

**KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI****COURSES PRESCRIBED FOR 3 YEAR LL.B. DEGREE COURSE****I Semester:**

- Course I Constitutional Law-I
- Course-II Contract-I
- Course-III Law of Torts
- Course-IV Family Law-I: Hindu Law
- Course-V Criminal Law-I: Indian Penal Code
- Course-VI English (for those who write examinations in Kannada)

**II Semester:**

- Course-I Constitutional Law- II
- Course-II Contract-II
- Course-III Labour Law-I
- Course-IV Property Law
- Course-V Family Law –II: Mohammedan Law & Indian Succession Act
- Course-VI Kannada/Kannada Kali (for Non-Kannadiga Students)

**III Semester:**

- Course-I Jurisprudence
- Course-II Labour Law-II
- Course-III Law of Taxation
- Course-IV Criminal Law-II: Criminal Procedure Code, JJ Act & Probation of Offenders Act
- Course-V Administrative Law

**IV Semester:**

- Course-I Public International Law
- Course-II Optional-I: Human Rights Law and Practice / Insurance Law
- Course-III Optional-II: Banking Law / Right to Information
- Course-IV Clinical Course-I : Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System
- Course-V Clinical Course-II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems

**V Semester:**

- Course-I Company Law
- Course-II Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
- Course-III Optional-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I / Penology & Victimology
- Course-III Optional-IV: Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation/Competition Law
- Course-IV Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

**VI Semester:**

- Course-I Law of Evidence
- Course-II Environmental Law
- Course-III Optional – V: Intellectual Property Rights-II / White Collar Crimes
- Course-IV Optional – VI: Land Law/ Law relating to International Trade Economics
- Course-V Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court exercise and Internship

**SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR 3YEAR LL. B.****I Semester of 3 Year LL. B.****Appendix – IX****Course-I: Constitutional Law – I****Objectives:**

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the idea that the Indian Constitution is a normative constitution with value aspirations. The Indian Constitution envisages to establish a justice system with legal technique. The basic postulate of Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, rule of Law and Concept of Liberty are emphasized in this paper. Exhaustive analysis of Fundamental Rights and committed approach to Directive principles would form the essence of the course.

**UNIT – I**

Meaning & Definition of Constitution: kinds of Constitution, Constitutionalism, Salient features of Indian Constitution.

Preamble: Meaning, Scope, Importance, Objectives and Values enshrined in the Preamble.

Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

**UNIT – II**

State: Definition under Article 12, New Judicial trends on concept of State Action- need for widening the definition.

Definition and meaning of Law: Pre-Constitutional and Post-Constitutional Laws, Doctrine of severability and Doctrine of eclipse, Judicial Review and Article 13.

Equality and Social Justice: General Equality clause under Article 14, New Concept of Equality, Judicial Interpretation on Equality.

**UNIT – III**

Protective Discrimination and Social Justice under Articles 15 and 16, new Judicial trends on Social justice, Constitutional Provisions on Untouchability under Article 17.

Right to Freedom: Freedom of speech and Expression, Different dimensions – Freedom of Assembly, Association, Movement and Residence, Profession, Occupation, Trade or business, Reasonable restrictions.

**UNIT –IV**

Rights of the Accused: Ex-post facto Law – Double Jeopardy – Right against self incrimination (Article 20). Rights of the arrested person, Preventive Detention Laws (Article 22), Right to life

and Personal Liberty, various facets of Life and Liberty (Article.21), Right against Exploitation, Secularism – Freedom of Religion, judicial interpretation, Restrictions on freedom of religion,

## **UNIT – V**

Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities – Recent trends – Right to Constitutional remedies: Article 32 and 226 – kinds of writs – Right to property (prior to 1978 and the present position), Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties – Inter relation between fundamental rights and directive principles.

### **Prescribed Book:**

1. Dr. V. N. Shukla – Constitution of India
2. M. P. Jain- Indian Constitutional Law

### **Reference Books:**

1. H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India
2. T. K. Tope – Constitutional Law
3. D. D. Basu Shorter Constitution of India
4. S. Shiva Rao- Framing of Indian Constitution
5. Subhash. C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subhash. C. Kashyap – History of Indian Parliament
7. R. C. Agarwal – Constitutional Development and National Movement
8. A. B. Keith – Constitutional History of India.
9. D.J. De – The Constitution of India Vol. I and II

## **COURSE-II: CONTRACT-I LAW OF CONTRACT**

### **Objectives:**

Contracts are at the basis of majority of transactions especially transactions dealing with the property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (e-commerce) the general principles governing contracts remain same. For this reason it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in subsequent semesters.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Formation of Contract – Agreement and Contract – Definitions – Classification - Offer and Acceptance – Communication – Revocation – Essential elements – Invitation to Offer – Tenders. Consideration – *Nudum Pactum* - Essential elements – Privity of Contract and of Consideration – Exceptions – Unlawful Consideration and its effect- e- contract

#### **UNIT – II**

Capacity to Contract – Minor’s Agreements and its effects – Agreement Persons of unsound mind and Persons disqualified by Law.

Free Consent – Coercion - Undue influence – Misrepresentation – Fraud – Mistake – Legality of Object – Void Agreements –Contingent Contracts.

#### **UNIT – III**

Modes of Discharge of Contracts –Time and place of performance – Performance of reciprocal promises - Appropriation of Payments – Discharge by Agreement, by operation of Law – by frustration (Impossibility of Performance) and by Breach (Anticipatory and Actual).

#### **UNIT – IV**

Remedies for Breach of Contracts – Damages – Kinds of damages- Remoteness of damages – Ascertainment of damages - Quasi Contracts.

#### **UNIT – V**

*The Specific Relief Act*- Sections 9-16, Section21, Section24, Sections 36-42

Nature of Specific Relief – Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property – Specific performance when granted and not granted – Who may obtain and against whom – Discretionary remedy – Power of Court to grant relief – Rectification of instruments – Cancellation – Declaratory decrees – Preventive relief – Temporary injunctions – Perpetual and Mandatory Injunctions.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Avtar Singh- Law of Contracts

### **Reference Books:**

1. Pollock & Mulla- Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act.
2. Smith, Stephen A and P. S. Atiya- Introduction to the Law of Contract
3. G. C. Cheshire- Law of Contract
4. William Anson- Law of Contract
5. Henry Maine- Ancient Law

### **COURSE-III: LAW OF TORTS**

**Objectives:**

This course is designed to study the principles of Tortious liability, the defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with. Further, this course is designed to study specific torts against the individual and property. With rapid industrialization, inadequacy of the law to protect the individual is exposed. An attempt shall be accorded to the individuals against mass torts and industrial torts. Keeping in the expensive character of judicial proceedings the students should reflect on the alternative forms, and also the remedies provided under the *Consumer Protection Act, 1986*.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Evolution of law of torts- Nature and scope of law of torts- Meaning- Torts distinguished from Contract- Crime- Development of *Ubi jus ibi Remedium*- Mental elements-Intention, Motive, Malice in Law and in Fact.

**UNIT-II**

General Defences, Vicarious Liability.

**UNIT-III**

Negligence; Nuisance; Absolute and Strict Liability.  
Legal Remedies-Awards-Remoteness of Damage.

**UNIT-IV**

Torts against person: Torts affecting body- Assault, Battery, Mayhem and False Imprisonment; Torts affecting reputation-Libel and Slander, Torts affecting freedom-Malicious Prosecution, Malicious Civil Action and Abuse of Legal Process; Torts affecting domestic and other rights-Marital Rights, Parental Rights, Rights to Service, Contractual Rights, Intimidation and Conspiracy; Torts against property.

**UNIT- V**

Salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Who is consumer, Defect in goods, Deficiency in services, Medical services, Remedies to consumers, Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies, Limitation for filing complaints, Penalties.

Salient features of MV Act,1988, Liability without fault in certain cases, Insurance of Motor Vehicles against third party risks, Claims Tribunal, Offences, Penalties and Procedure.

**Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal- Law of Torts.  
Singh Gurubax- Law of Consumer Protection.

**Reference Books:**

Rogers,W.V.H,- *Winfield and Jolowicz- Tort* .  
Howarth, David and Janet O' Sullivan- *Hepple and Mathew's Tort: Cases and Materials*  
Baxi Upendra and Danda Amita- Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The Bhopal Case, 1990  
Salmond- *On Torts*.  
Avtar Singh - *The law of Torts*.  
D. N. Saraf - *Law of Consumer Protection in India*.

## **COURSE-IV FAMILY LAW-I: HINDU LAW**

### **Objectives:**

This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Hindu law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Concept of Dharma - Sources of Hindu Law – Modern and Ancient - Importance of Dharma Shastra on Legislation – Mitakshara and Dayabaga Schools of Hindu Law -Application of Hindu Law.

#### **UNIT – II**

Marriage and Kinship - Evolution of the Institution of Marriage and Family- Law Prior to Hindu Marriage Act -A detailed study of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 -Matrimonial Remedies - Maintenance and Alimony; Customary Practices and legislative provisions relating to dowry prohibition.

#### **UNIT – III**

Hindu undivided family – Mitakshara Joint Family - Formation and Incidents - Property under both Schools – Kartha: His Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations - Debts – Doctrine of Pious Obligation - Partition and Reunion –Religious and Charitable Endowment.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Inheritance and Succession - Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law relating to Inheritance - Hindu Succession Act, 1956. Stridhana- Woman's Property - Recent Amendments to Hindu Succession Act; Gifts and Testamentary Succession – Wills.

#### **UNIT – V**

Law relating to Hindu Minority and Guardianship: Kinds of Guardians; Duties & Powers of Guardians; A detailed study of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956; Maintenance: Traditional Rights and Rights under Hindu Adoption & Maintenance Act 1956.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law

### **Reference Books:**

John D. Mayne – Hindu Law Usages

Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law

Paras Diwan – Law of Adoption, Ministry Guardianship's custody

J. D. M. Derrett – Hindu Law – Past and Present

N. Raghavachar- Hindu Law

## **COURSE-V CRIMINAL LAW-I: INDIAN PENAL CODE**

### **Objectives:**

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

General Principles of Crime; Conceptions of Crime; Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common

Principles of criminal liability – *Actus reus* and *mens rea* (also statutory offences) and other maxims; Variations in liability – Mistake, intoxication, compulsion, legally abnormal persons; Possible parties to the crime: Principal in the I degree; Principal in the II degree; Accessories before the fact; Accessories after the fact.

Indian Penal Code: General Explanation, Sections 1to5, Sections 6,7, Sections 21to30, 32to37and 52& 52A, Punishment: Sections 53 to 55A,63,64,65, Sections 73to75

#### **UNIT – II**

General Exceptions: Sections 76 – 106; Abetment: Sections 107 – 120; Criminal Conspiracy: Sections 120A & 120B; Offences against State: Sections 121 – 130; Offences against the public tranquility: Sections 141 – 160; Difference between Section 34&149 Offences relating to election: Contempt of lawful authority and public servants(Brief discussion): Sections 172 – 190; False evidence: Sections 191-197, 208- 212: Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps: Sections 230 – 240 &263A; Public Nuisance & Private Nuisance: Offences relating to religion: Section 295 – 298.

#### **UNIT – III**

Offences affecting human life: (Sections 299 to 311) - Hurt, Grievous Hurt - Wrongful restraint - Wrong confinement - Criminal force and Assault

#### **UNIT – IV**

Kidnapping, Abduction – Sexual offences: Rape: custodial rape, marital rape (375-377)- Offences against property: Theft, robbery and dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of property - Criminal breach of trust - Receiving of stolen property – Cheating - Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.

#### **UNIT – V**

Mischief - Criminal Trespass - Offences relating to document and property marks - Offences relating to marriage (Sections 493 – 498 A) - Defamation (Sections 499 – 502); Criminal intimidation and annoyance and attempt to commit such offences (Sections 506 – 511).

### **Prescribed Books:**

Rathanlal and Dhirajlal: Indian Penal Code.

Kenny's Outlines of English Criminal Law.

### **References Books:**

K. D. Gaur - A Text Book on the Indian Penal Code

P. S. Achuthan Pillai - Criminal Law.

Glanville Williams – Criminal Law

**COURSE-VI: ENGLISH****Objectives:**

English is a forceful language with a rich vocabulary that can make a positive impact on the outcome of a case. Knowledge of English is essential to understand the precepts, principles and underlying meaning of the Law. Some judgments may come in vernacular languages at the lower courts, but the importance of English both at the lower and higher courts cannot be denied. A budding lawyer with a good command over the regional as well as English language can become a competent judicial officer as well as a successful lawyer. So, the need of the hour is to perform well in the field of Law.

The prose text introduces a student to the nuances of the legal profession and the social responsibilities of a lawyer. The syllabus also aims to strengthen the basic features of the English language, as well as the importance of vocabulary and their usage. Comprehension of unseen passages helps to understand important ideas and paves the way for logical thinking. Translation is an intellectual and demanding task, as it fine-tunes the drafting skills and facilitates learning as well. Transactions of old vernacular legal documents are for the outcome of a case.

**UNIT-I**

1. Law and Lawyers – M.K. Gandhi.

**UNIT-2**

1. Articles, Parts of Speech/their usage, same word used as different parts of speech.
2. Identification of errors.
3. Types of sentences, transformation of sentences.
4. Changed of voice.
5. Reported Speech.
6. Idioms.
7. Legal words and their usage.

**UNIT-3**

Applied writing.

1. Paragraph writing.
2. Report writing/Press report.
3. Précis writing, Summarizing.
4. Essay writing.
5. Cohesive devices.
6. Comprehension passages.
7. Letter writing.



## II Semester of 3 Year LL. B.

**Appendix –X**

### COURSE-I: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

#### **Objectives:**

This course gives the students a picture of Constitutional Parameters regarding the organization, powers and functions of the various organs of the Government. The emphasis is also on the study of the nature of federal structure and its functioning. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial Constitutional issues.

#### **UNIT – I**

Federal system: Organization of state.

Relationship between the Centre and the State: Legislative, Financial and Administrative, Co-operative Federalism and recommendation of commission.

Freedom of trade and Commerce, Official Language, Local self-government with special emphasis on 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

Constitutional provision of Jammu and Kashmir (Art.370).

Special provisions relating to specific states (Articles 371-A to 371-J)

#### **UNIT – II**

Executive: Centre and State; President and Governor; powers and functions.

Parliament and State Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, powers and function. Councils of ministers: collective responsibility, Position of prime Minister and chief Minister.

#### **UNIT – III**

Speaker: Parliament and State Legislature, Powers and Functions, Privileges Anti- Defection Law.

Judiciary: Union and States, appointment, powers, jurisdiction and Transfer of judges.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: services under the centre and the state, Constitutional protection to civil servants.

Election Commission: Powers and functions

State liability for torts and contract.

#### **UNIT – V**

Emergency: Types, Effects and effects on Fundamental Rights.

Constitutional Interpretations.

Amendment: Basic structure theory.

Schedules.

Review of working of the Constitution.

**Prescribed book:**

1. M.P.Jain – Indian Constitutional Law Vol I & II

**Reference Books:**

1. H. M. Seervai – Constitutional Law of India
2. V. N. Shukla – Constitutional of India
3. T. K. Tope – Constitutional Law
4. S. Shiva Rao – Framing of Indian Constitution
5. Subhash C. Kashyap – Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subhash C. Kashyap – Constitution of India
7. D.J. De – the constitution of India, vol.I and II.
8. J.N. Pandey – Constitutional Law of India
9. D.D. Basu – Constitutional Law of India

## COURSE-II: CONTRACT-II

### Objectives:

This course enables the students to better appreciate the law governing special contracts like, indemnity, guarantee, agency, etc. which are more relevant in the contemporary society. Law contained in several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act is taught in this course.

### Course contents:

#### UNIT – I

Contract of Indemnity - Definition, Nature and Scope - Rights of indemnity holder – Commencement of the indemnifier's liability

Contract of Guarantee – Definition, Nature and Scope – Difference between contract of indemnity and Guarantee – Rights of surety – Discharge of Surety – Extent of Surety's liability – Co-surety.

#### UNIT – II

Contract of Bailment – Definition – Kinds – Duties of Bailor and Bailee – Rights of Finder of goods as Bailee

Contract of pledge – Definition – Comparison with Bailment – Rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee

#### UNIT – III

Agency – Definition – Creation of Agency – Kinds of Agents – Distinction between Agent and Servant – Rights and Duties of Agent – Relation of Principal with third parties – Delegation – Duties and Rights of Agent – Extent of Agents authority – Personal liability of Agent – Termination of Agency.

#### UNIT – IV

*Indian Partnership Act* – Definition – Nature, Mode of determining the existence of Partnership – Relation of Partner to one another – Rights and duties of partner – Relation of partners with third parties – Types of partners – Admission – Retirement, and Expulsion of partners Dissolution of Firm – Registration of Firms.

#### UNIT – V

*Sale of Goods Act* – The Contract of sale – Agreement to sell- Conditions and Warranties – Passing of property – Transfer of title – Performance of the Contract – Rights of Unpaid Seller against goods – Remedies for Breach of Contract

### Prescribed Books:

Avtar Singh - Law of Contract  
 J. P. Verma - The Law of Partnership in India  
 Saharay H. K - Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act  
 Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract

### Reference Books:

Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act  
 Anson - Law of Contract  
 Avtar Singh - Sale of Goods Act  
 Mulla - Sale of Goods Act  
 S. D. Singh and S. P. Gupta - Law of Partnership

**COURSE-III: LABOUR LAW – I****OBJECTIVES**

In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework. Further, the importance of the maintenance of industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockouts are to be emphasized. The main objective is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the machineries contemplated under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and other matters. Further, the objectives underlying the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry for misconduct are to be studied with a view to acquaint misconduct and the procedure to be followed before imposing punishment for misconduct alleged and established.

Referring wherever necessary to the Constitutional provisions and the ILO Conventions and recommendations will do learning of these legislations. We will be looking at the judicial response, legislative response and probable amendments required to the industrial relations laws to meet the challenging posed by economic liberalization. In order to understand the above mentioned legislations in their proper perspective, a brief historical background of these legislations will also be examined.

In this course, students shall also acquaint with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. The concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same are introduced. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen, social assistance and social insurance schemes and the regulation of wages under various legislations are to be emphasised. The objective is also to understand the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1948. These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. Legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changed economic policies.

**Unit – I**

Historical aspects – Master and Slave Relationship, Trade Unionism in India and UK Enactment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 – ILO Conventions relating to trade Unions and relevant Constitutional provisions.

A bird's eye view of the Act – Definitions – Trade Union, Trade Dispute, etc. Provisions relating to registration, withdrawal and cancellation of registration – Funds of Trade Union, Immunities, problems of Trade Union, Amalgamation of Trade Union – Recognition of Trade Unions – Methods, need and efforts in this regard. Collective Bargaining – Meaning, methods, status of collective bargaining settlements, collective bargaining and liberalization.

**Unit – II**

Historical Background and Introduction to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 – Definitions- Industry, Workman, Industrial Dispute, Appropriate Government, etc., - Authorities/ Industrial Dispute resolution machinery – Works Committee, Conciliation and Board of Conciliation – Powers and Functions, Court of Inquiry, Grievance Settlement Authority,

Voluntary Arbitration U/S 10-A, Compulsory Adjudication- Government’s power of reference U/S- 10 – Critical analysis with reference to decided cases. Compulsory Adjudication – Composition, Qualification, Jurisdiction, powers of adjudication authorities, - Award and Settlement – Definition, Period of operation, binding nature and Juridical Review of award.

**UNIT – III**

Law relating to regulation of strikes and lockouts – Definition of strikes and lockouts, Analysis with reference to Judicial Interpretations, Regulation U/Ss 22,23, 10-A(4-A), and 10 (3), Illegal strikes and lockouts, penalties. Regulation of Job losses- concepts of Lay-off, Retrenchment, Closure and Transfer of undertakings with reference to statutory definition and Judicial Interpretations – Regulation of job losses with reference to the provisions of chapter V A and V B of the ID Act, 1947 – Regulation of managerial prerogatives- Ss. 9A, 11A, 33 and 33A of ID Act, 1947 – Certified Standing Orders – Meaning and Procedure for Certification, Certifying officers- Powers and Functions, etc.

**UNIT- IV**

Concept and Importance of Social Security – Influence of I.L.O. – Constitutional Mandate. The Employees’ Compensation Act, 1923 – Definitions – employee, employer, dependent, partial disablement, total disablement, etc. – Employer’s liability for compensation – Conditions and Exceptions – Procedure for claiming compensation of Compensation. Commissioner – Jurisdiction, Powers, etc.

The Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948 – Definitions – Employment injury, contribution, dependent, employee, principal employer, etc. – Employees’ State Insurance Funds – contribution, Benefits available – Administrative Mechanism – E.S.I Corporation, Standing Committee, Medical Benefits Council – Composition, Powers, Duties – Adjudication of Disputes – E.S.I Courts. Comparative analysis of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 with the Employees’ Compensation Act, 1923

**UNIT – V**

The payment of Wages Act, 1936 – Definitions – employed person, factory, industrial and other establishment, wages, etc. – Deductions – Authorities – Inspectors and Payment of Wages Authority.

The Factories Act, 1948 – Definitions- factory, manufacturing process, occupier, worker, hazardous process, etc. – Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, safety and welfare of

workers – Provisions relating to Hazardous process – Provisions relating to working conditions of employment – Working Hours, Weekly leave, Annual leave facility – Provisions relating to regulation of employment of women, children and young persons.

**Books Prescribed:**

- S. C. Srivastava – Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.
- Dr. V.G. Goswami – Labour Industrial Laws
- S.N.Mishra – Labour and Industrial Laws
- S.C.Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
- The Factories Act, 1948

**Reference Books:**

- O.P. Malhotra – Law of Industrial Disputes.
- G. Ramanujam – Indian Labour Movements.
- P.L. Malik – Industrial Law.
- Mamoria and Mamoria – Dynamics of Industrial Relations.
- First National Labour Commission Report, 1969.
- Second National Labour Commission Report, 2002.
- International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

## **COURSE-IV: PROPERTY LAW**

### **Objectives:**

The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of 'Property', the 'nature of property rights' and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. The course also includes an exposure into the concept of trust.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

General principles of Transfer of Property by Act of parties *inter- vivos*- Concept and meaning of immovable property- Transfer of Immovable Property- Persons Competent to transfer - Operation of Transfer- Conditions restraining alienation and restrictions repugnant to the interest created- rule against perpetuity and exceptions- Direction for accumulation- Vested and Contingent interest, void conditions, Rule of acceleration, fulfillment of conditions subsequent.

#### **UNIT – II**

Doctrine of election- transfer by ostensible and co-owner- Apportionment- Priority of rights- Rent paid to holder under defective title- Improvements made by *bonafide* holder- Doctrine of *Lis pendens*- Fraudulent transfer and part-performance.

#### **UNIT – III**

Mortgages of Immovable property: Definition- Kinds of mortgages and their features- Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee- Priority of securities- Marshalling and contribution- Charges.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Sale of immovable property: Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale- Difference between sale and contract for sale; Leases of immovable property: Definition- Scope- creation of lease- rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee- Determination and holding over; Exchange: Definition and mode- Actionable Claims; Gifts: Scope- meaning- mode of transfer- universal gifts- onerous gifts.

#### **UNIT – V**

Law of Trusts with Fiduciary Relations: Definitions of Trust and its comparison with other relationships like Debt, Ownership, Bailment, Agency and Contract; Kinds of Trusts- Creation of Trust- Appointment of Trustees- Duties and Liabilities of Trustees- Rights and Powers of Trustees- Disabilities of Trustee- Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary- Vacating the office of trustee and Extinction of Trusts.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Mulla – Transfer of Property Act, 1882.  
M. P. Tandon – Indian Trust Act.

### **Reference Books:**

Subbarao – Transfer of Property  
Shukla – Transfer of Property Act  
Tripathi- The Transfer of Property Act

## **COURSE-V: FAMILY LAW –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT**

### **Objectives:**

The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Mohammedan Law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc. In addition the students have to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Development of Islamic Law: Advent of Islam & development of Muslim Law, Schools of Islamic Law, Who is a Mohammedan; Conversion and its consequences on family: Marriage, Guardianship, Succession; Child and Family: the *Shariat Act, 1937*; Sources of Islamic law; Concept of Marriage: Definition, object, nature, essential requirements of a Muslim marriage, classification of marriage - Legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriage - Muta marriage; Customary practices and State regulation: Polygamy; Child marriage; Option of Puberty; Dower; Kinds of Dower: Dower when confirmed; Widow's Right of Retention

#### **UNIT-II**

Parentage Legitimacy, and Acknowledgement of Paternity Custody, Maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights. Matrimonial Remedies under Islamic Law and Indian Divorce Act, 1869(Amended Act) – Modes of Talak- Effects of Talak- Iddat- Nullity of marriage - Bar to matrimonial relief; Alimony and Maintenance: Alimony and Maintenance as an independent remedy- A review under Muslim law, Indian Divorce Act, 1869, provisions under the *Criminal Procedure Code, 1973*; Maintenance of divorced Muslim Women under the *Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986*.

#### **UNIT-III**

Will- Meaning, Limitations on a Mohammedan in making will; Difference between will and gift, Will made in death bed or during illness; Gifts(Hiba): Essentials of Valid Gift; Kinds of Hiba; Revocation of Gifts; Wakf; Essentials of valid Wakf: Mutawalli-Appointment – Powers and Duties of Mutawalli; Law relating to Pre-Emption; Who can Pre-empt; Formalities; When the Right of Pre-emption is lost.

#### **UNIT-IV**

*Muslim law of Inheritance* - Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis and Jews)- Domicile- Kinds of Domicile- Modes of acquisition of Domicile; Parsis Intestate succession and Non Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate, Probate and letters of administration, powers and duties of executor.

#### **UNIT-V**

Wills – Privileged and unprivileged wills - Construction of Wills in brief - Void bequests, void wills, kinds of legacies – Specific and Demonstrative Legacy; Ademption of Legacies ; - Protection of property of the deceased; Family Courts Act, 1984- Constitution, powers, and its functions; Need for Uniform Civil Code- Article 44 of Indian Constitution.

**Prescribed Books:**

Mulla - Principles of Mohammedan Law.

Paras Diwan - Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession.

**Reference Books:**

B. B. Mitra - Indian Succession Act, 1925.

A. A. A Fyzee - Outlines of Mohammedan Law.

N. D. Basu - Law of Succession.

Paras Diwan - Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India.

A. M. Bhattachargee - Muslim Law and the Constitution.

Tahir Mohamood - Mohammedan Law.

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

### III SEMESTER OF 3yr LL.B

#### COURSE-I: JURISPRUDENCE

##### Objectives:

Any academic discipline, worthy of the name, must develop in the student the capacity for critical thought. Legal education needs to teach both law and its context- social, political and theoretical.

At the heart of legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without deep understanding of this concept neither legal practice nor legal education can be a purposive activity. This course in Jurisprudence is designed, primarily, to induct students into a realm of questions concerning nature of law. Therefore, the first part of the course is concerned with important questions like, what is law, what are the purposes of law?, the relationship between law and justice and the like. The second part is concerned with the important sources of law. The emphasis is on important issues concerning law with reference to ancient and modern Indian Legal Thought.

One important branch of Jurisprudence consists in analysis of legal concepts. The law of contract and tort is concerned with different rights which one person may have against another. Jurisprudence, on the other hand, studies the meaning of the term “rights” in the abstract and seeks to distinguish various kinds of rights which are in theory possible under a legal system. Similarly, it investigates other legal concepts and tries to build up a general and more comprehensive picture of each concept as a whole. This course is designed primarily on English model but native India Orientation is given wherever possible.

##### Course contents:

##### UNIT – I

Meaning and nature of ‘Jurisprudence’ - Purpose and value of Jurisprudence -Schools of Jurisprudence: Natural law, Imperative Theory, Legal Realism, Historical School, Sociological School.

##### UNIT – II

Functions and purpose of law, questions of law, fact and discretion - Justice and its kinds - Civil and Criminal Administration of Justice - Theories of Punishment and Secondary functions of the Court.

##### UNIT – III

Sources of Law: Legislation, Precedent and Custom - A Comparative study

##### UNIT – IV

Legal Concepts: Right and Duty, Kinds, Meaning of Right in its wider sense; Possession: Idea of Ownership, kinds of Ownership, Difference between Possession and Ownership; Nature of Personality, Status of the Unborn, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead Persons.

##### UNIT – V

Liability: Conditions for imposing liability - Wrongful act: *Damnum Sine Injuria*, causation, *mens rea*, intention, malice, negligence and recklessness, strict liability, vicarious liability, obligation. Substantive Law and Procedural law.

##### Prescribed Books:

Fitzgerald – Salmond on Jurisprudence. (Bombay : Tripathi ,1999)

R. W. M.,Jurisprudence ,(Delhi : Aditya Books ,1994 )

##### Reference Books:

W. Friedman – Legal Theory

V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

Paton – Jurisprudence Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence.

**COURSE-II: LABOUR LAW – II****OBJECTIVES**

In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal framework relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasized. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examine provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008. These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. Legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changed economic policies.

**UNIT-I**

Concept and Importance of Social Security – Influence of I.L.O. – Constitutional Mandate. The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923 – Definitions – employee, employer, dependent, partial disablement, total disablement, etc. – Employer's liability for compensation – Conditions and Exceptions – Procedure for claiming compensation. Computation of Compensation. Commissioner- Jurisdiction, Powers, etc.

**UNIT-II**

The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 – Definitions – Employment injury, contribution, dependent, employee, principal employer, etc. – Employees' State Insurance Funds – contribution, benefits available – Administrative Mechanism – E.S.I Corporation, Standing Committee, Medical Benefits Council- Composition, Powers, Duties – Adjudication of Disputes – E.S.I. Courts. Comparative analysis of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 with the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923.

**UNIT-III**

The Employees' Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952 – Definitions – contribution, employee, employer, factory, fund, etc. – Provident Fund Scheme, Family Pension Scheme, Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme – Scope, Contributions – Benefits Available – Authorities under the Act – Powers.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 – Object and Scope of the Act, Definitions – appropriate government, employer, establishment, factory, maternity benefit, etc. – Benefits available under the Act – Inspectors.

**UNIT-IV**

The payment of Wages Act, 1936 – Definitions – employed person, factory, industrial and other establishment, wages, etc. – Definitions – Authorities – Inspectors and Payment of Wages Authority.

The minimum wages Act, 1948 – Concept of Wages – Theories of wages and Kinds Definitions – appropriate government, employer, Scheduled employment, etc. – Fixation of minimum rates of wages Methods – Regulation of working conditions – Payment of wages, Working Hours, etc.

The factories Act, 1948 – Definitions – factory, manufacturing process, occupier, worker, hazardous process, etc. – Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, safety and welfare of workers – provisions relating hours, Weekly leave, Annual leave facility – Provisions relating to regulation of employment of women, children and young persons.

**UNIT-V**

The unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008- Importance of Unorganised Sector, Definitions- employer, home based worker, self-employed worker, unorganised sector, unorganised worker, wage worker etc. Schemes- Funding mechanism, Procedure, benefits available – Administrative Mechanism- Composition and Powers, etc.

Globalization, Privatisation and open Economy – Compulsions that led to Globalisation Policy – Effects of Globalisation on Industry and Labour – Constitutional Mandate of Welfare State and effectiveness of Social Security and Social Welfare legislations in India under new economic policy – Review of Laws to meet new challenges – Legislative and Judicial response/ trend towards application of labour laws – Emergence of laws relating SEZ, etc.

**Suggested Readings:**

- Dr. V.G. Goswami – Labour Industrial Laws
- K.M. Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws
- S.N.Mishra – Labour and Industrial Laws
- O.P. Malhotra – The Law of Industrial Dispute
- N.G. Goswami – Labour and industrial Laws.
- Khan and Khan – Labour Law.
- K.D. Srivastava, Payment of Wages Act.
- S.C. Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
- Bhargava, V.B – Industrial and Labour Laws.
- Pai, G.B: Labour Law in India.
- Srivatava, S.C – Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.
- Singh, S.N. – Law and Social change: Essay on Labour Laws and Welfare research methodology and environmental protection.
- Report of the First National Commission on Labour (1966-69).
- Report of the National Commission on Labour, Government of India

## **COURSE- III: TAXATION**

### **Objectives :**

Legal regime of Tax encompasses the policies, laws and rules for Taxation process. Income Tax law is concerned with tax imposed on various sources of income. With regard to indirect tax law latest in the pipeline of fiscal policy is introduction of uniform Goods and Service Tax (G.S.T) regime by July 1, 2017. Tax policy is related to duties on imports from foreign countries and all compulsory levies imposed by the government on Individuals firms, limited companies, Govt. organization, local Authorities and others for the benefit of the State. The object here is imparting conceptual understanding to the students of the provisions of both direct and indirect tax laws. The students of law are required to know the impact of taxation on business transactions.

### **CONTENTS UNIT-I**

#### **General**

Concept of tax – Nature and characteristics of different types of taxes – Direct and Indirect taxes – Distinction between tax and fees, tax and Cess- Tax evasion, Tax planning and Tax avoidance - Retrospective taxation-Federal Base of Taxing Power –Power of Taxation under the Constitution. Immunity of State agencies/Instrumentalities – Fundamental Rights and the power of Taxation Commerce Clause, Inter-State Commerce and Taxation, Scope of Taxing powers of Parliament. Delegation of taxing power to State legislatures and Local Bodies.

#### **UNIT-II**

The Income Tax Act 1961: Basis of Taxation of Income – Basic Concepts, Person, Residential Status and incidence of tax. Income from Salaries – Income from House Property – Income from Business or Profession and vocation – Capital Gains, Income from other sources – Deemed assessed, Set off and carry forward Loss ; Incomes exempt from tax, permissible deductions & Chapter VIA deductions, Assessment, Kinds of assessment, Income tax Authorities – Appointment – Powers and Functions, Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax –filing of returns, electronic filing, I.T portal working and Refund of Tax, appeal and revision provisions Offences and penalties.

#### **UNIT-III**

Concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) – The Constitution (122nd Amendment) Act 2017. The Central Goods and Services Tax Act 2017 – Dual GST model taxation – GST Council – Central GST(CGST); GST levy on transactions –sale, transfer, purchase, barter, lease, or import of Goods and /or services . IGST/SGST/UTGST/Compensation Law to State Government GSTN-Goods and Services Tax Network Portal : Tax Invoice, GST on Imports & Exports, benefits of GST to Trade, Industry, e-commerce & Service Sector and the consumers at large, Impact of GST on GDP of India and Inflation.

#### **UNIT-IV: Indirect Tax Regime:**

IGST- Integrated GST (IGST) levied by the Central Government. Inter- State transactions and imported goods or services – State GST (SGST); The State Goods & Service tax law, Power of Central government to levy tax on interstate taxable supply, Impact of GST on State revenue ; Indemnifying State Revenue Loss ; UTGST- Union Territory Goods and Services Tax law – GST exemption on sale and purchase of securities , Securities Transaction tax (STT)

**UNIT- V Custom Law**

Legislative background of levy –ports – Warehouses – Nature and restrictions on exports and imports – Levy, exemption and collection of customs, duties and overview of law and procedure – Clearance of goods from the port, including baggage- Goods imported or exported by post and stores and goods in transit – Duty drawbacks provisions, Authorities – Powers and Functions and SEZ Units.

**Prescribed Books:**

Sumit Dutt Majumdar, GST in India, 2nd edn,(New Delhi; Centax Publications Pvt Ltd, 2016/2017.

Taxmann's Income Tax Act, 60th edn, (New Delhi: Taxmann publications Pvt Limited)

R.K.Jha and P.K.Singh, A Bird's Eye View Of GST, 1<sup>st</sup> edn., ( Hyderabad : Asia law House, 2017)

**Reference Books / Websites / Portals.**

Arvind .P.Datar , , Kanga and Palkhivala's The law and Practice of Income Tax 10<sup>th</sup> edn., ( Nagpur : LexisNexis, 2014 )

Sampath Iyengar's, Law of income Tax, 11<sup>th</sup> edn., (New Delhi : Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd., 2011)

Income – Tax Act, 1961 and Income –Tax Rules, 1962 as amended by latest Finance Act 2016-17.

**COURSE-IV: CRIMINAL LAW –II: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1973, JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2000 AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958.**

**Objectives:**

Procedural Law providing for a fair procedure is significant for a just society. The course is aimed at driving home the students how the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective. The course will acquaint the student with organisation of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised. The students will also undertake the study of two cognate Acts as a part of this course viz.; *Juvenile Justice Act* and *Probation of Offenders Act*. In additions the course teacher shall endeavour to familiarise the students with the case paper like FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Introductory and Pre-trial Process

Meaning of procedure; The organization of the functionaries under the Code; their duties, functions and powers; First Information Report, complaint; Arrest; Types of trial and Features of a fair trial

**UNIT - II**

Trial Process-I:

1. Magisterial Powers to take cognizance.
2. Commencement of proceedings.
3. Dismissal of complaints.
4. Charge.
5. Processes to compel appearance and production of things.
6. Bail.
7. Preliminary pleas to bar trial.

**UNIT - III**

Trail Process-II

1. Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.
2. Judgment.
3. Appeals, Revision and Reference.
4. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.
5. Maintenance.

**UNIT - IV**

Miscellaneous

1. Transfer of cases.
2. Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences.
3. Disposal of property.
4. Preventive action of the police.
5. Irregular proceedings.
6. Limitation of taking cognizance.
7. Compounding of offences and plea bargaining.
8. Criminal Rules and Practice.

**UNIT - V**

- 1.Salient features of the Juvenile Justice (care & protection of children) Act, 2000.
- 2.Salient features of the probation of offenders Act, 1958.

**Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal & Dhirajlal- the code of criminal procedure.

Juvenile Justice(Care & Protection of children) Act, 200-Bare Act

Probation of Offender's Act, 1958-Bare Act.

**Reference Book:**

R.V. Kelkar- Criminal Procedure.

Report of Committee on Criminal Justice System.

## **COURSE-V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

### **Objectives:**

Administrative Law is basically concerned with triple function of administrative authorities, their constitutional limits and statutory limitations, the procedure to be followed in the exercise of their functions and the necessity to study in depth relevant remedies. Constitutional or otherwise in case of administrative arrogance and consequent abuse of power.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Definition of Administrative Law- Nature and scope- The impact and implications of the Doctrine of Separation of powers and Rule of law on Administrative Law, Classification of Administration Action- the necessity.

#### **UNIT –II**

Legislative power of Administration- Doctrine of Vice of Excessive Delegation- Judicial and Parliamentary control over Delegated Legislation- Advantages and Disadvantages of Delegated Legislation – Exclusion of judicial review of Delegated Legislation

#### **UNIT - III**

Judicial power of Administration- tests to determine when an administrative authority to act judicially- Doctrine of Bias- Doctrine of Audi Altrem Partem- Reasoned decision- Exceptions to Natural justice- Effect of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice- grounds on which decision of quasi-judicial authority can be flagged before Supreme Court.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Administrative discretion- Grant and exercise of discretion- Judicial review of Administrative discretion

#### **UNIT –V**

Control of Administrative action – Judicial Control – Public Law and Private Law remedies – distinction.

Writs- Theory, practice and procedure- ouster clause

Liabilities of State in the province of Torts and Contract- Constitutional Tort Doctrine of Promissory Estoppels - Doctrine of Legitimate expectation- Doctrine of Proportionality

#### **UNIT –VI**

Corporations and Public undertaking- Control of statutory corporations and Public undertakings - Administrative deviance - Corruption and Mal-administration- Control mechanism

Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayuktha) - Central Vigilance Commission- Parliamentary Committees - Commission of Enquiry

### **Prescribed Books:**

M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law.

### **Reference Books:**

Wade - Administrative Law.

De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.

S. P. Sathe - Administrative Law.

I. P. Massey - Administrative Law.

## IV Semester of 3 Year LL.B.

### COURSE-I: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

**Objectives:**

The course includes the study of general Principles of international Law including Law of peace. Third world concerns in respect of security and development and the role of U.N. and International Agencies in structuring solutions in the context of changing balance of power are also to be appreciated.

**COURSE CONTENTS:**

**UNIT-I**

Nature, definition, origin and basis of International Law; Sources of International Law; Relationship between Municipal and International Law; Subjects of International Law.

**UNIT-II**

States as subjects of International Law: States in General; Recognition; State territorial sovereignty.

**UNIT-III:**

State Jurisdiction: Law of the sea; State Responsibility; Succession to rights and obligations.

**UNIT-IV:**

State and Individual –Extradition, Asylum and Nationality; the agents of international business; diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives; the Law and practices as to treaties.

**UNIT-V:**

The United Nations Organisation – Principal organs and their functions; World Trade Organisation – Main features; International Labour Organisation.

***Prescribed Books:***

Starke, J.G, An Introduction to International law (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Sands Philippe and Pierre Klein, Bowett's Law of International Institutions, 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Sweet & Maxwell,2009)

**Reference Books:**

Clapham, Andrew, Brierley's Law of Nations: An Introduction to the Role of International in International Relations, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Oxford:2012)

Harris, D.H. Cases and Materials on International Law, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Sweet and Maxwell), 2010)

Oppenheim, International Law, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Oxford, 2008)

Kapoor, S.K. International Law, Human Rights (Central Law Agency, 2009)

Das, Bhagirathlal, An Introduction to World Trade Organization Agreements (Zed Books, 1998).

## **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE.**

### **Objectives:**

The Objectives of the course are to prepare for responsible citizenship with awareness of the relationship between Human Rights, democracy and development; to foster respect for international obligations for peace and development; to impart education on national and international regime of Human Rights; to sensitize students to human suffering and promotion of human life with dignity; to develop skills on human rights advocacy and to appreciate the relationship between rights and duties and to foster respect for tolerance and compassion for all living creatures.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Jurisprudence of Human Rights; Nature, definition, origin and theories of human rights.

#### **UNIT-II**

Universal protection of human rights- United Nations and Human Rights-Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; International Covenant Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966.

#### **UNIT-III**

Regional Protection of Human Rights – European System – Inter American System-African System

#### **UNIT-IV**

Protection of Human Rights at national level; Human Rights and the Constitution; The protection of Human Rights Act,1993.

#### **UNIT-V**

Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups: Rights of Women, Children, Disabled, Tribals, Aged and Minorities-National and International Legal Developments.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Theodor, Meron, Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.  
Kapoor, S.K., International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2014.

### **Reference Books:**

Luis, Henkin, “The Rights of Man Today”, University of Miami Inter-American Law Review, Vol.,11, Spring 1979 (p.229-244)

Singh, Nagendra, Enforcement of Human Rights in Peace and War and the future of humanity, (Calcutta:Eastern Law House 1986)

### **Relevant International Instruments.**

United Nations Charter, 1945.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,1948.

International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.

Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.

Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989.

## **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I: INSURANCE LAW**

### **Objectives:**

The Insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. The main objective of every insurance contract is to give financial security and protection to the insured from any future uncertainties. Hence, Insurance is considered as an inevitable component of economic development. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures, gave money by way of consideration to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the light of various legislations regulating insurance sector in India.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Introduction: Nature-Definition-History of Insurance-History and development of Insurance in India, Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance: (Life Insurance-General Insurance and Re-insurance – A brief overview), Nature of Insurance Contract, Overview of Insurance Laws in India, Insurance Act,1938 –Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999: Its role and functions.

#### **UNIT-II**

Principles of Insurance Law: Principles of good faith (uberrimae fidei)-Non disclosure-Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract, Insurable Interest, Principle of Indemnity – Difference between Indemnity and Guarantee, Principle of Contribution, Principle of Subrogation, Principle of Loss Minimization, The risk-Meaning and scope of risk, Causa Proxima, Premium: Definition – Method of payment – Days of grace – Forfeiture- Return of premium, Assignment of the subject matter.

#### **UNIT-III**

Life Insurance: Nature of scope of life Insurance, Kinds of Life Insurance, The policy and formation of a Life Insurance Contract, Event insured against Life Insurance contract, Circumstance affecting the risk, Amount recoverable under the Life Policy - Persons entitled to payment – Settlement of claim and payment of money – Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956, (overview) – General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (overview) - Health and Medical Insurance, The Motor Vehicles Act,1988 – Sec.(140-176) – Nature and scope- Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles-Claims Tribunal - Legal aspects of Motor Insurance.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance- Basic Principles – Conditions and Warranties - Right and Duties of Parties – Claims – Some Legal Aspects, Introduction to Agriculture Insurance-Insurance–History of Crop Insurance in India, - Crop Insurance Underwriting, Claims, Problems associated with Crop Insurance, Cattle Insurance in India, Micro Insurance, Public Liability Insurance: Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991(overview) - Claims, Consumer Courts and Insurance Ombudsman.

**UNIT-V**

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope – Classification of Marine policies – Insurable Interest- Insurable values-Marine Insurance and policy-Conditions and express Warranties – Voyage Deviation-Perils of sea – Loss - Kinds of Loss - The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

**Prescribed Books:**

Murthy K.S.N and K.V.S. Sharma, Modern Law of Insurance in India, (New delhi:Lexis Nexis,2009)

Srinivasan, M.N., Principles of Insurance Law, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Nagpur: Wadhwa and Co., 2004).

**Reference Books :**

Singh, Avtar, Law of Insurance, (Jain Book Agency, 2004)

Birds, John, Bird's Modern Insurance Law, 8<sup>th</sup> Edition, (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1977)

W. Patterson, Edwen, Cases and Materials on Law of Insurance (New York: Foundation Press, 1955.

Insurance Act, 1938.

The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.

General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972

The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

### **COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: BANKING LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

A vitally important economic institution the Banking is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes. The emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had molded and the affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices. A significant development in the Banking system is diversification in Banks financing. The Commercial Banks entered into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalization of Banks.

The conventional Banking system, found to be deficient for planned developmental purposes, paved the way for developmental banking. The fag of the last millennium witnesses influx of foreign banking companies into India and a shift in the banking policy as part of the global phenomenon of liberalization. The legal system is adopting itself into the new mores.

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system.

#### **UNIT-I**

**NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING** – History of Banking in India and elsewhere-indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India-different kinds of banks and their functions. – Multi-functional banks-growth and legal issues.

**LAW RELATING TO BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA:** Controls by government and its agencies: On management-On accounts and audit-Lending- Credit policy-Reconstruction and reorganization-Suspension and winding up.

#### **UNIT-II**

**BANKING REGULATION ACT, 1949:** Evolution of Central Bank, Characteristics and functions, Economic and Social objectives, The Central Bank and the State- as Banker's Bank. The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank.

**ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE** – Functions of the RBI-Regulation of Monetary mechanism of the economy – Credit control-Exchange Control- Monopoly of currency issue-Bank rate policy formation. Control of RBI over non-banking companies, Financial companies, Non Financial companies.

**THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT, 1961:** Objects and reasons-Establishment of Capital of DIC, Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors. Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India.

#### **UNIT-III**

**RELATIONSHIP OF BANKER AND CUSTOMER:** Legal character, Control between banker and customer, Banker's lien, Protection of Bankers, Customers-Nature and tupe of accounts-Special classes of customers lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities, Right and duties of Banker and customer. Consumer protection-banking as service.

**UNIT-IV**

LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, 1881 ACT (read with the amended act of 2002) Negotiable Instrument-Kinds-Holders and holder in due course-Parties-Negotiable – Assignment-Presentment-Endorsement-Liability of parties-Payment in due course-Special rules of evidence-material alteration-noting and protest-Paying banker and collecting baker – Bills in sets Penal provisions under NI Act-Banker's Books evidence Act.

**UNIT-V**

LENDING BY BANKS: Good lending principles-Lending to poor masses-Securities for advances-Kinds and their merits and demerits-Repayment of Loans: rate of interest, protection against penalty default and recovery – debt recovery tribunal.

RECENT TRANDS OF BANKING SSTEM IN INDIA: New technology, Information technology, Automation and legal aspects, Automatic teller machine and use of internet, Smart card, Use of expert system, Credit cards.

**Prescribed Books:**

Tannan, M.L., Banking Law and Practice, (Lexis Nexis, 2014).

M.S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala, Negotiable Instruments Act (Bombay: N.M.Tripathi Pvt Ltd, 1955)

Justice Bhaghabati Prasad Banerjee, Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

**Reference Books:**

Singh, Avtar, Laws of Banking and Negotiable Instruments, (Eastern Book Co.,2007)

Basu, Saroj Kumar and Alak Ghosh, A review of Current Banking Theory and Practice, (Me Millan, 1974).

Paget, Law of Banking, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition, (UK: Lexis Nexis, 2007)

Goyle, L.C., The Law of Banking and Bankers, (Eastern Law House, 1995)

Relevant provision of Information Technology Act, 2000.

### **COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

**Objectives:**

Free exchange of ideas is a basic pillar of a democratic society. Corruption thrives in sacred places, therefore it is stated that sunlight is the best disinfectant. There should be governance in sunshine. The course is designed to convince the students how the right to information infuses transparency and accountability in governance, preventing abuse of power.

**Course Contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Historical development of Freedom of Information in Sweden, USA & UK. Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005 in India. Significance in democracy; Constitutional basis; Supreme Court on Right to information.

**UNIT-II**

RTI Act-definitions; Right to information and obligations of Public authorities.

**UNIT-III**

Central information commission; State information commission; Powers and functions of information commissions; Appeals and penalties.

**UNIT-IV**

Other related laws-The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 2002; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.

**UNIT-V**

RTI Judicial response: Supreme Court & High Court decisions on RTI: Best practices-A study of decisions rendered by state commissions and central Commission in the following areas of – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts and Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities.

**Prescribed Books:** J.H. Barowalia, Commentary on the right to Information Act (Universal Law Publications).

Kamath, Nandan, A Guide to Cyber Laws and IT Act Act, 2000 with Rules and Notifications, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (Universal Law Publisher, 2007)

**Reference Books:**

Dr. Farooq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (New Era Law Publisher, 2008)

Joga Rao, S.V., Law Relating to Right to Information –A Comprehensive and Insightful Commentary with comparative Perspectives, (Jain Book Agency, 2009)

Dr. Madubhushi Sridhar: Right to Information, Law & Practice (latest edition).

## **COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-I: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

### **Objective:**

Professions are noble. The movement of all professions, hitherto, has been from chaos to organization, organization to consolidation and consolidation to autonomy and monopoly. Same is true of the law profession also. The prime reason for conferring autonomy and monopoly by the society on the professionals is the fact that they are a body of learned persons and the interest of society and individuals is safe in their hands. The Bar should set enviable standards of ethics and scrupulously adhere to them as also enforce them. It is too good of the society to trust the learned body of the professionals to regulate themselves and not to empower an outsider to sit in judgment over their activities. The trust reposed by the society in profession is to be zealously guarded. The Bar should live up to the expectations of the society. The society has a right to expect of the professionals such ideal behaviour. The course is designed to imbue students with these high values forming the basis of the profession so that they can live up to those standards in their professional life.

### **Course contents: UNIT-I**

The legal profession and its responsibilities; The equipment of the lawyer; Conduct in court; Professional conduct in general; Privileges of a lawyer; Salient features of the *Advocates Act, 1961*.

### **UNIT-II**

Duty to the court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the state;

### **UNIT-III**

Contempt of Court Act, 1972

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

1. *In the matter of D, An Advocate*, AIR 1956 SC 102.
2. *P.J.Ratnam v. D. Kanikaram*, AIR1964 SC 244.
3. *N.B.Mirzan v. The disciplinary committee of Bar Council of Maharastra and Another*, AIR 1972 SC 46.
4. *Bar Council Of Maharastra v. M.V.Dabholkar, etc.*, AIR 1976 SC 242.
5. *V.C.Rangadurai v. D.Goplan and others*, AIR 1979 SC 201.
6. *Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan and Others*, AIR 1983 SC 1012.
7. *In Re an Advocate*, AIR 1989 SC 245.
8. *In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra*, 1995 (Vol-I) IBR 118.
9. *Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India*, AIR 1998 SC 1895.
10. *Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union of India*, AIR 2003 SC 739.

### **UNIT-IV**

1.	DC Appeal No. 16/93	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
2.	BCI Tr. Case No.40/91	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271

8	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110
18	DC Appeal No.41/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 122
19	BCI Tr. Case No.29/81	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 245
20	DC Appeal No.14/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 258
21	BCI Tr. Case No.14/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 264
22	DC Appeal No.24/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 273
23	DC Appeal No.46/86	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 280
24	DC Appeal No.3/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 285
25	BCI Tr. Case No.2/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 289
26	BCI Tr. Case No.10/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 520
27	BCI Tr. Case No.101/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 524
28	DC Appeal No.23/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 532
29	DC Appeal No.35/87	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 536
30	BCI Tr. Case No.27/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 542
31	BCI Tr. Case No.6/84	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 560
32	BCI Tr. Case No.24/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 563
33	DC Appeal No.10/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 572
34	DC Appeal No.45/74	1988	(Vol. 1 &2)	IBR 182
35	DC Appeal No.23/87	1989	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 187
36	DC Appeal No.6/81	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 193
37	BCI Tr. Case No.16/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 197
38	DC Appeal No.41/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 200
39	DC Appeal No.33/86	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 354
40	DC Appeal No.21/85	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 359
41	BCI Tr. Case No.43/82	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 364
42	DC Appeal No.28/86	1988	(Vol.3& 4)	IBR 374
43	DC Appeal No.64/74	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 314
44	DC Appeal No.30/84	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 319
45	DC Appeal No.40/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 488
46	DC Appeal No.10/86 &10A/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 491
47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

## **COURSE-V: CLINICAL COURSE-II: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

### **Objectives:**

Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain of the disputes, by nature are fit to be resolved through specific method of resolution. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different style of planning and execution. The skills involved are also different as also preparation. This course trains the students skills involved are also different as also preparation. This course trains the students in ADRs. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

General: Different methods of dispute resolution; Inquisitorial method; Adversarial method; Other methods-both formal and informal-like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, etc; Advantages and disadvantages of above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic needs; Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs.

#### **UNIT-II**

Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of Arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different kinds of arbitration; Qualities and Qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting; Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

#### **UNIT-III**

Conciliation: Meaning; Different kinds of conciliation-facilitative, evaluative, court-annexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator; Role of a conciliator; States of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statues-Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Family Courts Act, 1984; Hindu Marriage Act,1955; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate.

#### **UNIT-V**

Mediation: Meaning; Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process-voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Madabhushi, Sridhar, Alternative Dispute Resolution, (New Delhi; Lexis Nexis, 2006)  
Rajan R.D., A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution, (New-Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2005)

**Reference Books:**

Sampath D.K., Mediation concept and technique in support of Resolution of Disputes, (National Law School of India University, 1991)

Gold Neil, et.al., Learning Lawyers Skills, (London; Butter worths in conjunction with the Commonwealth Legal Education Association,1989 (Chapter-7).

Michael Noone, Mediation, (Cavendish Pub., 1996) (Chapter-1, 2 & 3).

1. **Mode of Assessment:** The Scheme of evaluation for Clinical Course-II: **Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems** shall be as under:

- a. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 30 Marks each.
- b. The Questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- c. I test shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the II test shall be by the end of the semester.

There shall be four simulation exercises conducted for 10 marks each  
(One exercise each in negotiation, mediation, arbitration and conciliation).

## V SEMESTER

### COURSE-I : COMPANY LAW

#### **Objectives:**

The course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector. Important regulations pertaining to the issue of shares and the capital raising have come into force. This course aims to impart the students, the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

##### **Introduction & Concept**

Company – Historical development – nature and characteristics of company – kinds of company – corporate personality – limited liability – lifting of corporate veil – promoters – duties and liability of promoters

##### **UNIT – II**

##### **Incorporation**

Procedure of incorporation – certificate of incorporation – MOA – AOA – Doctrine of indoor management – prospectus

##### **UNIT – III**

##### **Management & Control of Companies**

Board of Directors – powers and functions: Distribution of powers between Board of Directors and general meeting

**Directors:** appointment – qualifications – position of directors – powers and duties of directors – remuneration – removal

**Meetings:** Meetings of Board and Committees – Kinds of meetings – Procedure Relating to convening and proceedings at general and other meetings – Resolutions – Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement  
Corporate Social responsibility

##### **UNIT - IV**

##### **Financial structure of Company**

Sources of Capital: Shares – types – allotment – transfer of shares – rights and privileges of shareholders – dividends – declaration and payment of dividends, prohibition of buy back

Debentures – floating charge – appointment of debenture trustees and their duties – kinds – remedies of debenture holders – redemption

Acceptance of Deposit by companies, charge on assets

##### **UNIT - V**

Reconstruction and amalgamation and Windup

Reconstruction, rehabilitation and amalgamation: Concept – jurisdiction and powers of court and NCLT – vesting of rights and transfer of obligations – takeover and acquisition of minority interest

Winding up: Concept – modes of winding up – who can apply – procedure under different modes.

**Prescribed Books:**

Taxman's Companies Act, 2013

Avtar Singh, Company Law

Reference Books:

Ramaiah- Companies Act, Parts I and II.

Shah - Lectures on Company Law.

Taxman's Company Law.

S. C. Kuchal- Corporation Finance: Principles and problems.

Y. D. Kulshreshta- Government regulation of financial management of private corporate sector in India.

S. K. Roy- Corporate Image in India.

Gower – Principles of Modern Company Law.

Sen – New Horizons in company law.

D. L. Majumdar- Towards a philosophy of Modern Corporation.

Pennington - Company Law.

Rajiv Jain - Guide on foreign collaboration – Policies & Procedures.

C. Singhanian – Foreign collaborations and Investments in India – Law and procedures.

Joyant M Thakur – Comparative Analysis of FEMA – FEMA Act, 1999 with FERA.

Sanjiv Agarwal - Bharat's guide to Indian capital.

## **COURSE-II: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

### **Objectives:**

Study of procedure law is important for a Law student. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation. The course teacher shall Endeavour to familiarise the students with the case papers (like plaints, written statements, Interlocutory application, etc.) involved in civil cases and touch upon the provisions of Evidence Act wherever necessary.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

##### **Civil Procedure Code**

Introduction; Distinction between procedural law and substantive law- History of the code, extent and its application, definition; Suits: Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts- Kinds of jurisdiction-Bar on suits- Suits of civil nature (sec.9); Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res judicata (Section 10, 11 and 12); Foreign judgment (Section 13-14); Place of Suits (Sections, 15 to 20); Transfer of Cases (Sections, 22to 25).

#### **UNIT-II**

Institution of suits and summons: (sections. 26, 0.4 and sections. 27, 28, 31 and 0.5); Interest and Costs (Sections, 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Plaint and Written Statement- Return and rejection of plaint- defenses-set off- Counter claim; Parties to the suit (0. 1): Joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties- misjoinder of causes of action-multifariousness.

#### **UNIT-III**

Appearance and examination of parties (0.9, 0.18) – Discovery, inspection and production of documents (0.11 & 0.13) – first hearing and framing of issues (0.10 & 0.14) – Admission and affidavit (0.12 & 0.19) – Adjournment (0.17) – Death, marriage-Insolvency of the parties (0.22) – Withdrawal and compromise of suits (0.23) – judgment and Decree (0.20); Execution (Sections, 30 to 74, 0.21); general principal of execution- Power of executing Court- Transfer of decrees for execution- Mode of execution- a) Arrest and detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Suits in particular cases; suits by or against Governments (Sections, 79 to 82, 0.27); Suites by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sections, 85 to 87); Suits by or against minors and unsound persons (0.32); Suits by indigent persons (0.33); Inter-pleaders suits (sec. 88, 0.35); Interim orders; Commissions (sec. 75, 0.26); arrest before judgment and attachments before judgment (0.38) Temporary injunctions (0.39); Appointment of receivers (0.40); Appeals (Sections, 90 to 109, 0.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- review and Revision (Sections, 113, 114, 115, 0.46, 0.46); caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent powers of the COURT (Sections 148, 149, 151).

#### **UNIT –V**

Limitation Act, 1963.

**Prescribed Books:**

Bakshi, P.M., Mulla's Civil Procedure code, 12<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Bombay: Tripathi, 1990).

Tandon, M.P, Code of Civil Procedure, (Allahabad Law Agency, 2005)

Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice- Bare Act.

**Reference Books:**

Malik, M.R, Ganguly's Civil court, Practice and procedure, (Eastern Law House, 2012)

Takwani, C.K, Civil Procedure Code. (Eastern Book Co., 2010)

### **COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-III: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-I**

#### **Objectives:**

Intellectual property Law has assumed a great importance in recent times as a result of the recognition that “Knowledge is property”. The creations of the human brain as IP are required to be understood and protected. The syllabi encompassing all relevant IP legislations in India with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative work is useful to society and law relating to innovation/creativity i.e. intellectual Property is one of the fastest growing subjects all over the globe because of its significance and importance in the present era. Disseminate information on national and international IPR issues. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness; and familiarize the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India. The subject Intellectual property Law divided into two papers namely paper-I and Paper-II of 100 marks each.

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT –I**

Introductory Aspects: Overview of the concept of property; Industrial property and non-industrial property; Historical background of IPR; Importance of human creativity in present scenario; Different forms of Intellectual Property and its conceptual analysis.

Patents: Introduction and overview of patent protection; History of Patent protections; Meaning and definition of patent; Object of patent; scope and salient features of Patent Act; How to obtain a patent; Product patent and Process patent; Specification- Provisional and complete specification; Opposition proceedings to grant of patents; register of patents and Patent Office; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of patent Rights; Compulsory licenses; Government use of inventions; Revocation and surrender of patents; Infringement of Patents; Offences and Penalties.

##### **UNIT-II**

**Trade Marks:** Introduction and overview of trade mark; Evolution of trade mark law; Meaning and definition of trade mark; Object of trade mark; Features of good trade mark; Different forms of trade mark; Trade marks registry and register of trade marks; Property in a trade mark; Registrable and non-registrable marks; Basic principles of registration of trade mark; Deceptive similarity; Assignment and transmission; Rectification of register; Infringement of trade mark; Passing off; Domain name protection and registration; Offences and penalties.

##### **UNIT-III**

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW OF Cyber Intellectual Property; Intellectual property and cyberspace; Emergence of cyber crime ; Grant in software patent and Copyright in software; Software piracy; Trade marks issues related to Internet (Domain name); Data protection in cyberspace; E-commerce and E-contract; Salient features of Information Technology Act; IPR provisions in IT Act; Internet policy of Government of India.

##### **UNIT-IV**

Geographical Indications: Introduction and overview of geographical indications; Meaning and scope of geographical indications; importance geographical indications of India and their features; Salient features of the Protection of geographical indications Act; Protection of geographical indications; Misleading use of geographical indications; Registration of geographical indications; Right to use geographical indications; Infringement; Remedies against infringement; Role and functions of Registrar of geographical indications; Conflict between Trade mark and geographical indications.

**UNIT-V**

International Convention and Treaties; Paris Convention: Background; Salient features of Paris Convention; Governing rules of Paris Convention; Patent Cooperation Treaty; background; Objectives of PCT; Salient features of PCT; Madrid Convention: Salient features; International registration of marks; World Intellectual Property Organisation: Background; Salient features WIPO; Organisation of WIPO.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Narayan, S., Intellectual Property Law in India, (Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency, 2005)
2. Cornish, William, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyrights, Trademark and Allied Rights, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998)

**Reference books:**

1. Ganduli, Prabuddha, Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge Economy, (Tata Mc grawHillPublishing Co., 2001).
2. Caddick, Nicholas et (al)., Copinger & Skone James, Copyright, 16<sup>th</sup> Edition, (U.K: Sweet & Maxwell, 21013).
3. Unni, trade Marks and the Emerging concept of Cyber Property Rights, (Kolkata: Eastern Law House, 2002)
4. Ryder, Rodney, Intellectual Property and the Internet. (Jain Book Agency: 2002)
5. Matthan, Rahul, the law relating to Computers and the Internet, (Butterworth's India Ltd, 2005).
6. Verkey, Elizabeth, Law of Plant varieties protection, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, (Eastern Book Co., 2007).
7. Duggal, Pavan, Cyber Law: the Indian Perspective, (Saakhar Law Publications, 2002).
8. Mittal, D.P., Taxman's Law of Information Techonology (Cyber Law)(Taxman Allied Services, 2000).

### **COURSE-III OPTIONAL-III: PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY**

**Objectives:**

This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problem of exercise of discretion in sentencing. In addition the course introduces students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Introduction: Notion of punishment in Law; Difference between crime prevention and control; theories of punishments.

**UNIT-II**

Kinds of punishment; Sentencing policies and processes; the riddle of capital punishment.

**UNIT-III**

Prison reforms; Alternatives to imprisonment; Victimology- Introduction, history and philosophy.

**UNIT-IV**

Victimology- European experience; American experience; Victim witness assistance programmes; Restitution.

**UNIT-V**

Victimology- Indian experience; Legal framework; Role of Courts; Role of NHRC.

**Prescribed Books:**

Sutherland, Edwin H., Principles of Criminology, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, (Rowan & Little field, 1992)  
 Qadri, Syed M. Afzal, Ahmad Siddique's Criminology and Penology, (Eastern Book Co., 2009)  
 Rajan, V.N., Victimology in India: Perspectives beyond Frontier, (APH Publishing, 1995)

**Reference Books:**

H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility.  
 S. Chabra, Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.  
 Herbert L. packer, The Limits of Criminal sanctions.

## **COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL-IV: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES & PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION**

### **Objectives of the course**

As it is difficult to have legislations without ambiguous provisions, there is a need to make proper study of the rules and principles relating to interpretation of statutes. Legislation is the major source of law of the modern era. Legislatures enact laws after much deliberation. No doubt in this process they have to take into account the present and future needs of the people. What are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws? With the emergence of legislation, interpretation of statutes became a method by which judiciary explores the intention behind the statutes. Judicial interpretation involves construction of words, phrases and expression. In their attempt to make the old and existing statutes contextually relevant, courts used to develop certain rules, doctrines and principles of interpretation. Judiciary plays a highly creative role in this respect. What are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes? How far are they successful in their strategy? With the above problems and perspectives in view, this paper is framed.

### **UNIT-I: Interpretation of Statutes**

Meaning of the term 'statutes', Commencement, operation and repeal of statutes, Purpose of interpretation of statutes, restrictive and beneficial construction, Taxing statutes, Penal statutes, interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions, Interpretation of enabling statutes, Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes, Interpretation of statutes conferring rights, Interpretation of statutes conferring powers

### **UNIT-II: Aids to Interpretation**

Internal aids, Title, Preamble, Headings and marginal notes, Sections and subsections, Punctuation marks, Illustrations, exceptions, provisos and clauses, Schedules, Non-obstante clause

External aids, dictionaries, translations, Travaux Preparatoires, Statutes in parimaterial, Contemporanea Exposito, Debates, inquiry commission reports and Law Commission reports

### **UNIT-III Rules and Principles of Statutory Interpretation**

Primary Rules, literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon's case), Rule of harmonious construction, Secondary Rules, Noscitur a sociis, ejudem generis, Reddendosingulasingulis

Principles of Constitutional Interpretation, harmonious construction, Doctrine of pith and substance

Colourable legislation, Ancillary powers, "Occupied field", residuary power, Doctrine of repugnancy

### **UNIT-IV: Presumptions in statutory interpretation**

Statutes are valid, statutes are territorial in operation, Presumption as to jurisdiction, presumption against what is inconvenient or absurd, Presumption against intending injustice, Presumption against impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, Prospective operation of statutes.

**UNIT-V: Principles of Legislation**

Law-making – the legislature, executive and the judiciary, principle of utility, operation of these principles upon legislation, Distinction between moral and legislation

**Select bibliography**

G.P.Singh, Principles of Statutory interpretation, (7<sup>th</sup> Edition) 1999, Wadhwa, Nagpur.

P. St. Langan (Ed.). Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes (1976) N.M. Tripathi, Bombay

K. Shanmukham, N, S.Bindras's Interpretation of Statutes, (1997) the Law Book Co. Allahabad.

V. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, (1984) Eastern, Lucknow

M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India, (1994) wadhwa & Co.

M.P. Singh, (ED.) V.N.Sukla's Constitution of India, (1994) Eastern, Lucknow.

Jeremy Bentham, Theory of Legislation, Wadhwa, Nagpur.

## **COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL-IV: COMPETITION LAW**

### **Objectives:**

The competition plays a key role in ensuring productive, efficient, innovative, and responsive markets, the consumers are ensured availability of 'goods' and 'services' in abundance of acceptable quality at affordable price. But of the anti-competitive practices take precedence in the market, the consumers and the economy of the nation both will be adversely affected. Hence, to prevent such situation and to ensure fair competition in the market the Competition Act, 2002 was enacted. This course is designed to give the students an insight into the Competition Act, 2002. It enables the students to understand the role of competitive market in the economic development of the country, anti-competitive practices and its impact on socio-legal scenario of the country.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Competition policy and economics, the function of competition Law, Overview of the Practices Controlled by Competition Law, Constitutional provisions regulating trade.

#### **UNIT-II**

Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890; relevant provisions of Clayton Act, 1914; Relevant provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 1914; Salient features of U.K. Competition Act, 1998; (U.K.) Enterprise Act, 2002.

#### **UNIT-III**

Overview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969; the relevant provisions of Consumer Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Competition Commission of India; composition of Commission; duties, powers and functions of Commission.

#### **UNIT-V**

Duties of director general; Penalties; Competition advocacy; Case Law

### **Prescribed books:**

1. Richard Whish & David Bailey, Competition Law, 7<sup>th</sup> ed., (New York; Oxford University Press, 2012).
2. Mittal D. P., Competition Law and Practice, 3<sup>rd</sup> ed., (New Delhi: Taxman publications (P.) Ltd, 2010).
3. Roy Abir & Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, (Kolkata: Eastern Book House, 2008).

### **Reference books:**

1. Dugar S. M., Commentary on the MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection Law, Vol. I & II, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., (Nagpur: Lexis Nexis Butterworth's Wadhwa, 2006).
2. Dhall Vinod (ed.), Competition Law today – Concepts, Issues & the Law in Practice, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007).

## **COURSE-V: CLINICAL COURSE-III: DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE**

### **Objectives:**

Translation of thoughts into words- spoken and written is an essential of an effective lawyer. The students should be trained in drafting of pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents. The skill of drafting can be acquired and sharpened by undertaking the exercises under the supervision of an expert in the field. The course aims at equipping the students with drafting skills.

### **Course contents:**

1. General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules.
2. Pleadings- Civil: plaint, written statement, interlocutory application, original petition, affidavit, execution petition, memorandum of appeal and revision, petition under Art.226 and art.32 of the Constitution of India.
3. Pleadings- Criminal: complaint, criminal miscellaneous petition, bail application, memorandum of appeal and revision.
4. Conveyance: sale deed, mortgage deed, lease deed, gift deed, promissory note, power of attorney, will, trust deed, partition deed, etc.
5. Drafting of writ petition and public interest litigation petition.

This course shall be taught through class room instructions and simulation exercises preferably with the assistance of practicing lawyers or retired judges.

### **Examination and allocation of marks:**

1. Each Student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in drafting of Pleadings carrying 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise).
2. Each student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in Conveyancing, which carries 45 marks (3 marks each).
3. The above-mentioned drafting of pleadings Conveyancing exercises shall be in the papers shall be bound accompanied by a certificate signed by the course teacher and the principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned candidate.
4. The cover shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number, and the center code number.
5. There shall be a contents page.

At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 10 marks. Viva- to be conducted by the Principal and the course teacher.

## VI SEMESTER

### COURSE-I : LAW OF EVIDENCE

#### **Objectives:**

The Law of Evidence has its own significance amongst Procedural Laws. The knowledge of Law of Evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.

#### **Course Contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

Introduction: Distinction between substantive and procedural law-Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861.

-Facts – Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence-Circumstantial and direct evidence – presumptions, proved, disproved, not proved-Witness- Appreciation of evidence. Relevancy of Facts-Facts connected with facts in issue-Doctrine of Resgestae; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act-Evidence of Common Intention-Section, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts-Facts to prove right or custom (Section13) - Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sections 14 and 15) – Relevancy and admissibility of admissions, privileged admissions – evidentiary value of admissions (Sections 17 to 23).

##### **UNIT-II**

Relevancy and admissibility of confessions-Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody- Confession of co-accused (Sections 24 to 30)- Admitted facts need not be proved (Section 58); Dying declaration-Justification for relevance-Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value-Section 32(1) with reference to English Law-Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses-(Sections 32(2) to (8), 33) – Statement under special, circumstances (Sections 34 to 39); Relevance of judgments-General principles Fraud and collusion (Sections 40 to Sec. 44); Expert testimony: General Principles (Sections45-50) – who is an expert- Types of expert evidence – Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

##### **UNIT-III**

Character evidence-Meaning-Evidence in Civil Criminal cases; English Law (Sections – 52-55)- Oral and documentary Evidence-Introduction on Proof of facts-General Principles concerning oral; Evidence (Sections 59-60)- General principles concerning documentary; Evidence (Sections 61-90)- General principles regarding exclusion by evidence (Sections 91-100).

##### **UNIT-IV**

Burden of Proof-The General conception of onus probandi (Section 101) General and special exception to onus probandi (Sections 102-106)- The justification of presumption and burden of proof (Sections 107 to 114) with special reference to presumption to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death-Doctrine of judicial notice and presumptions.

Estoppel: Scope of Estoppel-Introduction as to its rationale (Section 115)- Estoppel distinguished from Res judicata-Waiver and Presumption- Kinds of Estoppel-Equitable and Promissory Estoppel-Tenancy Estoppel (Section 116).

**UNIT-V**

Witness, Examination and Cross Examination:

Competence to testify (Sections 118 to 120)-Privileged communications (Sections 121 to 128)-  
General principles of examination and cross examination (Sections 135 to 166)- Leading  
questions (Sections 141-145)-Approver's testimony (Section133)-Hostile witnesses (Section  
154)- Compulsion to answer questions (Sections 147,153) – Questions of corroboration (Sections  
156-157)- Improper admission of evidence.

**Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Law of Evidence, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2011).

**Reference Books:**

Sarkar, Law of Evidence, 18<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2014)

Lal, Batuk, Law of Evidence, (Central Law Agency, 1990).

## **COURSE-II: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

### **Objective:**

Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions. It is essential to sensitise the students to environmental issues and the laws. The Important principles in the field like inter-generation equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development, and precautionary principle, polluter pay principles are to be appreciated. The law in practice is to be analysed and evaluated. The course is designed towards these objectives.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

The Idea of Environment:

Environment: meaning and components-Pollution: meaning, sources, Kinds and effects of pollution – Ancient and Medieval Writings – Environmental jurisprudence – National environmental policy.

#### **UNIT-II**

Environmental Policy and Law: Pre & Post Independence Period –Constitutional provisions on Environment and its Protection : Right to Environment – Duty to protect environment – Public Interest litigation and environment Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues – Doctrines of Environmental Pollution: Evolving new Principles – Absolute Liability – Polluter pays principle – Precautionary principle- Inter generational equity principle – Public trust doctrine.

#### **UNIT-III**

International Law and Environmental Protection: Sustainable Development- International Conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy: Stockholm-Rio and Johnnesburg Declaration- Trans-boundary Pollution hazards and Regulation; Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection- Criminal Law and environment.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Prevention and Control of Water & Air Pollution : Water Act, 1974 and Air Act, 1981 – Pollution Control Boards and its powers and functions- Offences and penalties- Remedies in case of water and air pollution – Noise Pollution and its Control : Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972: Hunting – Trade in Animal Articles – Authorities under wild life protection Act – Role of Judiciary on Wild life protection-Forest Conservation Act, 1980-judicial approach.

#### **UNIT-V**

Environment Protection Act, 1986 - ECO-Mark, Environmental Audit-Coastal Regulation Zone, Environment Impact Assessment: Discretionary Model and Mandatory Model, - Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste- Disposal of Solid Waste.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. P. Leela Krishnan, Environmental Law in India, Third Edition, Lexis Nexis Armin Rosencranz-Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
2. S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Third Edition, Eastern Book Company.

**Reference Books:**

1. Lal's Encyclopedia on Environment Protection and Pollution Laws, Fifth Edition, Volume 1 & 2, Delhi Law House.
2. Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India (Cases, Materials and Statutes), Second Edition, Oxford University Press.
3. Relevant Bare Act / Notifications.

**COURSE-III : OPTIONAL –V : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-II****Objectives:**

Intellectual Property Law has assumed great importance in recent times as a result of the recognition that “knowledge is property”. The creations of the human brain as IP are required to be understood and protected. The Syllabi encompassing all relevant IP Legislations in India with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative works useful to society and law relating to innovation/creativity i.e. intellectual property is one of the fastest growing subjects all over the globe because of its significance and importance in the present era. Disseminate information on national and international IPR issues. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness; and familiarize the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India.

**Course contents:****UNIT-I**

**Indian Copyright Law :** Introduction and overview of copyright : History of the concept of copyright and related rights; Nature of copyright: Salient features of Copyright Act; Subject matter of copyright; Literary work; Dramatic work; Musical works; Artistic works; Cinematographic films; Sound recordings; Term of copyright; Computer software and copyright protection; Author and ownership of copyright; rights conferred by copyright; Assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright; Licences; Infringement of copyright; Remedies against infringement of copyright.

**UNIT-II**

**Biological Diversity Law:** Introduction and overview of Biological Diversity; Meaning and scope of Biological Diversity; Biological resources and traditional knowledge; Salient features of Biological Diversity Act 2002; regulation of access to Biological Diversity; National Biodiversity Authority; Functions and powers of Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Board; Biodiversity Management Committee and its functions.

**UNIT-III**

**Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Law :** Legal concepts relating to the protection of plant varieties rights; Legal concepts relating to protection of plant breeders rights; IPR in new plant varieties; Policy and objectives of protection of Plant varieties and farmers rights Act ; Plant varieties and Farmers rights protection authority; National register of plant varieties; Procedure for registration; Rights and privileges; Benefit sharing; Compensation to communities: Compulsory licence; Infringement; Relief against infringement; National Gene Fund.

**UNIT-IV**

**Designs Law:** Introduction and overview of Designs Law; Salient features of Designs Law; Procedure for registration; Rights conferred by registration; Copyright in registered designs; Infringement; Powers and duties of Controller; Distinction between design, trade mark, copyright & patent.

**UNIT-V**

International Treaties / Conventions on IPR : TRIPS Agreement: Background; Salient Features of TRIPS; TRIPS and Indian IPR; Berne Convention: Background; Salient features of Berne Convention; Convention on Biological Diversity: Objectives of CBD; Salient features of CBD; International IPR agreements affecting protection of plant varieties: The WTO Doha round of trade negotiations; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (“ITPGR”).

**Prescribed Books :**

1. Narayan, S., Intellectual Property Law in India, (Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency,2005)
2. Cornish, William, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks and Allied Rights, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1998)

**Reference Books:**

1. Ganguli, Prabhuddha, Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge Economy, (Tata Mc GrawHillPublishing Co.,2001)
2. Caddick, Nicholas et (al)., Copinger & Skone James, Copyright, 16<sup>th</sup> Edition, (U.K: Sweet & Maxwell, 21013)
3. Unni, Trade Marks and the Emerging concepts of Cyber Property Rights, (Kolkata : Eastern Law House,2002)
4. Verkey, Elizabeth, Law of Plant varieties Protection, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, (Eastern Book Co.,2007)
5. Acharya, N.K. Text Book on Intellectual Property Rights, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Asia Law House, 2014).
6. Das, J.K., Intellectual Property Rights, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, (Kamal Law House,2008)

**COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-V: WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS  
DEVIANCE)**

**Objectives:**

This course focuses on the criminality of the privileged classes- wielders of all forms of state and social power. The Course focuses on the relation between privilege, power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approaches which highlight white collar offences, Socio-economic offences or crimes of powerful deal mainly deal with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with the bureaucracy, the new rich religious leaders and organization, professional classes are to be addressed. In teaching this course, current developments in deviants reflected in press and media, law reports and legislative proceedings are to be focused.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Introduction-concept of white collar crime-Indian approaches to socio-economic offences-forms of privileged class deviance- official deviance (Legislators, Judges and bureaucrats), professional deviance, trade union deviants, land law deviance, upper class deviance, police deviance, gender based deviance, deviance by religious leaders and organizations.

**UNIT-II**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act,1988.

**UNIT-III**

Police and politicians deviance; N.N. Vorha Committee Report; Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions.

**UNIT-IV**

Professional deviance; Medical profession- The Lentin Commission Report; L3egal profession- Opinions of Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India.

**UNIT-V**

Gender based deviance-sexual harassment; Offences against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

**Prescribed Books:**

Edwin H. Sutherland-Criminology.  
Ahmad Siddique. Criminology.

**Reference Books:**

Upendra Baxi – The Crisis of Indian Legal System.  
Upendra Baxi – Law and Poverty.  
Upendra Baxi – Liberty and Corruption.  
A.R. Desai- Violation of Democratic Rights in India.

**COURSE-IV: OPIONAL –VI: LAND LAW****UNIT-I**

Introduction, Constitutional Provisions, Fundamental Rights, Agricultural Reforms Property as Legal Right and Legislative Powers  
The Union States and Local Bodies.

**UNIT-II**

Land Acquisition Act 1894 along with Karnataka State Amendment Rules 1965  
Proposed Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill  
Land Utilisation and Conversion  
Urban Land (Ceiling & Regulation) Act 1976  
Karnataka Land Reforms Act 1961 and Rules 1974

**UNIT-III**

The Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964  
Karnataka Land Revenue Rules 1966  
Karnataka Land Records of Rights Rules 1961  
Karnataka Land Revenue (Regularisation of Un-authorized Occupation of Lands) Rules 1970  
Karnataka Revenue Survey Manual Land Tax  
Fees for the use of Bridges and High ways

**UNIT-IV**

Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 and rules 1979  
Karnataka Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Rules 1969  
Karnataka Land Grant Rules 1969

**UNIT-V**

Bangalore Metropolitan Region Development Authority (BMRDA)  
District Development Authorities BDA MUDA, etc.  
National Highway Authority  
State Highway Authority

**Reference:**

Puliani & Puliani Pub. Karnataka Law Journal Publications- Land Laws in Karnataka

## **COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL-VI: LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS.**

### **Objectives:**

International Trade has assumed great importance in 21<sup>st</sup> century and its regulation under law has become a necessity to prevent exploitation of the weaker people. A new legal regime to regulate international trade is emerging. Students of law should have understanding of these developments. This course is worked out to provide the future lawyers basic inputs in the area of international trade law.

### **Course Contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Historical perspectives of International Trade, Institutions-UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, GATT (1947-1994): World Trade Organization-Objectives, Structure, Power; Most Favored Nation Treatment and National Treatment; Tariffs and Safeguard measures.

#### **UNIT-II**

Technical Barriers to Trade; Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures; Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMs); Anti-Dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Dispute Settlement Process.

#### **UNIT-III**

International Sales of Goods Formation and Performance of International Contracts, Various Forms and Standardization of Terms; Acceptance and Rejection of Goods, Frustration of Contract, Invoices and packing, Product Liability.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Exports-Insurance of Goods in Transit; Marine Insurance and kinds; Law on Carriage of Goods by sea, land and air, Container transport, Pre-Shipment Inspection; Licensing of Export and Imports.

#### **UNIT-V**

Laws Governing Finance and Investments; Foreign Collaboration and Investment Policy; Foreign Direct Investment in Industries and Governing Policies; Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs): Investment by Non-resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs); Foreign Collaboration Agreement- Foreign Technology Agreement; Foreign Companies and Foreign Nationals in India.

### **Prescribed Books :**

Bhalla, Raj, International Trade Law; Theory and Practice, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (Lexis Nexis,2001)

Kaul A.K., Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics,(Kluwer Law International,2006)

**Note: The Course Teacher should down load the latest materials from the net and impart the information to the students.**

## **COURSE-V: CLINICAL COURSE-IV: MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP**

### **Objectives:**

This course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students. Moot Courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submissions and planning, organizing and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer.

The Students should familiarize themselves with the various stages of trial in civil and criminal cases. They should be exposed to real court experience. Further they should imbibe the skills of client interviewing. This component may be planned to be part of the internship. Each student enrolled in 3 year course shall undergo an internship for minimum 12 weeks (20 weeks for 5 Year LL.B. Course) during the entire course under NGO, trial and appellate advocates, legal regulatory authorities, legislatures and parliament, other legal functionaries, market institutions, law firms, companies, local self government and other such bodies as the university may stipulate. However, the internship shall not be for a period of more than four weeks continuously in an academic year.

### **Course contents:**

#### **Moot Court (30 Marks)**

- 1.1 Each student shall participate in at least 3 moot courts. Each Moot Court exercise shall carry 10 Marks, which shall be divided as under:
  - for oral advocacy: 5 Marks, and
  - Written submission: 5 Marks.
- 1.2 The student shall make written submission on behalf of the party for whom he makes oral advocacy as assigned by the course teacher.
- 1.3 The written submissions for the three moot courts shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size papers and bound together with a certificate signed by the course teacher and the principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.
- 1.4 The cover shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number and the center code number.

#### **Observation of Trial (30 Marks)**

- 1.1 Each student shall attend trial in two cases one civil and one criminal in the course of last two or three years.
- 1.2 The student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court.
- 1.3 The record shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size paper and bound. It will carry a certificate by the course teacher and principal to the effect that it is bonafide work of the concerned student.
- 1.4 The record shall be valued for 30 Marks.
- 1.5 The cover page shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number and the centre code number.

#### **Client Interviewing (30 Marks)**

Each student shall observe two session of client interviewing at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks.

Each student shall further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This shall be recorded in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks.

The Diaries shall be neatly written on one side of bond size papers and bound with a certificate signed by the course teacher and the Principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.

The cover page of the diary shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number, and the center code number.

**Viva (10 marks)**

At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 10 marks.

**Method of Assessment:** The submissions of Moot Courts shall be valued by the course teacher. The diaries relating to trial observation and client interviewing and pre-trial preparations shall be valued by the professional under whose supervision the student has completed internship and the course teacher if it is so planned. If internship is with an Authority wherein trial observation and client interviewing is not possible, the student shall undertake these exercises separately and it shall be evaluated by the course teacher. The viva shall be conducted by the Principal of the College and the Course Teacher.