

LL.M.(Master of Laws) Syllabus and Assessment Guideline



Department of Law

Comilla University

For the Complement of Academic Sessions 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22 A.D.

**Copyright:
Department of Law
Comilla University
Cumilla-3506**



Department of Law

Syllabus and Assessment Guideline

Department: Law

Programme: LL.M. (Master of Laws)

Duration: One Year

Semesters: Two

Academic Sessions: 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 A.D.

Published by:
Department of Law
Comilla University
Cumilla-3506

Syllabus in Details

One Year LL.M. (Master of Laws) Programme

Academic Sessions: 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 A.D.

Programme Structure:

LL.M. (Master of Laws) is One Year Programme. There will be Two Semesters for Eight (08) courses. ‘**LL.M. First Semester**’ will be continued with Four Hundred (400) Marks which is amount to Three (03) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Compulsory Courses Group** and One (01) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Optional Courses Group** which is summing up to Sixteen (16) Credit Hours (i.e. $04 \times (03+01) = 16$ Credit Hours and $100 \times (03+01) = 400$ Marks). Similarly, ‘**LL.M. Second Semester**’ will be continued with Four Hundred (400) Marks which is amount to Three (03) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Compulsory Courses Group** and One (01) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Optional Courses Group** which is summing up to Sixteen (16) Credit Hours (i.e. $04 \times (03+01) = 16$ Credit Hours and $100 \times (03+01) = 400$ Marks). The Course which will be offered from **Optional Courses Group** must be selected in Academic Committee’s Meeting of the department. To be more specified, the ‘LAW-522: Research Monograph and Viva-voce’ will be mandatory for all students. The topic for ‘LAW-522: Research Monograph and Viva-voce’ must be selected in Academic Committee’s Meeting of the department. The number of topics will be according to the number of courses (except LAW-522: Research Monograph and Viva-voce) in LL.M. First and Second Semesters and the distribution of Research Monograph answer script for evaluation must be followed by ratio of course teachers of LL.M. Second Semester.

Grand Total			
Semesters	Volume of Courses	Credit Hours	Marks
LL.M. First Semester	04	$04 \times (03+01) = 16$	400
LL.M. Second Semester	04	$04 \times (03+01) = 16$	400
Total	08	32	800

- **Total Amount of Courses** : 8
- **Total Amount of Credit Hours** (each course is of 4 Credit Hour) : 32
- **Total Marks** : 800

LL.M. First Semester

‘**LL.M. First Semester**’ will be continued with Four Hundred (400) Marks which is amount to Three (03) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Compulsory Courses Group** and One (01) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Optional Courses Group** which is summing up to Sixteen (16) Credit Hours (i.e. 04x (03+01) =16 Credit Hours and 100x (03+01) =400 Marks). The Course which will be offered from **Optional Courses Group** must be selected in Academic Committee’s Meeting of the department.

Group	Course Code	Course Name	Credit Hour	Marks
Compulsory Courses Group	LAW-510	INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW	04	100
	LAW-511	INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW	04	100
	LAW-512	INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW	04	100
	Total		12	300
Optional Courses Group	LAW-513	INTERNATIONAL LAWS ON REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND STATELESS PERSONS	04	100
	LAW-514	LAW OF THE SEA	04	
	LAW-515	GENDER IN LAW AND SOCIETY	04	100
	LAW-516	LAW OF MEDIA AND COMMUNICATIONS	04	100
	LAW-517	INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION	04	100
	Total		04	100
In Total in Semester			(12+4) 16	(300+100) 400

LL.M. Second Semester

‘**LL.M. Second Semester**’ will be continued with Four Hundred (400) Marks which is amount to Three (03) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Compulsory Courses Group** and One (01) Full Credit Hour Courses from **Optional Courses Group** which is summing up to Sixteen (16) Credit Hours (i.e. $04 \times (03+01) = 16$ Credit Hours and $100 \times (03+01) = 400$ Marks). The Course which will be offered from **Optional Courses Group** must be selected in Academic Committee’s Meeting of the Department. To be more specified, **the LAW-522: ‘Research Monograph and LAW-523 Viva-voce’** will be mandatory for all students. The Selection of topics for LAW-522 “Research Monograph” and evaluation of the answer scripts will be decided by the Academic Committee’s Meeting of the Department.

Group	Course Code	Course Name	Credit Hour	Mark
Compulsory Courses Group	LAW-520	COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS	04	100
	LAW-521	COMPARATIVE FAMILY LAWS AND SUCCESSION	04	100
	LAW-522	RESEARCH MONOGRAPH	02	50
	LAW-523	VIVA-VOCE	02	50
	TOTAL		12	300
Optional Courses Group	LAW-524	COMPARATIVE LEGAL SYSTEMS	04	100
	LAW-525	LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION	04	100
	LAW-526	LAWS OF BANKING AND CORPORATE FINANCE	04	100
	LAW-527	LAW OF HOLDINGS AND REAL-ESTATE DEVELOPMENT	04	100
	LAW-528	LAW OF NATURAL RESOURCES	04	100
Total			04	100
In Total in Semester			(12+4) 16	(300+100)400

LL.M. First Semester

INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

LAW-520

C.H.:04

Marks: 100

Contents:

1. **Basic of Human Rights:** Conceptual Frameworks of Human Rights: Background, Development.
2. **Historical Discussion:** Discussion on major international Human Rights Instruments: Magna Carta, the American Bill of Rights, the French Declaration, prophet Muhammad (PBH)'s Last Sermon.
3. **International Bill of Rights:** UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR
4. **Understanding of Core Human Rights instruments:** International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; Optional Protocol-I, II; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; Optional Protocol: I; Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; Optional Protocol; Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; Convention on the Rights of the Child; International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families; International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination:
5. **International Bodies:** Treaty-based and Charter-based Bodies
6. **Human Rights Committees:** General Comments
7. **National Implementation of Human Rights:**
 - 7.1. Constitutional Basis
 - 7.2.ESCR and CPR in Bangladesh Context.
 - 7.3. implementation of Human Rights in domestic courts
 - 7.4.Formation, Powers and Functions of National Human Rights Commission of Bangladesh

Book Recommended:

1. Frances Butler(ed.) Human Rights Protection: Methods and Effectiveness, the British Institute of Human Rights Library, 2002
2. Michale O' Flaherty, Human Rights and the UN: Practice before the Treaty Bodies,Murtinus Nijhoff Publishers, Second Edition,2002
3. Anne F. Bayefsky (ed.), The UN human Rights Treaty System in the 21st Century, Kluwer Law International, 2000.
4. Bertrand G. Ramcharan, The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: The Challenges of International Protection,Martinus Nijhoff Publishers,2002.
5. C. Reif Linda, The Ombudsman, Good Governance, and the International Human Rights System, Martinus Nijoff,.2004
6. Ramcharan, Bertrand G.(ed.) Human Rights Protection in the Field,Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, February 2006.
7. Jonas Grimheden and Rolf Ring (ed.) Human Rights Law: From Dissemination to

Application, the Raoul Wallenberg Institute human Rights Library, October 2006.

8. Manfred Nowak, Introduction to International Human Rights Regime, Ludwick Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights & The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Library, 2003
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
10. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
11. International Convention on all forms of Racial Discrimination, 1965
12. Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
13. Convention on the Elimination of the All forms of Discrimination against Women 1979
14. Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

LAW-511

C.H.:04

MARKS: 100

Contents:

1. Concept of International Humanitarian Law (IHL): History, Development, Objectives.

3. Sources of IHL: Treaty, Customary International Law

4. Principles of International Humanitarian Law

5. Geneva Conventions: Four Geneva Conventions:

- A. Convention (I) for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and Sick in Armed Forces in the Field. Geneva, 12 August 1949.
- B. Convention (II) for the Amelioration of the Condition of Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked Members of Armed Forces at Sea. Geneva, 12 August 1949.
- C. Convention (III) relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.
- D. Convention (IV) relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War. Geneva, 12 August 1949.

Protocols:

- E. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of International Armed Conflicts (Protocol I), 8 June 1977.
- F. Protocol Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Protection of Victims of Non-International Armed Conflicts (Protocol II), 8 June 1977.
- G. Protocol additional to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III), 8 December 2005

Application of IHL:

- H. **Non-international armed conflict:** The Concept of non-international armed

conflict, Pre-1949 legal situation: recognition of belligerency, the concept of civil war, role of the Red Cross; The Effect of United Nations Charter; Common Article 3 of Geneva Conventions 1949, Additional Protocol II of 1977: historical background, scope of application of the Protocol, treatment of captured combatants, concept of fundamental guarantees and their compliance in conflicting situation, protection of population.

I. International Armed Conflict:

- **PROTECTION OF DEFENSELESS VICTIMS OF ARMED CONFLICT:** Concept of Protected and Defenseless Persons during armed conflict, Principles of general obligation for human treatment and protection to the Wounded, Sick and Shipwrecked, Protection of Medical Units and Transports, Medical Personals, concept of Combatants and non-combatants, Concept of Status of Prisoners of War (POW) and Principles respecting the protection of Prisoners of War.
- **REGULATING THE MEANS AND METHODS OF WARFARE:**
- General limitations on the conduct of war; civilians and the rules of distinction; international law disarmament vs. IHL weapons prohibitions and restriction; protection of civilians, protection of cultural property and the natural environment.
- **RESTRICTIONS ON MEANS AND METHODS OF WARFARE:** Limitations on Means of Combat: Basic Principle, Specific prohibitions of conventional weapons, Prohibition of mass destruction weapons, New Weapons. Limitations on Methods of Combat: Basic Principles, Prohibition of Perfidy—Perfidy vs. Ruses, Prohibition of misuse of distinctive emblems, Prohibition of use of emblems of nationality, Protection against the denial of quarter, Prohibition on attacking civilian objects and the civilian population, Prohibition of indiscriminate attacks, Prohibition of objects indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, Protection of works and installations containing dangerous forces, Protection of natural environment, Protection of cultural objects, Prohibition of reprisals, Prohibition of act of terror in war.

6. Enforcement of IHL:

6.1. National Implementation of International Humanitarian Law: Enactment of National Legislation, Dissemination of IHL, Establishment of National Committees on IHL, Role National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

6.2. International Implementation of IHL: Establishment of International Fact-Finding Commission, Enquiry Procedure under the Geneva Conventions, The Role of International Criminal Court and Tribunals, International Humanitarian Organizations, and International Committee of Red Cross; The Role of Protecting Power.

Book Recommended:

1. Rosenblad, E. International Humanitarian Law of Armed Conflict, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1979.
2. Jean Pictet, Development and Principles of International Humanitarian Law, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1985.
3. F de Mulinen, Hand Book on the Law of War for Armed Forces, ICRC 1987
4. UNESCO, International Dimensions of Humanitarian Law, Henry Dunant Institute, Geneva, 1988.
5. L.C. Green, "Civilians" in the contemporary Law of Armed Conflict, Manchester, 1993
6. Howard S. Levie, Terrorism in War, the Law of War Crimes, Dobbs Ferry, NY: Oceana 1993.
7. Hans –Peter Gasser, International Humanitarian Law: An Introduction, Henry Dunant Institute, 1993
8. International Law concerning the conduct of hostilities, ICRC, Revised and updated edition, 1994, 1996
9. M.K Balachandran, Rose Varghese (eds) Introduction to International Humanitarian Law, ICRC Regional Delegation, New Delhi, 1997
10. Timothy L.H Mc Cormack and Grey Simpson, The Law of War Crimes: National and International Approaches, Kluwer, 1997
11. Marco Sassoli, Antoine A. Bouvier, how does Law Protect in War, ICRC 1999.
12. Adam Roberts and Richard Gue (eds.), Documents on the Laws of War, Oxford 2000.
13. Fris Kalshoven, Liesbeth Zegveld, Constraints on the Waging of War: An Introduction to Humanitarian Law, International Committee of Red Cross, 2001.
14. ISIL Year Book of International Humanitarian and Refugee Law, Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi, 2002 -.
15. Fris Kalshoven, Belligerent Reprisals, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2005
16. Publo Antonio Fernandez-Sanchez, (ed.) The New Challenges of Humanitarian Law in Armed Conflict, Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2005.
17. Customary International Humanitarian Law, Edited by Jean-marie Henckaerts and Louise Doswald Beck, ICRC and Cambridge University Press, 2005.
18. Commentaries on All Four Geneva Conventions 1949 and Two Additional Protocols 1977, ICRC.
19. Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 and 2005.
20. All other relevant Treaties/Documents/Reports.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

LAW-512

C.H.:04

MARKS: 100

Contents:

1. **Introduction:** Origin of international trade law; Scope of international trade law; Different principles of international trade law.
2. **Historical Background:** Early years of international trade – the era of FCN treaties; Subsequent developments; Rationale for multilateralism; Early years of current multilateral trading – confusions and challenges; Political economy of multilateral trade.
3. **Sources of International Trade Law:** Treaties; International commercial practice; General principles of law; Trade custom law (lex mercatoria); Domestic laws; Public law; Private law
4. **The WTO – Notions and Principles**
Non-discrimination: MFN, National treatment principle. Rules for market access – tariff and other barriers; Subsidies and countervailing duties; Antidumping; Safeguards.
5. **Incoterms-2010, Incoterms-2020:** Various contract in ITL, **DAP**, CIF, FOB, Bill of Lading, Charter Party, Letter of Credit, etc.
6. **Trade in Services – GATS**
Background and rationale for trade liberalization in services; Scope of GATS; GATS and GATT; Notions and Principles; Market access under GATS.
7. **Technical Barriers to Trade**
8. **Exceptions to Free Trade Principles**
9. **Trade and Agriculture**
Agricultural trade under GATT; Subsequent development under Uruguay round; The WTO Agreement on agriculture; Restrictions on domestic subsidies; Export and other commitments.
10. **International Financial Institution:** World Bank; International Monetary Fund (IMF), Islamic Development Bank (IDB); Asian Development Bank (ADB);
11. **Intellectual Property Under TRIPS:**
 - TRIPS as the main legal framework- overview of the agreement; Advantages and disadvantages for developing countries; General principles of the TRIPS agreement; Minimum standard requirements and challenges for developing countries; Enforcement of rights under TRIPS; Restrictive business practices; Public policy criticism.
 - TRIPS and Pharmaceuticals
12. **Dispute Mechanism under WTO and IMF**
13. **WTO AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,** WTO and human rights issues; WTO and environmental issues.

Book Recommended:

1. Islam, M. Rafiqul. (2006). *International trade law of the WTO*. South Melbourne: Oxford University Press
2. Jackson, *The World Trading System: Law and Policy of International Economic Relations* (2nd ed 1997).
3. Matsushita et al, *The WTO: Law and Practice* (2003)
4. Jackson, *The World Trade Organization: Constitution and Jurisprudence* (1998)
5. Lowenfeld, A., *International Economic Law* (2000)
6. Jackson, *The Jurisprudence of GATT and WTO: Insights on Treaty Law and Economic Relations* (2000)
7. Schott, *The WTO After Seattle* (2002)
8. Hoekman, *The Political Economy of the World Trading System: From GATT to WTO* (2001)
9. UNCTAD, *Course on Dispute Settlement: WTO – Overview*,
http://www.unctad.org/en/docs/edmmisc232add11_en.pdf

**INTERNATIONAL LAWS ON REFUGEES, MIGRANTS AND STATELESS
PERSONS
LAW-513
C.H.:04
MARKS: 100**

Contents:**Refugees Laws:**

1. **Introduction:** General discussions on international refugees' law, History, backgrounds and context.
2. **Refugees under international refugee instruments: Definition of refugees-**Inclusion, exclusion and cessation clauses under 1951 Convention and protocol of 1967 relating to the Status of Refugees, refugees under the statute of UNHCR, refugees and international obligations.
3. **Status of Refugees:**
 - Identification and Determination of Refugees status by 1951 Convention (UNHCR) and States Parties.
 - **Loss and denial of refugee status and its benefits:** Voluntary acts of the individual, change of circumstances, protection by other States or UN agencies, undeserving cases, serious non-political crimes;
4. **Persecution and its Parameters:** Meaning of well-founded fear of persecution; persecution, cessation and exclusion under 1951 convention and its protocol; Grounds for persecution, ways and means of persecution, persecution and lack of protection.
5. **General Principles on:** Asylum, non-refoulement, non-discrimination, international solidarity, family unity, burden sharing and international cooperation, non-penalization etc.
6. **International protection:** Protection of refugees in general international law, refugees and human rights, protection under 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol, international

institutions (UNHCR, IOM, UNWRA, RED CROSS, NGOs);

7. **General protection issues:** Detention, access, personal security, women refugees, child refugees, asylum seekers, internally displaced people;
8. **Durable Solution and prevention:** Voluntary repatriation, safe return, resettlement, assistance and development, preventive protection, international cooperation;

Migrants

Migration: concept and background, forms of migration, regular, irregular, forced migration, causes of migration, migration as a fundamental right, the need for international human rights standards, international instruments protecting rights of migrant workers, UN Migrant Workers Convention 1990, key features, ILO standards protecting rights of migrant workers;

Stateless Persons

Nationality and statelessness: Concept and definition, Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons 1954, Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness 1954, protection measures;

Book Recommended:

1. Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, *The Refugee in International Law*, Clarendon Press, Oxford (2nd edition 1996 or 3rd edition 2007).
2. B.S. Chimni, *International Refugee Law: A Reader*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2000.
3. James Hathaway, *The Rights of Refugees under International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.
4. Anne F. Bayefski, *Human Rights and Refugees, Internally Displaced Persons and Migrant Workers*, Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 2006.
5. Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, *International Law and the Movement of Persons between States*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1978.
6. Kate Jastram and Marilyn Achiron, *Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, Switzerland, 2000.
7. Harun-ur-Rashid, *Refugee Law with Case Laws and Materials*, Dhaka, 2000.
8. Omprakash Misra and Anindyo J. Majumdar, *The Elsewhere People: Cross Border Migration, Refugee Protection and State Response*, Lancer's Books, New Delhi, 2003.
9. Matthew, Gibney J., *The Ethics and Politics of Asylum: Liberal Democracy and the State Response to Refugees*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
10. Relevant international law instruments and scholarly articles (to be referred by the course teacher).

LL.M. Second Semester

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS

LAW-520

C.H.: 04

Marks: 100

Contents:

1. INTRODUCTION

Definition, nature, scope and importance of the study of Comparative Constitutional Law. Comparative study of the classification and different forms of constitutions of USA, UK, France, Canada, Australia, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

2. THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADA, AUSTRALIA

General principles of federalism and the constitutional structures of the United States, Canada and Australia. The influence of the Imperial structure and the American example in the case of Canada and Australia.

Governmental institutions and the federal principle; The judicial structure and the federal principle; The doctrine of separation of powers; General principles governing allocation of legislative powers; Doctrine of inconsistency; The judicial function in constitutional cases – advisory opinions, political question; The regulation of trade and commerce and finance; External affairs; Aspects of constitutional protection of human rights and fundamental rights.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS OF COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES INCLUDING UK, BANGLADESH, INDIA AND PAKISTAN

3.1 The constitutional structure

The constitutional structure and constitutional evolution; The attainment of internal self-government and the attainment of independence; The concept of autochthony; Constitutionalism and constitutional breakdowns, including the role of the courts; Military governments.

3.2 Supremacy of the constitution

Constitutional Supremacy; Rights of the people and their protection. Safeguards against the abuse of power, constitutional guarantees and prohibitions, institutional safeguards, including ombudsmen; constitutional breakdowns, including the role of the courts; Military governments;

3.3 Comparative constitutional structure

The executive, Cabinet government. Presidential systems. The legislatures and law-making process, parliamentary procedures and privileges. Independence of judiciary and the relations between different organs in the state. Constitutional provision for the protection of the judiciary, the public service and the police, and for safeguarding electoral system, the process of prosecution and the auditing of public accounts.

4. Miscellaneous

Single party systems. Electoral systems. Constitutional amendments and procedures. The courts and the scope and exercise of powers of judicial review of the constitutionality of

legislative and executive action. Emergency powers.

Book Recommended:

1. C.F. Strong, Modern Political Constitutions John Alder, General Principles of Constitutional and Administrative Law.
2. Dorsen, Rosenfeld, Sajo, and Baer, Comparative Constitutionalism.
3. Thompson and Ludowikowski, Constitutionalism and Human Rights.
4. Barnett, Randy E. The Structure of Liberty: Justice and the Rule of Law.
5. Bobbitt, Philip. Constitutional Fate: Theory of the Constitution.
6. Chemerinsky, Erwin. Constitutional Law: Principles and Policies.
7. Dicey, Albert V. Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.
8. Goldsworthy, Jeffrey, ed. Interpreting Constitutions: A Comparative Study
9. Munro, Colin R. Studies in Constitutional Law
10. Mahmudul Islam, Constitutional Law of Bangladesh
11. K. Brohi, Fundamental Law of Pakistan.
12. O'Hood Phillips, Constitutional and Administrative Law
13. Ivor Jennings, Law of the Constitution
14. Hilare Barnett, Constitutional and Administrative Law
15. Ivor Jennings, Law of the Constitution
16. KC Wheare, The Modern Constitution
17. Wade, ECS and Bradely, AW, Constitutional and Administrative Law
18. D. C. M. Yardley, Introduction to British Constitutional Law
19. A.C. Kapur, Select Constitutions
20. V.D. Mahajan, Select Modern Government
21. Maitland, Constitutional History of England
22. W.W. Willoghby, Constitutional Law of the United States

COMPARATIVE FAMILY LAWS AND SUCCESSION

LAW-521

C.H.: 04

Marks: 100

Contents:

Origin, development, jurisprudential basis of personal laws; legal framework and application of different personal laws.

Family law as applicable to Muslims, Hindus, Christians, Jews and Buddhists in the sub-continent.

Analyze from comparative perspective, systems of regulation of domestic relationships and family laws under different religious legal systems.

Study of secular family laws applicable in relevant modern states and issues of contemporary importance in this field of family law.

The topics to be covered:

Marriage
 Divorce
 Sexual equality and domestic relations law
 Maintenance
 Child custody and guardianship
 Adoption
 Succession and other modes of property devolution
 Family dispute settlement mechanisms
 Family courts and personnel involved in the administration of domestic relation law
 Conciliation and mediation

Book Recommended:

1. Syed Ameer Ali, Mohammedon Law, Vol. I & II (4th ed.), Calcutta, 1912, reprint, New Delhi, 1985
2. Asaf A.A. Fyzee : Outlines of Muhammadan Law, (4th ed.), New Delhi, 1974.
3. Keith Hodgkinson : Muslim Family Law : A Source Book, London, and Canberra, 1984.
4. David Pearl and Dr. W. Menski: A Text Book on Muslim Law, London, 2004.
5. Taslima Monsoor : From Patriarchy to Gender Equity: Family Law and its Impact on Women in Bangladesh (PhD Thesis, University of London) (UPL), Bangladesh, Dhaka, 1999
6. Md. Mojibur Rahman : Muslim O' Paribarik Ain Porichiti, Dhaka, 1989.
7. Tanzil-ur-Rahman : A Code of Muslim Personal Law, Vol. I, II, III, Karachi, 1978.
8. Abdur Rahim : The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence, Madras, 1911.
9. Joseph Schacht : An Introduction to Islamic Law, Oxford, 1964.
10. Faiz Badruddin Tyabji : Principles of Muhammedan Law, (2nd ed.), Calcutta, 1919.
11. Werner F. Menski: Hindu Law, Oxford University Press, India, 2004.
12. DF Mulla : Principles of Hindu Law, Tripathi, Bombay, 1982.
13. BM Gandhi : Hindu Law, Eastern Book Co., Delhi, 1999.
14. SM Rakshit : Principles of Hindu Law, Chittagong, 1985.
15. ড: মফিজুল ইসলাম পাটোয়ারী : হিন্দু আইনের মূলনীতি
16. Asutosh Mookerjee : Marriage Separation and Divorce, (2nd ed.), Calcutta, 1991
17. succession Act-1925

RESEARCH MONOGRAPH

LAW-522

C.H.: 02

Marks: 50

Each Student will write a research Monograph as partial fulfillment of the LL. M. Degree. The Teachers of LL. M. taught courses will select topics for the Research Monograph each year and place the same for the approval of the Academic Committee. The Academic Committee will select and distribute topics to each student to write Research Monograph. Student must submit THREE copies of the Research Monograph on or before the date notified by the Department.

LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

LAW-525

C.H.: 04

Marks: 100

Contents:

1. LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS

nature, types and functions of international organizations. Legal basis of the formation of an international organization; international organization as an international legal person; membership of the organizations.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

organizations of the ancient time, formation of the modern international organizations, the League of Nations and its lessons.

3. INTERNATIONAL LAW AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

general principles of international law and international organizations.

4. THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATIONS

Formation, objectives and principles; organs of the UN and their composition, power and function, the problems and perspectives of the UN.

5. INTERNATIONAL JUDICIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Permanent Court of International Justice, The Permanent Court of Arbitration, the international court of justice, International Criminal Court.

6. THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Nature, formation and functions of the specialized Agencies.

7. REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

general characteristics, objectives and functions of the regional organizations; The African Union, The Arab League (OAL), The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), The Association of the South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

8. Demand for The New International Economic Order and Its Impact on The Law of International Organizations; Globalization; UNCTAD, WTO

9. Transnational Corporations and international organizations in the development of international economic relations.

Book Recommended:

1. Dr. Shah Alam: International Organization (In Bengali), Bangla Academy, 1996.
2. D.W. Bowett: The Law of International Institutions Fourth Edition. The London Institute of World Affairs, London 1982.
3. A. Le Roy Bennett: International Organizations: Principles and issues, Seventh Edition, by Prentice-Hall, Inc. New Jersey, USA, 2002.
4. Nis L. Claude, Jr. Swords into Plowshares the Problems and Progress of International Organization. Random House, New York, 1961.
5. Phillippee Sands, Ruth Mackenzie, Yuval Shany Manual on International Courts and Tribunals, Butterworths, London, 1999.
6. Zillur R. Khan, SAARC and the Super Powers, University Press Limited, Dhaka, 1991.
7. Nasir A. Naqash: SAARC – Challenges & Opportunities, New Delhi, 1994.
8. Mortimer Sellers: The New World Order (BERG) Publications, Oxford/Washington, D.C.), 1996.
9. Dr. Sant Prasad Gupta: International Organizations, 2nd Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, 2004.
10. Tawfique Nawaz: Legal Aspect of the New International Economic Order Asian Perspective, published by the Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs, Dhaka, 1980.
11. Samar Sen, United Nations and the Global Challenge, New Delhi, 1996
12. Sakti Mukherjee, Search for International Economic Law, Calcutta, 1983.
13. The WTO Dispute Settlement Procedure: A Collection of the Legal Texts, World Trade Organization, 1995.
14. S.J.R. Bilgrami, International Organization, Calcutta, 1977.
15. Welfred Jeas: The Proper Law of International Organizations.
16. H. Briggs: Power Politics and International Organizations.
17. C.W. Jenks: The Impact of International Organizations on General International Law.
18. L.M. Goodrich and Edward Hambro: Charter of the United Nations, Commentary and Documents.
19. Michael Virally: Legislative powers in the United Nations and Specialized Agencies.
20. William I. Tuny: International Organization under the United Nations System
21. A.H. Roberston: European Institutions: Co-operation, Integration, Unification.
22. Instruments of the International and Regional Organizations.
23. Journals of Law, International Affairs / Relations published by the Law / International Relations Departments, BIIS, BILIA are suggested for further readings.
24. Articles published in different journals like the Bar Council Journals, Supreme Court Journals, Judicial Training Institutions journals, Economics Departments, Economic Association etc.