. Turns D: The law of armed conflict (International Humanitarian law).
2. B. S. Chimni, International Refugee Law: A Reader (Sage India, 2000).
3. Shuvro Prosun Sarker, Refugee Law in India: The Road from Ambiguity to Protection (Palgrave Macmillan).
4. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Handbook of legal Instruments on International Human Rights and Refugee Laws (Lexis Nexis)

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LLM
PAPER VI: HUMAN RIGHTS JUSTICE AND DISADVANTAGED GROUP
(CHILDREN)
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS362

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40 **TOTAL MARKS: 100**
TOTAL CREDIT: 06 **EXTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 60**
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

The human rights designed for children seeks to safeguard the rights of disadvantaged children, ensuring equitable access to justice, education, healthcare, and protection from exploitation and abuse. It aims to empower children to assert their rights, advocate for their needs, and participate in decision-making processes affecting their well-being. Through education and awareness, it seeks to address systemic inequalities and discrimination, fostering a society where every child, regardless of background, can thrive in a safe and nurturing environment.

OUTCOMES:

1. Learners will be able to understand the status of children in contemporary Indian society.
2. Learners will be able to understand international norms for protection of children.
3. Learners will be able to understand status of children with respect to Indian constitution.
4. Learners will be able to understand the special laws and policies framed for protection of the child.

UNIT 1: Status of Children in contemporary Indian Society **12 hours**

- (a) Impact of problems of Poverty and Illiteracy.
- (b) Social and Cultural practices regarding Girl Child: Foeticide. Child Marriage.
- (c) Child Labour (in construction, carpet, glass, bangles, and other industries, in unorganized sectors). Forced labour, Sale of Children.
- (d) trafficking in Children, Children and Custodial Crimes.

UNIT 2: International norms for protection of children **12 hours**

- (a) ILO conventions on restrictions and prohibition on child labour.
- (b) UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. 1989, Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict, and Optional Protocol on sale of Children.
- (c) UNESCO.

UNIT 3: The Constitution of India and Status of Children **12 hours**

- (a) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles under Indian Constitution.
- (b) Special Protection for the child: Article 15(3), Article 24, Article 39 (e) & (f), Article 45.

Unit 4: Special Laws and Policies for Protection of the Child **12 hours**

- (a) Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
- (b) Child Marriage Restraint Act. 1929.
- (c) Juvenile justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act. 2000.

Suggested Readings:

1. Elisabeth Backe-Hansen, Human Rights in Child Protection (Saint Philip Street Press, 2020).
2. Rubee Singh, Government Schemes for Child Protection in India: Child Protection & Child Rights in India (Pacific Books International, 2020).
3. S C Srivastava, Child Labour- Law and its implementation (Lexis Nexis 2016)

**VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M**

PAPER 1: FOUNDATIONS OF PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW.

SUBJECT CODE: LPS171

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding Basic Concepts:** The primary objective is likely to provide students with a solid understanding of the foundational principles, concepts, and sources of public international law. This would include topics such as state sovereignty, international legal personality, sources of international law (such as treaties and custom), and the role of international organizations.
2. **Analysing Legal Frameworks:** Students would be expected to analyse and interpret various legal frameworks within public international law, including treaties, customary international law, and decisions of international courts and tribunals. This involves understanding how these frameworks are applied in practice and their implications for states and other actors.
3. **Examining Key Substantive Areas:** The course would likely cover key substantive areas of public international law, such as international human rights law, international humanitarian law, international environmental law, and international economic law. This involves exploring the legal principles, rules, and institutions governing these areas and their interplay with broader international relations.
4. **Developing Analytical Skills:** Another objective would be to develop students' analytical and critical thinking skills in assessing legal issues and arguments within the field of public international law. This may involve engaging with case studies, hypothetical scenarios, and real-world examples to apply legal principles to practical situations.
5. **Understanding Contemporary Challenges:** The course would likely address contemporary challenges and developments in public international law, such as globalization, terrorism, cybersecurity, climate change, and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Students would explore how international law responds to these challenges and consider potential reforms or adaptations.

OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the foundational principles and sources of Public International Law.
2. Analyse the criteria for statehood and consequences of recognition.
3. Evaluate jurisdictional principles and immunities in International Law.
4. Assess state responsibility and succession issues in International Law.

Unit 1: Introduction to Public International Law

- a. Definition and Nature of Public International Law
- b. Sources of International Law
- c. Subjects of International Law
- d. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law

Unit 2: Statehood and Recognition

- a. Criteria for Statehood

- b. Recognition of States and Governments
- c. Theories of Recognition
- d. Consequences of Recognition/Non-Recognition

Unit 3: Jurisdiction and Immunities

- a. Principles of Jurisdiction in International Law
- b. Immunities of states and International Organizations
- c. Immunities of state Officials and Diplomats
- d. Immunities of International Organizations

Unit 4: Responsibility and State Succession

- a. State responsibility for Internationally Wrongful acts
- b. Elements of State responsibility
- c. State Succession in Treaties and State property
- d. Consequences of State Succession

Suggested Readings:

1. Brownlie, Ian. Principles of Public International Law.
2. Shaw, Malcolm N. International Law.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M

PAPER 2: INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

SUBJECT CODE:- LPS172

TOTAL MARKS 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding Fundamental Principles:** Gain a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of international human rights law, including universality, indivisibility, interdependence, and interrelatedness of human rights.
2. **Legal Framework:** Explore the legal framework of international human rights law, including treaties, customary international law, regional human rights systems, and mechanisms for enforcement and protection.
3. **Historical Context:** Examine the historical development of human rights, including the evolution of international treaties and the role of key actors and institutions in promoting and protecting human rights.
4. **Scope and Content of Human Rights:** Study the scope and content of human rights, including civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights, as well as the rights of specific groups such as women, children, indigenous peoples, and minorities.
5. **International Human Rights Instruments:** Familiarize yourself with key international human rights instruments, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and regional human rights conventions.

OUTCOMES:

1. Trace the historical development of human rights principles and instruments
2. Understand the functions and roles of international human rights institutions
3. Analyse specific human rights issues and protections
4. Evaluate mechanisms for implementation and enforcement of human rights standards

Unit 1: Historical Development of Human Rights

- a. Evolution of Concept of Human Rights Law
- b. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- c. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- d. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Unit 2: International Human Rights Institutions

- a. United Nations Human Rights Council
- b. International Court of Justice
- c. European Court of Human Rights
- d. Inter-American Court of Human Rights

Unit 3: Protection of Specific Rights

- a. Right to life and prohibition of torture
- b. Rights of Women and Children

- c. Minority rights and Indigenous Peoples
- d. Rights of refugees and Asylum seekers

Unit 4: Implementation and Enforcement Mechanisms

- a. State reporting and Treaty Monitoring
- b. Individual Complaints Mechanisms
- c. Universal Periodic Review
- d. Role of Non-Governmental Organizations and Civil Society

Suggested Readings

1. Moeckli, Daniel et al. International Human Rights Law.
2. Alston, Philip. International Human Rights in Context.
3. Nowak, Manfred. Introduction to the International Human Rights Regime.
4. Shelton, Dinah. Remedies in International Human Rights Law.
5. Public International Law by V.S. Mani
6. Textbook on International Law by B. S. Chimni

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M

PAPER 3: SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

SUBJECT CODE:- LPS271

TOTAL MARKS 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES

1. **Understanding Core Principles:** Gain a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles and concepts of international criminal law, including jurisdiction, individual criminal responsibility, and the sources of international law.
2. **Study of International Crimes:** Explore various forms of international crimes such as genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, aggression, terrorism, and transnational organized crime. Understand the legal definitions, historical context, and contemporary challenges associated with these crimes.
3. **Legal Frameworks and Institutions:** Examine the legal frameworks and international institutions that govern international criminal law, including the International Criminal Court (ICC), ad hoc international criminal tribunals (e.g., ICTY, ICTR), hybrid courts, and national mechanisms for prosecuting International Crimes.
4. **Case Analysis:** Analyse landmark cases and judgments from international criminal tribunals to understand how legal principles are applied in practice and to critically evaluate the effectiveness of international justice mechanisms.
5. **Human Rights Perspective:** Consider international criminal law within the broader context of human rights law, exploring the intersections between human rights protection and accountability for International Crimes.

OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the historical development and core concepts of international criminal law.
2. Analyse the structure and jurisdiction of international criminal tribunals.
3. Evaluate prosecution and defence mechanisms in international criminal law.
4. Assess challenges to implementation and alternatives in transitional justice.

Unit 1: Historical Development and Core Concepts

- a. Evolution of International Criminal Law
- b. Sources of international Criminal Law
- c Principles of Individual Criminal Responsibility
- d. Core International Crimes: genocide, Crimes against humanity, War Crimes

Unit 2: International Criminal Tribunals

- a. International Criminal Court (ICC)
- b. Ad hoc International Criminal Tribunals (ICTY, ICTR)
- c. Specialized International Criminal Courts (SCSL, STL)
- d. Hybrid Tribunals and Universal Jurisdiction

Unit 3: Prosecution and Defence in International Criminal Law

- a. Investigation and Prosecution of International crimes
- b. Fair trial rights and Procedures

- c. Defences in international Criminal Law
- d. Sentencing and punishment of International Crimes

Unit 4: Complementarity and Transitional Justice

- a. Principle of complementarity
- b. Challenges to Universal jurisdiction
- c. Truth and reconciliation Commissions
- d. Reparations and Compensation for Victims

Suggested Readings

1. Cassese, Antonio. International Criminal Law.
2. Cryer, Robert et al. An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure.
3. Schabas, William A. The International Criminal Court: A Commentary on the Rome Statute.
4. Stahn, Carsten. The Law and Practice of the International Criminal Court.
5. Public International Law by V.S. Mani
6. Textbook on International Law by B. S. Chimni

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER 4: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS272

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding International Economic Systems:** Provide students with a foundational understanding of different international economic systems, including theories of international trade, investment, finance, and development.
2. **Legal Frameworks of International Trade:** Explore the legal principles and institutions governing international trade, including the rules of the World Trade Organization (WTO), regional trade agreements, and dispute resolution mechanisms.
3. **International Investment Law:** Examine the legal framework for international investment, including bilateral investment treaties (BITs), investment arbitration, and the protection of foreign investors' rights.
4. **Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Protection:** Analyse the role of intellectual property rights in international economic law, including the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and its implications for global trade and innovation.
5. **Financial Regulation and Monetary Policy:** Discuss the legal aspects of international financial regulation, monetary policy coordination, exchange rate systems, and efforts to prevent financial crises.

OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the foundational principles and institutions of international economic law
2. Analyse the legal framework and dispute resolution mechanisms in international trade and investment
3. Evaluate the impact of international economic law on development and regulation
4. Assess current challenges and trends in international economic law

Unit 1: Foundations of International Economic Law

- a. Historical Evolution of International Economic Law
- b. International economic Institutions (WTO, IMF, World Bank)
- c. Principles of International Trade Law
- d. Principles of International Investment Law

Unit 2: International Trade Law

- a. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- b. World Trade Organization (WTO) Dispute Settlement Mechanism
- c. Trade in goods and services.
- d. Trade remedies and safeguards

Unit 3: International Investment Law

- a. International Investment Agreements (BITs, MITs)
- b. Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)

- c. Investment Protection Standards
- d. Sovereign Debt and Investment Arbitration

Unit 4: Development and Regulation in International Economic Law

- a. Sustainable Development and Trade
- b. Regional Economic Integration
- c. Financial Regulation and Monetary Law
- d. Intellectual Property Rights in International Trade

Suggested Readings:

1. Jackson, John H. The World Trading System: Law and Policy of International Economic Relations.
2. Sauvant, Karl P. The Oxford Handbook of International Investment Law.
3. Van Harten, Gus. Investment Treaty Arbitration and Public Law.
4. Cottier, Thomas et al. Intellectual Property in the Global Trading System.
5. Public International Law by V.S. Mani
6. Textbook on International Law by B. S. Chimni

**VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M**

PAPER 5: INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

SUBJECT CODE:- LPS371

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40

EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60

TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. Understanding Global Environmental Issues: To develop a comprehensive understanding of key environmental issues facing the planet, such as climate change, biodiversity loss, deforestation, pollution, and resource depletion.
2. Legal Frameworks and Instruments: To familiarize students with the international legal frameworks, conventions, treaties, and agreements that govern environmental protection and management at the global level.
3. Principles of International Environmental Law: To explore the principles that underpin international environmental law, such as the precautionary principle, the polluter pays principle, sustainable development, intergenerational equity, and common but differentiated responsibilities.
4. Implementation and Compliance Mechanisms: To examine the mechanisms for implementing and enforcing international environmental law, including monitoring, reporting, and compliance procedures.
5. Role of International Organizations: To understand the roles and functions of international organizations such as the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the World Health Organization (WHO) in shaping and implementing international environmental law.

OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the principles and frameworks of international environmental law
2. Analyse the role and effectiveness of multilateral environmental agreements
3. Evaluate strategies for biodiversity conservation and management
4. Assess compliance mechanisms and challenges in international environmental law.

Unit 1: Principles of International Environmental Law

- a. Sustainable Development and Environmental Protection
- b. Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
- c. Precautionary Principle and Polluter Pays Principle
- d. Principle of Intergenerational Equity.

Unit 2: Multilateral Environmental Agreements

- a. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- b. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- c. Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement
- d. Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes

Unit 3: Biodiversity Conservation and Management

- a. Conservation Of Biological Diversity

- b. Protection of Endangered Species
- c. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
- d. Access and Benefit-Sharing

Unit 4: Compliance and Enforcement Mechanisms

- a. Implementation and Enforcement of International Environmental Law
- b. Compliance Mechanisms in Multilateral Environmental Agreements
- c. Role of International Courts and Tribunals
- d. Non-State Actors and Civil Society in Environmental Governance

Suggested Readings

1. Sands, Philippe et al. Principles of International Environmental Law.
2. Bodansky, Daniel. International Environmental Law: Policy and Theory.
3. Fitzmaurice, Malgosia. Contemporary Issues in International Environmental Law.
4. Boyle, Alan. Human Rights Approaches to Environmental Protection.
5. Public International Law by V.S. Mani
6. Textbook on International Law by B. S. Chimni

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE SETTLEMENT
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS372

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding International Law:** Students should gain a solid grasp of the principles, sources, and institutions of international law that form the basis of dispute settlement mechanisms.
2. **Exploring Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:** This involves studying different methods of dispute resolution such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication, including their advantages, disadvantages, and suitability for different types of disputes.
3. **Examining International Institutions:** Students learn about international organizations and institutions involved in dispute settlement, such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), World Trade Organization (WTO), and various arbitral bodies.
4. **Analysis of Case Studies:** Through case studies, students understand real-world disputes, examining the legal, political, and economic dimensions, as well as the role of different dispute resolution mechanisms in their resolution.
5. **Legal Skills Development:** Courses often aim to enhance students' legal research, writing, and analytical skills, enabling them to analyse complex legal issues, draft legal documents, and formulate legal arguments effectively.

OUTCOMES:

1. Understanding of International Disputes.
2. Knowledge of Legal Framework and Familiarity with international law and legal frameworks relevant to dispute resolution is crucial. This includes understanding treaties, conventions, customary international law, and the role of international organizations such as the United Nations and the International Court of Justice.
3. Students should learn about the various mechanisms available for resolving international disputes, such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, and adjudication. They should understand the advantages, disadvantages, and suitability of each method in different contexts.
4. Developing analytical skills to assess the merits of different approaches to dispute resolution is essential. This involves critically evaluating legal arguments, evidence, and the interests of involved parties.

Unit 1: Diplomatic and Consensual Methods of Dispute Settlement

- a. Negotiation and Diplomatic Methods
- b. Mediation and Conciliation
- c. Good Offices and Inquiry
- d. Arbitration and Judicial Settlement

Unit 2: Adjudicative Mechanisms in International Law

- a. International Court of Justice (ICJ)

- b. Arbitral Tribunals And Ad Hoc Arbitration
- c. Dispute Settlement Mechanisms in International Treaties
- d. Investment Treaty Arbitration

Unit 3: Regional and Specialized Dispute Settlement Mechanisms

- a. Dispute settlement under regional organizations (EU, ASEAN)
- b. Specialized Dispute Settlement Bodies (WTO, UNCLOS)
- c. Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) Mechanisms
- d. Dispute Resolution in International Sports and Trade

Unit 4: Compliance and Enforcement in International Dispute Settlement

- a. Implementation and enforcement of international judgments and awards
- b. Sanctions and countermeasures
- c. Role of Third-Party Intervention and Enforcement Mechanisms
- d. Challenges to Compliance and Enforcement In International Law

Suggested Readings:

1. Brown, Chester. International Dispute Resolution.
2. Franck, Thomas M. Fairness in International Law and Institutions.
3. Caron, David D. The Future of International Law: Global Government.
4. Shany, Yuval. Assessing the Effectiveness of International Courts.
5. Public International Law by V.S. Mani.
6. Textbook on International Law by B. S. Chimni.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: NATURE, EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF IPR.
SUBJECT CODE: LPS181

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: Students should examine how different societies and legal systems have developed their frameworks for protecting intellectual property over time. This involves exploring the socio-economic factors, technological advancements, and cultural influences that have shaped the emergence of IPR systems worldwide.

OUTCOMES: Students should grasp the fundamental concepts and principles underlying intellectual property, including its definition, types, and importance in various contexts such as economics, innovation, and culture.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Intellectual Property

- a. Concept & Meaning of Intellectual Property
- b. Nature and Characteristics of Intellectual Property
- c. Origin and Development of Intellectual Property
- d. Kinds of Intellectual Property.
- e. Difference between corporeal and incorporeal property.

UNIT –II: Theories of Intellectual Property.

- a. Justification and Rationale for Protecting Intellectual Property
- b. Balancing the Protection of IPR and Public Policy Objective
- c. Theories of IPR: -
 - i. Natural Theory
 - ii. Hegelian Philosophy (Personality Theory)
 - iii. Lockes' Theory of Property (Labour Theory)
 - iv. Social Contract Theory
 - v. Social Planning Theory
 - vi. Economic Incentive Theory
 - vii. Reward Theory
 - viii. Prospect Theory
 - ix. Schumpeterian Theory
 - x. Economic Theory

UNIT – III: International Institutions and Basic International Conventions

- a. Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial property, 1883
- b. The Berne Convention, 1886
- c. TRIPS Agreement, 1994
- d. International Institutions Concerned with Intellectual Property

UNIT – IV: Contemporary Issues in IPR

- a. Interface between IPR and Human Rights

- b. Interface between IPR and Competition Law
- c. IPR and sustainable development
- d. The Impact of Internet on IPR
- e. IPR Issues in Biotechnology
- f. E-Commerce and IPR issues

Suggested Readings:

1. David I. Bainbridge, *Intellectual Property*, Longman, 9th Edition, 2012
2. Peter Groves, *Sourcebook on Intellectual Property Law*, Routledge-Cavendish, 1997.
3. Susan K Sell, Private Power, *Public Law: The Globalization of Intellectual Property Rights*, Cambridge University Press, 2003
4. N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd Edition, 2014
5. Jayashree Watal, *Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries*, Oxford University Press, 2001
6. Lionel Bently & Brad Sherman, *Intellectual Property Law*, Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition, 2008
7. Peter Drahos, *A Philosophy of Intellectual Property*, Dartmouth Pub Co, 1996
8. Duggal Pavan, *Legal Framework on Electronic Commerce & Intellectual Property Rights*, Universal Publishing House, 2014
9. Paul Torremans, *Intellectual Property And Human Rights*, Kluwer Law International, 2008
10. Steven D Anderman, *Interface Between Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Policy*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
11. Philippe Cullet, *Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development*, Lexis Nexis, 2005

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT:2- LAW OF COPYRIGHTS
SUBJECT CODE: LPS182

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDIT: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: Exploring the Scope of Copyright Protection: Learners should understand the scope of works that can be protected by copyright, including literary works, musical compositions, films, artworks, software, and other original creations. They should also learn about the criteria for copyright protection, such as originality and fixation.

OUTOCME: Learn about the rights of copyright holders and how to avoid infringing upon them when using or sharing creative works created by others.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Copyright

a) Introduction

- i. Evolution of Copyright Law in India
- ii. Nature and Scope of Copyright
- iii. Pre-requisites for Copyright
- iv. Copyright and its relationship with other IPRs

b) International Conventions and Treaties

- i. Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1883
- ii. Universal Copyright Convention, 1952
- iii. TRIPS Agreement, 1994
- iv. WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996
- v. International Copyright Order, 1999

UNIT –II: Subject Matters of Copyright

- a. Work in which Copyright Subsists
- b. Authorship *vis- a vis* Ownership
- c. Copyrights: Economic and Moral Rights
- d. Duration of Copyright
- e. Copyright Issues in Digital Environment
- f. Assignment and Licensing

UNIT – III: Limitations, Infringement & Enforcement of Copyright

- a. Limitation and Exceptions of Copyright
- b. Infringement
- c. Remedies
- d. Enforcement of Copyright at National and International Level

UNIT – IV: Neighboring Rights

- a. Origin and Development
- b. Rationale for Protection
- c. Copyright vis-a vis Neighboring rights
- d. International Treaties:
 - i. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations 1961
 - ii. Geneva Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms Convention, 1971
 - iii. Brussels Satellites Convention, 1974
 - iv. TRIPS Agreement, 1994
 - v. WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty, 1996
 - vi. Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performances, 2012
- e. Performers Rights
- f. Broadcasting organizations rights
- g. Rights of the Producers of Phonograms
- h. Economic and Moral Rights
- i. Exceptions
- j. Infringement and Remedies

Suggested Readings:

1. Kevin Garnett, Jonathan Rayner James, Gillian, *Copinger and Skone James on Copyright*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2013
2. P. Narayanan, *Copyright and Industrial Designs*, Third Edition, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2007
3. David Nimmer, *Nimmer on Copyright*, Lexis Nexis, 2010
4. W R Cornish, *Intellectual Property: Patents Copyright Trademarks and allied rights*, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2010.
5. S. Sivakumar & Lisa P. Lukose, *Broadcasting Reproduction Right in India: Copyright and Neighbouring Right Issues*, ILI, New Delhi, 2013
6. A.K. Kaul & V.K. Ahuja, *Law of Copyright: From Gutenberg's Invention to Internet*, University of Delhi, Delhi, 2001.
7. Ananth Padmanabhan, *Intellectual Property Rights Infringement and Remedies*, LexisNexis, 2012
8. Mira Sundara Rajan, *Moral Rights: Principles, Practice, and New Technology*, Oxford University Press, 2011
9. Neil Weinstock Netanel, *Copyright's Paradox*, Oxford University Press, 2008.
10. Robert A Gorman, Jane C. Ginsburg, *Copyright Cases and Materials*, Foundation Press, 2011
11. Paul Goldstein, *International Copyright: Principles, Law, and Practice*, Oxford University Press, 2012

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: 3- LAW OF PATENTS
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS281

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVE: Learn what types of inventions are eligible for patent protection, including processes, machines, compositions of matter, and improvements thereof. Understand the steps involved in filing a patent application, including drafting claims, preparing drawings, and meeting formal requirements set by patent offices.

OUTCOMES: students should be able to critically analyze patent documents, including patent applications and granted patents, to understand the scope of protection provided by a patent, the claims made by the inventor, and the technical details of the invention

UNIT – I: Introduction

- a. Evolution of Patents in India
- b. International Treaties on Patents
 - i. Paris Convention
 - ii. TRIPS
 - iii. Budapest Treaty
 - iv. PCT

UNIT – II: Patentability and Procedures for Grant of Patents

- a. Patentable and Non Patentable Inventions
- b. Pre-requisites – Novelty, Inventive Step, Industrial Application
- c. Prior Art, Anticipation, & Person Skilled in the Art
- d. Procedures for Filing Application
- e. Specifications – Provisional and Complete Specifications
- f. Priority dates
- g. Pre-Grant and Post Grant Opposition
- h. Grant and sealing of Patents
- i. Rights of Patentee
- j. Term of Patent
- k. Surrender and Revocation of patents
- l. Restoration

UNIT – III: Limitations, Exceptions & Infringements

- a. Licencing – Voluntary & Non –Voluntary
- b. Assignment
- c. Fair Use
- d. Use and acquisition of inventions by Central Government
- e. Parallel Imports
- f. Claim Interpretations and Constructions
- g. Infringements & Remedies

UNIT – IV: Patent Authorities, Patent Agents & Emerging Issues

- a. Controller General of Patents
- b. Patent Examiners
- c. Patent Agents
- d. IPAB
- e. Emerging Issues
 - i. Patents & Computer Programs
 - ii. Business Methods & Utility Patents
 - iii. Bio-Informatics Patents
 - iv. Patent and Human Right Issues

Suggested Readings:

1. Richard Miller, Guy Burkill, Hon Judge Birss, Douglas Campbell, *Terrell on the Law of Patents*, Sweet and Maxwell, 2010
2. Feroz Ali Khader, *The Touchstone Effect: The Impact Of Pre-Grant Opposition On Patents*, Lexis Nexis, 2009
3. Donald S Chisum, *Chisum on Patents* (17 Volumes), Lexis Nexis, 2012
4. Janice M. Mueller, *Patent Law*, Wolters Kluwer, 2013
5. Martin J. Adelman et al., *Patent Law in a Nutshell*, West, 2013
6. Amy L. Landers, *Understanding Patent Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2012.
7. Ananth Padmanabhan, *Intellectual Property Rights Infringement and Remedies*, Lexis Nexis, 2012
8. Feroz Ali Khader, *The Law of Patents-With a Special Focus on Pharmaceuticals in India*, LexisNexis, 2nd Edition, 2011
9. Elizabeth Verkey, *Law of Patents*, Eastern Book Company, 2nd Edition, 2012

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: 4- LAW OF TRADEMARK
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS282

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES: Gain knowledge about the rights conferred by trademark registration, including the exclusive right to use the mark in connection with the goods or services specified in the registration, and the ability to prevent others from using confusingly similar marks.

OUTCOMES: Students should develop a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of trademark law, including the purpose of trademarks, the scope of protection they afford, and the rights and responsibilities of trademark owners.

UNIT-I: Introduction

- a. Evolution of Trademark in India
- b. Justification
- c. International Treaties:
 - i. Paris Convention
 - ii. Madrid Agreement and Protocol
 - iii. NICE Agreement
 - iv. Trademark Law Treaty
 - v. Singapore Law Treaty
 - vi. TRIPS
- d. Kinds of Trademarks: Registered and Unregistered Trademarks, Conventional & Non-Conventional Trademarks, Service Mark, Collective Marks, Certification Marks, Well Known Trademarks

UNIT-II: Registration of Trademarks

- a. Pre-requisites
- b. Absolute and Relative Grounds for Refusal of Registration
- c. Concept of Deceptive Similarity and its Applicability in Registration
- d. Procedure for Registration
- e. National and International Registration

UNIT-III: Commercial Exploitation of Trademarks and IPAB

- a. Rights of Proprietor
- b. Assignment, Licensing and Transmission of Trademark
- c. IPAB

UNIT-IV: Infringement and Passing off

- a. Infringement

- b. Goodwill and Passing off
- c. Remedies
- d. Trademark Issues in Cyberspace

Suggested Readings:

1. K C Kailasam and Ramu Vedaraman, *Law of Trademarks including International Registration under Madrid Protocol and Geographical Indications*, Lexis Nexis, 2013
2. A. K. Bansal, *Law of Trademark in India*, Thomson & Reuter, 2014
3. David T Keeling, David Llewelyn, *Kerley's law of Trade Marks and Trade Names*, Sweet and Maxwell, 15th Edition , 2014.
4. Narayanan, *Trade Marks and Passing Off*, Eastern Law House, 2004
5. Ananth Padmanabhan, *Intellectual Property Rights Infringement and Remedies*, LexisNexis, 2012
6. Christopher Wadlow, *The Law of Passing Off: Unfair Competition by Misrepresentation*, Sweet and Maxwell, 2011.
7. David Lindsay, *International Domain Name Laws*, Hart Publishing, 2007

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
SUBJECT: 5 LAW OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS
SUBJECT CODE: LPS381

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

UNIT-I: Industrial Designs

- a. Introduction
- b. Evolution
- c. Justification
- d. International Treaties
 - i. Paris Convention
 - ii. Hague Agreement
 - iii. Locarno Agreement
 - iv. TRIPS
- e. Industrial Design Act, 2000
- f. Interface Between Design, Copyrights and Trademarks

UNIT-II: Semiconductor and Layout Designs

- a. Introduction
- b. Evolution
- c. Justification
- d. International Treaties:
 - i. Washington Treaty
 - ii. TRIP
 - iii. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Designs Act, 2000

UNIT III: Geographical Indications-I

- a. Introduction
- b. Evolution
- c. Justification
- d. International Treaties:
 - i. Paris Convention
 - ii. Madrid Agreement
 - iii. Lisbon Agreement
 - iv. TRIPS Agreement

UNIT-IV: Geographical Indications-II

- a. Protection of GI at National Level
- b. Geographical Indication of Goods (Protection & Registration) Act, 1999
- c. Higher Level of Protection of GIs and TRIPS, Article 23 Controversy
- d. Genericides of Geographical Indications

Suggested Readings:

1. Ashwani Kumar Bansal, Design Law, Universal Law Publishing Company, 2012.
2. Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, *Geographical Indications: A Search For Identity*, Lexis Nexis, 2005
3. Tapan Kumar (Ed.), *WTO, TRIPS and GIs*, New Century Publications, 2014
4. Dev Gangjee, *Relocating the Law of GI*, Cambridge University Press, 2012
5. K C Kailasam and Ramu Vedaraman, *Law of Trademarks including International Registration under Madrid Protocol and Geographical Indications*, Lexis Nexis, 2013

- iii. Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and the Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits Arising out of their Utilization, 2002
 - iv. International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, 2001
 - v. The FAO International Code of Conduct for Plant Germplasm Collecting and Transfer, 1993
 - vi. Convention Concerning Indigenous Peoples in Independent Countries, 1986
 - vii. Declaration of Principles of the World Council of Indigenous Peoples, 1984
 - viii. Kari-Oca Declaration and the Indigenous Peoples' Earth Charter, 1992
 - ix. The Mataatua Declaration on Cultural and Intellectual Property Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 1993
 - x. Doha Ministerial Declaration, 2001
 - xi. UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, 2007
 - xii. The Nagoya Protocol, 2010
 - xiii. Other TRIPS Plus initiatives
- d. International bodies and Institutions responsible for the Protection of TK

UNIT – IV: Traditional Knowledge and IPR

- a. Interface between IPR & TK
 - i. Protection of Traditional Knowledge under the Existing Modes of Intellectual Property and Issues thereof
 - ii. Concepts of Prior Informed Consent (PIC) and Agreement to benefit sharing (ABS)
- b. National Initiatives
 - i. Defensive protection of TK through legislative efforts: Constitutional Provisions, The Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001; The Patent Amendment Acts 2002 and 2005; The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 ;The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 etc.
 - ii. TKDL
 - iii. Need for a *sui generis* protection

Suggested Readings:

1. Elizabeth Verkey, *Law of Plant Varieties Protection*, Eastern Book Company, 2007
2. Anthony J. Stenson and Tim S. Gray, *The Politics of Genetic Resource Control*, Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1999
3. Brush S.B & D. Stabinsky (ed.), *Valuing Local Knowledge- Indigenous people and Intellectual Property Rights*, Island Press, Covelo, California, 1996

4. Carlos M Correa, *Traditional knowledge and Intellectual Property, Issues and Options Surrounding the Protection of Traditional Knowledge*, Quaker United Nations Office, Geneva, 2001
5. David Downes, *Using Intellectual Property as a Tool to Protect Traditional Knowledge: Recommendations for Next Steps*, Center for International Environmental Law, Washington, DC, 1997
6. P. Drahos and M. Blakeney (ed.), *Perspectives on Intellectual Property: IP in Biodiversity and Agriculture*, Sweet and Maxwell, London, 2001
7. Vandana Shiva, *Biopiracy: The Plunder of Nature and Knowledge*, South Press, 1997
8. Vandana Shiva, *Protect or Plunder: Understanding Intellectual Property Rights*, Zed Books Ltd., London, 2001
9. S. K. Verma & Raman Mittal (ed.), *Intellectual Property Rights a Global Vision*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2004

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER I: EVOLUTION AND CONCEPT OF ADR
SEMESTER-1
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS191

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Understanding ADR Concepts:** Provide students with a foundational understanding of the concepts, principles, and theories underlying Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms.
- 2. Historical Evolution:** Explore the historical evolution of ADR, tracing its development from traditional dispute resolution methods to modern ADR practices, including mediation, arbitration, negotiation, and other non-adversarial approaches.
- 3. Legal and Institutional Frameworks:** Examine the legal and institutional frameworks governing ADR at both domestic and international levels, including relevant statutes, regulations, and institutional rules.
- 4. Role of ADR in Legal Systems:** Investigate the role of ADR within the broader legal systems, including its relationship with the courts, legislative support, and judicial attitudes towards ADR.

OUTCOMES:

- 1. Foundational Knowledge:** Demonstrate a solid understanding of the fundamental concepts, theories, and historical evolution of ADR as an alternative to traditional litigation.
- 2. Practical Skills Development:** Acquire practical skills necessary for effectively utilizing ADR methods, including communication, negotiation, mediation, and arbitration techniques.
- 3. Ethical Awareness:** Cultivate an awareness of ethical considerations and professional standards in ADR practice, including issues of neutrality, confidentiality, and conflicts of interest.
- 4. Problem-Solving Skills and advocacy:** Enhance problem-solving skills by applying ADR principles and techniques to real-world scenarios and case studies. Develop skills in advocating clients' interests in ADR proceedings, including preparing persuasive arguments, conducting negotiations, and drafting.

UNIT – I: Introduction to ADR (Lectures 12)

- a. Disputes – meaning and Kinds of Disputes
- b. Dispute Resolution in adversary system, Justiciable court structure and jurisdiction
- c. ADR- Meaning and philosophy, Need for ADR
- d. Overview of ADR processes

UNIT – II: Indian Perspective of ADR (Lectures 12)

- a. Types of ADR in India
- b. Current Trends

c. Acceptability

UNIT –III: Dispute Resolution at grass root level (Lectures 12)

- a) Lok Adalats,
- b) Nyaya Panchayath,
- c) Legal Aid,
- d) Preventive and Strategic legal aid.

UNIT – IV: ADR Application (Lectures 12)

- a. Commercial and Financial Disputes
- b. Real estate and Land Disputes
- c. Consumer Disputes
- d. Accident Claims
- e. Matrimonial Disputes

References:

1. P.C. Rao and William Sheffield, Alternative Dispute Resolution, Universal Law Publication, 2004
2. Sarfaraz Ahmed Khan, Lok Adalat: An Effective Alternative Dispute Resolution, New APCON Publication, Daryaganj, 2006.
3. Madabhushi Sridhar - Alternative Dispute Resolution, Butterworth Lexis Nexis, (Reprint 2010) Ist edition.
4. Federal Judicial Centre, Manual for Litigation Management and Cost and Delay Reduction (1992).
5. Henry J Brown and Arthur L. Marriott, ADR Principles and Practices (2nd ed.) Sweet and Maxwell, 1999.
6. J. G. Merrills, International Dispute Settlement. U.K : Cambridge University Press, 2005(Fifth Edition).

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M
PAPER II: LAW OF ARBITRATION, MEDIATION, CONCILIATION AND
NEGOTIATION
SEMESTER-1
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS192

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Understanding Legal Framework:** Gain a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles, statutes, and regulations governing arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation processes in various jurisdictions.
- 2. Exploring ADR Methods:** Explore the differences, advantages, and limitations of arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation as alternative methods for resolving disputes outside of traditional litigation.
- 3. Analyzing Case Studies:** Analyze real-world case studies and examples to understand how ADR methods are applied in practice, including their role in resolving commercial, civil, and international disputes.
- 4. Ethical Considerations:** Examine the ethical considerations and professional standards that govern the conduct of arbitrators, mediators, conciliators, and negotiators.

OUTCOMES:

- 1. Legal Knowledge:** Students will demonstrate a deep understanding of the legal principles, rules, and procedures governing arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation.
- 2. Communication Skills:** Students will develop strong communication skills, including active listening, effective questioning, and persuasive advocacy, to facilitate constructive dialogue and negotiation between parties.
- 3. Problem-Solving Abilities:** Students will acquire problem-solving abilities to identify underlying interests, explore creative solutions, and reach mutually beneficial agreements in ADR processes.
- 4. Professionalism and Ethics:** Students will demonstrate professionalism, integrity, and ethical conduct in their roles as arbitrators, mediators, conciliators, or advocates in ADR proceedings.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Arbitration (Lectures 12)

- a. Concept and Essential features
- b. Need of Arbitration in International and Indian Law
- c. Arbitration Law before 1996
- d. Arbitration Law after 1996

UNIT –II: Law of Arbitration in India-I (Lectures 12)

- a. Arbitration Agreement
- b. Appointment of Arbitrator
- c. Conduct of Arbitration Proceedings
- a. Power of Courts to interfere in Arbitration Proceedings

- d. Place of Arbitration
- e. Law applicable to the Arbitration
- f. Interim Measures
- g. Jurisdictional Issues
- h. Arbitral Award
- i. Setting Aside the Arbitral Award
- j. Enforcement of Arbitral Award
- k. Online Dispute Resolution
- l. Foreign Award
- m. New York Convention
- n. Geneva Convention
- o. Enforcement of Foreign Award: Public Order

UNIT – III: Mediation-(Lectures 12)

- a. Mediation: Meaning, Scope and importance of Mediation
- b. Adjudication vs Mediation
- c. Techniques of Mediation
- d. Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation
- e. Supreme Court’s Module on Mediation
- f. Civil and Commercial Mediation
- g. Family Mediation
- h. Victim-offender Mediation
- i. Mediation Act 2023

UNIT – IV: Conciliation and Negotiation (Lectures 12)

- a. Conciliation: Nature and Modes of Conciliation
- b. Law Relating to Conciliation
- c. Negotiation: Meaning and Significance
- d. Techniques and approach to Negotiation

Suggested Readings:

1. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Book Company, 2013(10th Edition)
2. Bansal, A. K. Law of international commercial arbitration, Universal, Delhi, (2010)
3. David St. John, Judith Gill, Mathew Gearing, Russell on Arbitration, Sweet &
4. Maxwell, 23rd ed. 2013
5. O. P. Malhotra & Indu Malhotra, The Law and Practice of Arbitration and
6. Conciliation, 3rd ed. (2014).
7. Justice P.S. Narayan, The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 4th ed. (2007).
8. Chawla, S.L. Law Of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Law House (2004)
9. Markanda P.C., Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation, Wadhwa Nagpur

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M I SEMESTER
PAPER III: ARBITRATION & CONCILIATION LAW & INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVE
SUBJECT CODE: LPS291

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding Arbitration and Conciliation:** Provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, concepts, and practices of arbitration and conciliation as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
2. **Legal Framework:** Familiarize students with the legal frameworks governing arbitration and conciliation at both domestic and international levels, including relevant statutes, conventions, and institutional rules.
3. **Comparative Analysis:** Conduct a comparative analysis of arbitration and conciliation laws and practices across different jurisdictions, highlighting similarities, differences, and emerging trends.
4. **Role of International Law:** Explore the role of international law in shaping and influencing arbitration and conciliation, including the enforcement of arbitral awards and the recognition of mediated settlements.

OUTCOMES:

1. **Comprehensive Knowledge:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles, procedures, and practices of arbitration and conciliation, both domestically and internationally.
2. **Analytical Skills:** Develop strong analytical skills to assess the suitability of arbitration and conciliation as dispute resolution mechanisms in different contexts, considering factors such as legal, commercial, and cultural considerations.
3. **International Perspective:** Gain an international perspective on arbitration and conciliation law, including an understanding of the key differences and commonalities among various legal systems and jurisdictions.
4. **Conflict Resolution Skills:** Develop skills in managing and resolving conflicts through non-adversarial means, fostering cooperation and consensus-building among parties.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Arbitration and Conciliation (Lectures 12)

- a. Overview of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
- b. Historical Evolution of Arbitration and Conciliation
- c. Comparison with Litigation: Advantages and Disadvantages
- d. Legal Framework for Arbitration and Conciliation: National and International Perspectives
- e. Role of Courts in Supporting ADR

UNIT 2: Principles and Procedures of Arbitration (Lectures 12)

- a. Principles of Arbitration: Consent, Neutrality, Confidentiality, and Finality
- b. Arbitration Agreements: Formation, Validity, and Interpretation
- c. Selection and Appointment of Arbitrators
- d. Arbitral Proceedings: Pre-hearing, Hearing, and Post-hearing Phases
- e. Conducting Arbitral Hearings: Evidence, Witness Examination, and Expert Testimony

UNIT 3: International Arbitration (Lectures 12)

- a. International Commercial Arbitration: Scope and Characteristics
- b. Applicable Law in International Arbitration: Choice of Law and Conflict of Laws
- c. Institutional Arbitration vs. Ad Hoc Arbitration
- d. Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards
- e. Investor-State Arbitration and Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

UNIT 4: Conciliation and Mediation in International Disputes (Lectures 12)

- a. Principles and Techniques of Mediation and Conciliation
- b. Mediation and Conciliation Frameworks: UNCITRAL Model Law and Other International Instruments
- c. Role of the Mediator/Conciliator: Neutrality, Impartiality, and Facilitation
- d. Cross-cultural Considerations in Mediation and Conciliation
- e. Settlement Agreements: Drafting, Enforcement, and Challenges

Suggested Readings:

1. Gary B. Born, *International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International)
2. Julian D.M. Lew, et al., *Comparative International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International)
3. William W. Park, *Arbitration of International Business Disputes* (Oxford University Press)
4. Loukas A. Mistelis, et al., *Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution: How to Settle International Business Disputes* (Oxford University Press)
5. Nigel Blackaby, Redfern and Hunter on *International Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).
6. Jan Paulsson, et al., *The Freshfields Guide to Arbitration and ADR: Clauses in International Contracts* (Kluwer Law International).
7. Catherine A. Rogers, *The Oxford Handbook of International Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).
8. Emmanuel Gaillard, *Legal Theory of International Arbitration* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers).
9. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Publications - The ICC publishes a variety of guides, rules, and reports on international arbitration, including the ICC Arbitration Rules.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M I SEMESTER
PAPER IV: INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS292

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understanding the Legal Framework:** Gain a thorough understanding of the legal principles and frameworks governing international commercial arbitration, including relevant international conventions, treaties, and institutional rules.
2. **Analysing Arbitration Agreements:** Learn to analyse and interpret arbitration agreements, including jurisdictional issues, choice of law, and the selection of arbitral tribunals.
3. **Comparative Analysis:** Compare and contrast international arbitration with other dispute resolution mechanisms such as litigation and mediation, highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of arbitration.
4. **Case Studies:** Engage with real-world case studies and scenarios to understand how international arbitration principles are applied in practice across different industries and jurisdictions.

OUTCOMES:

1. **Proficiency in Arbitration Practice:** Students should demonstrate a proficient understanding of the principles and practices of international arbitration, including its procedural aspects and practical application.
2. **Critical Thinking:** Cultivate critical thinking skills to evaluate legal arguments, evidence, and arbitral decisions in international commercial disputes.
3. **Global Perspective:** Gain a global perspective on international arbitration by understanding the diverse legal systems, cultural considerations, and enforcement mechanisms across different jurisdictions.
4. **Preparation for Practice:** Prepare students for careers in international arbitration practice, whether as arbitrators, counsel, or advisors, by providing them with the necessary knowledge, skills, and practical experience.

UNIT 1: Introduction to International Commercial Arbitration (Lectures 12)

- a. Overview of International Commercial Arbitration: Definition, Scope, and Importance
- b. Historical Evolution of International Arbitration: From Ad Hoc to Institutional Arbitration
- c. Legal Framework for International Commercial Arbitration: National Laws, International Conventions, and Institutional Rules
- d. Advantages and Disadvantages of Arbitration Compared to Litigation
- e. Role of Courts in Supporting and Enforcing Arbitral Awards

UNIT 2: Arbitration Agreements and Arbitrator Selection (Lectures 12)

- a. Formation and Validity of Arbitration Agreements: Requirements, Interpretation, and Scope
- b. Arbitral Institutions and Rules: Overview of Major International Arbitral Institutions (e.g., ICC, LCIA, SIAC)
- c. Selection and Appointment of Arbitrators: Criteria, Qualifications, and Challenges
- d. Role and Duties of Arbitrators: Impartiality, Independence, and Case Management
- e. Challenges to Arbitrators and Arbitral Awards: Grounds for Challenge and Judicial Review

UNIT 3: Arbitral Proceedings and Evidence (Lectures 12)

- a. Commencement of Arbitral Proceedings: Notice of Arbitration, Statement of Claim, and Defence
- b. Procedural Issues in Arbitration: Preliminary Hearings, Joinder, Consolidation, and Interim Measures
- c. Presentation of Evidence: Document Production, Witness Testimony, and Expert Reports
- d. Conducting Arbitral Hearings: Oral Arguments, Cross-Examination, and Examination of Witnesses
- e. Closing of Proceedings: Submission of Final Briefs, Closing Statements, and Post-Hearing Briefs

UNIT 4: Arbitral Awards and Enforcement (Lectures 12)

- a. Drafting Arbitral Awards: Form, Content, and Reasoning
- b. Challenge and Annulment of Arbitral Awards: Grounds for Challenge and Setting Aside Proceedings
- c. Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards: New York Convention, Enforcement Procedures, and National Laws
- d. Annulment and Enforcement Proceedings: Procedures in National Courts and Recognition of Foreign Awards
- e. Recent Developments and Emerging Trends in International Commercial Arbitration

Suggested Readings:

1. Gary B. Born, *International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International) -
2. Julian D.M. Lew, et al., *Comparative International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International) -
3. Alan Redfern and Martin Hunter, *Law and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration* (Sweet & Maxwell).
4. Jan Paulsson, *The Idea of Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).
5. Loukas A. Mistelis and Stavros L. Brekoulakis, *Arbitration and Commercial Law* (Kluwer Law International)
6. William W. Park, *Arbitration of International Business Disputes* (Oxford University Press) -
7. Emmanuel Gaillard and John Savage (eds.), *Fouchard Gaillard Goldman on International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International).
8. Jan Kleinheisterkamp, *Parallel State and Arbitral Procedures in International Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).
9. Catherine A. Rogers, *Ethics in International Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).

UNIT 2: Major International Arbitral Institutions (Lectures 12)

- a. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC): History, Structure, and Rules
- b. London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA): Overview and Procedures
- c. Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC): Profile and Case Management
- d. International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR): Role in International Arbitration
- e. Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC): Profile and Contribution to Arbitration

UNIT 3: Regional and Domestic Arbitral Institutions (Lectures 12)

- a. Arbitral Institutions in Europe: European Court of Arbitration, German Institution of Arbitration (DIS), and others
- b. Arbitral Institutions in Asia: Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre (HKIAC), China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC), and others
- c. Arbitral Institutions in the Americas: American Arbitration Association (AAA), International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and others
- d. Domestic Arbitral Institutions: National and Regional Arbitration Centres and Chambers

UNIT 4: Emerging Trends and Future Developments (Lectures 12)

- a. Specialized Arbitration Centres: Industry-Specific and Subject-Matter Arbitration Institutions
- b. Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) and Virtual Arbitration Centres
- c. Diversity and Inclusivity Initiatives in Arbitral Institutions
- d. Technological Innovations in Case Management and Dispute Resolution
- e. Future Prospects and Challenges for Arbitral Institutions

Suggested Readings:

1. International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) - The ICC is one of the leading international arbitral institutions, and its website offers valuable resources, including the ICC Arbitration Rules, case studies, and reports on arbitration trends.
2. London Court of International Arbitration (LCIA) - The LCIA's website provides access to its arbitration rules, guidelines, and publications, as well as information on its caseload and arbitrator appointments.
3. Singapore International Arbitration Centre (SIAC) - SIAC's website offers resources such as its arbitration rules, practice notes, and statistics, as well as information on its panel of arbitrators and mediation services.
4. International Centre for Dispute Resolution (ICDR) - The ICDR, the international division of the American Arbitration Association (AAA), provides access to its arbitration rules, guidelines, and case management tools, as well as information on its international case load and arbitrator roster.
5. Stockholm Chamber of Commerce (SCC) - The SCC's website offers resources such as its arbitration rules, model clauses, and publications, as well as information on its arbitrator appointments and recent cases.
6. Emmanuel Gaillard and Yas Banifatemi, *Decentralized Enforcement in International Arbitration* (Oxford University Press).
7. Stefan Kroell, et al., *Comparative International Commercial Arbitration* (Kluwer Law International).

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M I SEMESTER
PAPER VI - PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ADR METHODS
SUBJECT CODE:- LPS392

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
TOTAL CREDITS: 06

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

1. **Exploring ADR Methods:** Explore the differences, advantages, and limitations of arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation as alternative methods for resolving disputes outside of traditional litigation.
2. **Analysing Case Studies:** Analyse real-world case studies and examples to understand how ADR methods are applied in practice, including their role in resolving commercial, civil, and international disputes.
3. **Developing Practical Skills:** Develop practical skills in negotiation, mediation, and arbitration techniques, including communication, problem-solving, and conflict resolution strategies.
4. **Procedural Knowledge:** Acquire practical knowledge of the procedural aspects involved in arbitration proceedings, including case filing, appointment of arbitrators, evidence presentation, and award enforcement.

OUTCOMES:

1. **Analytical Skills:** Students will be able to analyze complex legal issues and apply ADR methods to resolve disputes effectively, efficiently, and equitably.
2. **Communication Skills:** Students will develop strong communication skills, including active listening, effective questioning, and persuasive advocacy, to facilitate constructive dialogue and negotiation between parties.
3. **Problem-Solving Abilities:** Students will acquire problem-solving abilities to identify underlying interests, explore creative solutions, and reach mutually beneficial agreements in ADR processes.
4. **Professionalism and Ethics:** Students will demonstrate professionalism, integrity, and ethical conduct in their roles as arbitrators, mediators, conciliators, or advocates in ADR proceedings.
5. **Practical Experience:** Students will gain practical experience through simulations, role-plays, and internships, applying ADR principles and techniques in simulated and real-world dispute resolution scenarios.

UNIT 1: Introduction to ADR Methods and Basic Skills (Lectures 12)

- a. Overview of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Definition, Scope, and Objectives
- b. Comparison of ADR Methods: Mediation, Arbitration, Negotiation, and Conciliation
- c. Basic Skills for ADR Practitioners: Active Listening, Effective Communication, and Problem-Solving
- d. Role-plays and Simulations: Introduction to Mediation and Negotiation Techniques
- e. Ethical Considerations in ADR Practice: Neutrality, Impartiality, and Confidentiality

UNIT 2: Mediation Skills and Techniques (Lectures 12)

- a. Understanding the Mediation Process: Phases, Techniques, and Strategies
- b. Role of the Mediator: Facilitation, Empowerment, and Impartiality
- c. Conducting Mediation Sessions: Opening Statements, Joint Sessions, and Caucuses
- d. Handling Emotions and Power Imbalances in Mediation
- e. Drafting Settlement Agreements: Clarity, Enforceability, and Compliance

UNIT 3: Arbitration Practice and Procedure (Lectures 12)

- a. Overview of Arbitration: Types, Procedures, and Advantages
- b. Role of the Arbitrator: Impartiality, Independence, and Case Management
- c. Pre-hearing Procedures: Pleadings, Document Production, and Preliminary Hearings
- d. Conducting Arbitral Hearings: Evidence Presentation, Witness Examination, and Expert Testimony
- e. Drafting Arbitral Awards: Clarity, Reasoning, and Enforceability

UNIT 4: Negotiation Strategies and Advanced ADR Skills (Lectures 12)

- a. Principled Negotiation: Interests, Options, and Standards
- b. Negotiation Styles and Approaches: Competitive, Collaborative, and Integrative
- c. Multi-party Negotiations and Complex Disputes
- d. Cross-cultural Negotiation: Understanding Cultural Differences and Building Rapport
- e. Advanced ADR Techniques: Facilitative Mediation, Interest-Based Bargaining, and Online Dispute Resolution (ODR)

Roger Fisher, William Ury, and Bruce Patton, *Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In*,

- 1. Carrie Menkel-Meadow, *Mediation Practice: Policy and Ethics*.
- 2. Allison Taylor and Elizabeth Shackelford, *The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict*.
- 3. Howard Gadlin, *Conflict Resolution at Work for Dummies*.
- 4. Gary Furlong, *The Conflict Resolution Toolbox: Models and Maps for Analyzing, Diagnosing, and Resolving Conflict*.

References:

- 1. Association for Conflict Resolution (ACR) - A professional organization that offers resources, publications, and training programs on various ADR methods, including mediation, arbitration, and conflict coaching.
- 2. American Bar Association (ABA) Section of Dispute Resolution - Provides resources, publications, and continuing education opportunities for legal professionals practicing in the field of dispute resolution.
- 3. Harvard Program on Negotiation (PON) - Offers research articles, case studies, and teaching materials on negotiation and dispute resolution, including practical insights from leading experts in the field.

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M III SEMESTER
SUBJECT: VALUE ADDED AND HUMAN RIGHT
CODE LPV003

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
AUDIT SUBJECT (NON-CREDIT)

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

- I. To understand and analyze the growth and development of Human Rights Law.
- II. To evaluate the developments of Human Rights.
- III. To understand the regulation of human rights under the International law and the international and the regional protection of human rights.
- IV. To analyze the international protection of human rights by United Nations and different bodies working under its aegis for protection and enforcement of human rights internationally.
- V. To understand the legal regime of protection and enforcement of human rights under various International human rights treaties.
- VI. To understand the legal regime for protection and enforcement of human rights at the regional level. To understand the relation between international human rights law, and humanitarian law.

OUTCOME:

At the completion of course the students shall have skills of understanding difficult and important issues of human rights concern. They shall be able to carry out researches upon these issues and write scholarly works in this area of great significance. The students shall have capacity of communication with others on human rights matters and shall be able to make presentations before the wider audience to put their views forward. The students having studied Human Rights can seek jobs in the academia, government sector, international organizations, embassies, consulates, foreign universities and institutions and can carry out practice of international institutional and human rights law besides many others.

UNIT I:

- A. Concept and nature of Value Education Need and importance of Value Education in contemporary social context
- B. Concept of human value with special reference to Indian tradition and culture
Different types and components of value education

UNIT II:

- a. Moral education vis-à-vis religious education
- b. Moral judgment and moral action Concept of moral development of child
Approaches of moral development: Social theory approach and cognitive development approach.

UNIT III:

- a. Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights Human Rights violations
- b. National Integration – Peace and non-violence Dr. A P J Kalam’s ten points for enlightened citizenship Social Values and Welfare of the citizen The role of media in value building

UNIT IV:

- a. Environment and Ecological balance
- b. Constitutional or national values - Democracy, socialism, secularism, equality, justice, liberty, freedom and fraternity and different social values

Suggested Readings:

1. Allport, G.W., Vernon, P.E., and Lindzey, G. (1970) study of values, Buston: Houghton Mifflin.
2. Central Board of Secondary Education (1997), Value Education: A Handbook for Teachers, Delhi: Central Board of Secondary Education.
3. Delors, J. (1996), Learning: The Treasure within- Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, Paris: UNESCO.
4. Karan Singh (1996) Education for global society, in Delors, J., Learning: The Treasure Within, Paris: UNESCO.
5. Kohlberg, L. (1964), Development of moral character and ideology, in M.K.
6. Hoffman and L.W. Hoffman (eds) Review of Child Development Research, Vol.1, New York: Russell Sage.
7. Kohlberg, L. (1969), Stage and sequence, in D.A. Goslin (ed) Handbook of Socialization Theory and Research, Chicago: Rand Mc Nally.
8. Morris, Charles W. (1956). Varieties of Human Values. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
9. Piaget, J. (1960). The Moral Judgment of the Child. New York: Free Press
10. Shukla, R.P.(2005). Value Education and Human Rights. Sarup & Sons, New Delhi

VMSB UTTARAKHAND TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, DEHRADUN
COURSE- LL.M IV SEMESTER
SUBJECT: APPLIED LEGAL STUDIES
CODE-LPQ004

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 40
AUDIT SUBJECT (NON-CREDIT)

TOTAL MARKS: 100
EXTERNAL ASSESSMENTS: 60
TOTAL TIME: 03 HOURS

OBJECTIVES:

This subject based on UGC-NET examination and it contains four papers named Criminal Law, Family law, law of torts and consumer protection Act. Through this subject, the learners will aware about the provisions of concern papers, recent Judgments and amendment. Learning Outcomes After thorough study of this subject, the learners will able to gain proper understanding of paper and clear their UGC-NET examination.

Unit-I

- a. International Law: Nature of International Law and its sources Concept of sovereignty and its relevance today Recognition of State and Governments Extradition, Asylum,
- b. Nationality and Status of Refugees International Court of Justice UNO and its organs Global Trade Regime under International Law

Unit-II

- a. Family Law: Concepts in Family Law Sources of Family Law in India Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Matrimonial Remedies Guardianship Adoption, Maintenance and CARA Guidelines
- b. Uniform Civil Code

Unit-III

- a. Law of Torts
- b. Foundation of Tortious Liability General Defenses to an action of Tort Strict Liability, Absolute Liability and Vicarious Liability Remoteness of Damages Contributory Negligence Defamation

Unit-IV

- a. Law of Contracts
- b. General Principles Essentials of a valid contract Offer, acceptance and consideration Capacity to Contract: Minor's contract Elements vitiating contract: Mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy, coercion, undue influence, frustration of contract Remedies for breach of contract: Damages

Suggested Readings:

1. Joshi K.C. 3rd (ed.) (2016), International Law and Human Rights, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
2. . Malik's P. L. Handbook of Labor and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
3. Mishra S.N., 28th (ed.) (2016), Labor and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
4. Ahuja V.K., Public International Law, 1st (ed.) (2016), Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.

5. Bangia, R.K., (2013), Law of Torts With Consumer Protection Act, ALA. Delhi. 7. Diwan Paras,
6. Peeyushi Diwan (2013), Modern Hindu Law: Codified and Uncodified, Allahabad Law Agency.
7. Diwan Paras, (2016), Muslim Law in Modern India, Allahabad Law Agency.
8. Mulla, (2016), Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.
9. Singh, Avtar (2013), Contract and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi.
10. Markande, P. C., (2010),The Law of Partnership in India. Lexis-Nexis, Delhi

