3 Year LL.B. Syllabus

Learn with Purpose

Approved by Bar Council of India and affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
**ATTENDANCE**

No student shall be permitted to appear for the end-of-semester examination in a given course unless he/she has, to the satisfaction of the course teacher, fulfilled the course requirements and has put in not less than 70% attendance in the course concerned.

Provided that a student who has attended not less than 65% of classes in each of the subjects prescribed may be permitted to keep the term for reasons to be recorded in writing and to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty as the case may be.

**Ragging/Eve-teasing**

Ragging, Eve-teasing and/or aiding and abetting the same in any form, mental or physical, inside or outside the Institute is an offence prohibited by law. Mental and/or physical harassment of any student(s) is an offence. Any student(s) found indulging in any such activity shall forthwith be expelled from the institute, without exception.

**General Rules**

- Students are required to behave well at all times.
- Loitering around in the college when the classes are going on damaging the college property and indulging in physical violence with their fellow students are treated as acts of grave indiscipline.
- Those who are found guilty of such misconduct will be dealt with severely including levying of fine.
- Students whose presence in the college is found to be injurious to the maintenance of order and discipline of the college are liable to be suspended or dismissed.
- Students shall keep in touch with notice board periodically for announcements regarding class test/special classes and award of scholarships, etc...
- Smoking, chewing of gutkha, consumption of alcohol in the campus is strictly prohibited.
- Students shall possess identity card always and produce the same on demand.
- Students are strictly prohibited from carrying cellphones to the college. If anybody is found in possession of cell phone it will be confiscated and disciplinary action will be taken against such a student.

**Spirit of Nationalism**

The college is making sincere endeavors to inculcate discipline and upholding Indian Tradition/Heritage, by singing the National Anthem and wearing Khadi attire. It is believed that singing of National Anthem instils a sense of “Patriotism” and Khadi attire evokes a feeling of “Nationalism” among the students and teachers.

**Dress Code**

Students shall wear uniform on 2 days a week (Tuesday, Thursday) and other special days as prescribed by the college. Boys shall wear white shirt Black trouser and Black Blazer. Girls shall wear white Chudidar and Black Blazers or white shirt Black trouser and Black Blazer.

The staff and students wear khadi dress in a combination of Blue and White, the blue colour signifying “Tolerance” and white “Purity”.

**Library Rules**

- No entry without identity card.
- Students may borrow 2 books at a time for duration of 8 days.
- The borrowed books should be returned on or before the last date failing which she/he shall be liable to pay fine of Rs. 1 per day
- The books in demand shall be renewed only twice.
- Reference Books shall not be issued home.
- Use of Mobile in the library is prohibited.
- Students shall keep their belongings in the property counter before entering the library.
- The students found disturbing the atmosphere of the library shall be disqualified from the membership of the library and any other penal action as decided by the college authority.

**E-Library**

- No Entry without identity card.
- Download or Access of obscene or other offensive material is prohibited.
- Chat, messenger and mobile messaging are prohibited.
- Don’t leave the computer unattended while you are logged in. you will be responsible for any misuse of the same.
- Sign the access register and specify the login and logout time.
- Handle the systems with care.
- Contact the staff for any problem with the systems.

Learn with Purpose
REGULATIONS GOVERNING THREE YEAR LL. B. DEGREE COURSE IN LAW

THE COURSE & DURATION

(a) LL. B. Three Year degree course shall be of three years’ duration spread over six semesters.
(b) Each Academic Year shall be divided into two Semesters
(c) Each Semester shall consist of 18 weeks.
(d) The papers and the syllabus shall be as given in the Schedule appended to these Regulations.

INSTRUCTION & TRAINING

(a) Instructions and training for the course shall be not less than 30 class-hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars provided there shall be at least 24 lecture hours per week.
(b) There shall be for each paper four class hours of one hour duration each and one hour of tutorial/moot court/project work per week.
(c) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks of internship during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies and Local Self Government.
(d) The internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.
(e) Each student shall keep internship diary in the form stipulated by the University and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total marks shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical paper as stipulated under the Schedule appended to these Regulations.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR ADMISSION

(a) An applicant who has graduated in any discipline of knowledge from a University established by an Act of Parliament or by a State Legislature or an equivalent national institution recognised as a Deemed to be University or Foreign University recognised as equivalent to the status of an Indian University by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply for three year degree course in law leading to the conferment of LL.B. degree on successful completion of the regular programme conducted under these Regulations.
(b) Minimum percentage of marks in qualifying examination shall not be below 45% (44.5% and above shall be treated as 45%) of total marks in case of general category applicants and 40% of total marks in case of SC and ST applicants.
(c) Maximum age for seeking admission is limited to thirty years in case of general category of applicants and to thirty five years in the case of applicants from SC, ST and other backward communities as on 1st June.

ADMISSION PROCEDURE

Admission to the course shall be made strictly on the basis of merit.

CURRICULA

(a) Candidates admitted to the LL. B. course shall have to attend 06 Semester courses spread over 3 years.
(b) In each Semester, the students shall have to study the courses prescribed by the University in these Regulations.
(c) The course descriptions shall be, as set out from time to time, in the Schedule.

MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction in the LL. B. degree course shall be English. However, the examinees shall have the option to answer the question papers in the examination either in English or in Kannada.

ATTENDANCE

No student shall be permitted to appear for the end-of-semester examination in a given course unless he/she has, to the satisfaction of the course teacher, fulfilled the course requirements and has put in not less than 70% attendance in the course concerned. Provided that a student who has attended not less than 65% of classes in each of the subjects prescribed may be permitted to keep the term for reasons to be recorded in writing and to the satisfaction of the Principal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty as the case may be.

PROMOTION

(a) Every student shall be promoted to the next higher class irrespective of the fact that he has failed in any of the papers prescribed for the study.
(b) Students are required to successfully complete the entire course within six years from admission to the course.

AWARD OF THE DEGREE

A student shall be eligible for the award of the LL. B. (Bachelor of Laws) Degree after he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed courses in all the semesters and provided his or her character and conduct are found to be satisfactory during the course.

AWARD OF CLASSES

The award of classes shall be as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage Range</th>
<th>Class Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70% and more</td>
<td>First Class with Distinction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60% and above but less than 70%</td>
<td>First Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50% and above but less than 60%</td>
<td>Second Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40% and above but less than 50%</td>
<td>Pass Class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYLLABUS PRESCRIBED FOR 3 YEAR LL. B. DEGREE COURSE

I SEMESTER:

COURSE I: CONTRACT-I: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACTS

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 higher semesters.

Course contents:

UNIT – I

- History – Formation of Contract
- Consideration – Nudum Pactum – Essential elements – Privity of Contract
and of Consideration – Exceptions – Unlawful Consideration and its effect.
Contractual Ability - Electronic Documents as Web Pages - Digital Certificates as Entry Passes - Time and Place of Contract - Secured Custody of Electronic Records.

UNIT - II
Capacity to Contract - Minor's Agreements and its effects - Persons of unsound mind - Persons disqualified by Law.

UNIT - III
Discharge of Contracts and its various Modes - by performance - Time and place of performance - Performance of reciprocal promises - Appropriation of Payments - Discharge by Agreement - By operation of Law - By frustration (Impossibility of Performance) - By Breach (Anticipatory and Actual).

UNIT - IV

UNIT - V
The Specific Relief Act

Court contents:
UNIT-I

UNIT-II

UNIT-III
Judicial process under the Constitution, Nature of Judicial Review, Judicial Review-Arts.32, 226 and 227, Court system in India, Judges- Appointments, conditions of service, etc., Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation, Activism v. Restraint.

UNIT-IV
Federalism, Center-State Relations, Freedom of Inter State Trade, Methods of Constitutional Amendment, Limitation on Constitutional Amendment.

UNIT-V
Emergency provisions, Services under the State, State Liability.

Prescribed Books:
Jain M.P - Indian Constitutional Law.

Reference Books:
Seervai H.M. - Constitutional Law of India (3 Volumes).
Shukla V.N - Constitution of India.
Basu D.D. - Shorter Constitution of India
Basu D.D. - Shorter Constitution of India.
Austin Granville- The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation.

COURSE-II: CONSTITUTION
Objectives:
The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law, and Concept of Liberty. Give them 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 it's functioning. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing. Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues.
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
Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Prescribed Books:
Rataniyal and Dhirlaljal- Law of Torts.

Reference Books:
Winfield and Jolowicz- Tort.
Hepple and Mathews- Tort: Cases and Materials

Avtar Singh - The law of Torts.
D. N. Saraf - Law of Consumer Protection in India.

UNIT-IV: FAMILY LAW-I: HINDU LAW

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 Hindu law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc.

Course contents:

UNIT-I
Introduction - Concept of Dharma - Sources of Hindu Law - Modern and Ancient - Importance of Dharma Shastra on Legislation - Two Principal Schools of Hindu Law - Application of Hindu Law.

UNIT-II

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV

Stridhana- Woman’s Property - Recent State and Central Amendments to Hindu Succession Act; Gifts and Testamentary Succession - Wills.

UNIT-V

Prescribed Books:
Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law

Reference Books:
D. N. Saraf - Law of Adoption, Ministry Guardianship's custody
J. D. M. Derrett - Hindu Law - Past and Present

UNIT-I:
General Principles of Crime; Conceptions of Crime; Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common Law - Crime and morality distinction - Circumstances when morality amounts to crime - State’s responsibility to detect, control and punish crime.

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 6 - 33 and 39 - 52A; Punishment, Sections 53 - 75 - social relevance of Capital Punishment - Alternatives to Capital Punishment - Discretion in awarding punishment and minimum punishment in respect of certain offences with relevance to precedents (judgments).

UNIT-II
General Exceptions: Sections 76 - 106; Criminal act by several persons or group: Sections 34 - 38; Abetment: Sections 107 - 120; Criminal Conspiracy: Sections 120A & 120B; Offences against State: Sections 121 - 130; Offences against the public tranquility: Sections 141 - 160; Offences relating to election: Sections 171A - 171; Contempt of lawful authority and public servants: Sections 172 - 190; False evidence and offences against public trust: Sections 172 - 229; Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps: Sections 230 - 237; Offences relating to weights and measures: Sections 260 - 294A; Offences relating to religion: Section 295 - 298.

UNIT-III
Offences affecting human life, causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children - Exposure of infants, concealment of birth - Hurt, Grievous Hurt - Wrongful restraint - Wrong confinement - Criminal force and Assault (Sections 299 - 358).

UNIT-IV
Kidnapping, Abduction - Slavery and forced labour - Rape: custodial rape, marital rape - Prevention of immoral traffic - Prevention of sati - Prohibition of indecent representation of women - Unnatural offences, theft, robbery and dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of property - Criminal breach of trust - Receiving of stolen property -
Cheating - Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property (Sections 378 - 424).

UNIT - V
Mischief (Sections 425 - 440) - Criminal Trespass (Sections 441 - 462) - Offences relating to document and property marks (Sections 463 - 480) - 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.

Principles and problems.

UNIT – V
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
Hire Purchase Act
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-II: 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
The Companies Act, 1956 – Corporate Personality and its kinds - Promoters - Registration and Incorporation - M O A

UNIT - II
AOA – Prospectus – Directors – Meetings – Role of Company Secretary – Dividends; Brief analysis of corporate ethics.

UNIT - III
Issue of Shares - Types of Shares - Debentures - Procedure for allotment of shares and debentures - share capital - Rights and privileges of shareholders - Preventions of Oppression and Mismanagement - Different modes of winding up of companies.

UNIT - IV
SEBI Act, 1992; Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 and Rules.

UNIT - V
FEMA Act, 1999; Competition Act, 2002; Brief introduction to BPO & LPO

Prescribed Books:
Taxman’s Corporate Laws.
Avtar Singh - Company Law.

Reference Books:
Ramalah - Companies Act, Parts I and II.
Shah - Lectures on Company Law.
Taxman’s Company Law.
S. C. Kuchal - Corporation Finance: Principles and problems.
The course focus 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- Transferable 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.

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


Prescribed Books:
Mulla - Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Reference Books:
Subbarao - Transfer of Property
Shah - Principles of the Law of Property
Shukla - Transfer of Property Act
Menon - Property Law
M. P. Tandon - Indian Trust Act.
Prescribed Books:

Reference Books:
Wade - Administrative Law.
De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
S. P. Sathe - Administrative Law.
I. P. Massey - Administrative Law.

COURSE-V: FAMILY LAW –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCESSION 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, the Shariat Act, 1937; 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; Sources of Islamic law; Customary practices and State regulation: Polygamy; Child marriage; Pre-emption; Wakf; Dowry.

UNIT-II
Conversion and its consequences on family; Marriage, Guardianship, Succession; Child and Family: Legitimacy, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights.

UNIT-III
Matrimonial Remedies under Islamic Law and Indian Divorce Act, 1869(Amended Act) - Nullity of marriage - Bar to matrimonial relief; Allimony and Maintenance: Allimony 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-IV
Will and Inheritance: Will-Meaning, difference between will and gift, will made in death bed or during illness; Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis and Jews); 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 - 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.

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:

COURSE-I: 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:
Ancient and Medieval Writings, Traditions, Natural and Biological Sciences - Perspectives; Modern concept, Conflicting dimensions, recent issues - Environment and sustainable development - National and International Perspectives - Population and Development.

UNIT - II

UNIT - III
International Law and Environmental Protection: International conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy - From Stockholm to recent conventions (Special Emphasis on Major conventions & Protocols) - Control on Marine Pollution; Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection; Remedies under other Laws (I.P.C., Cr.P.C, C.P.C.) - Riparian rights and prior-appropriation.

UNIT - IV
UNIT - V

Prescribed Books:
1. Armin Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
2. P. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases.

Reference Books:
1. Simon Ball Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
3. S. Shantha Kumar - Introduction to Environmental Law.
4. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

COURSE-II: LABOUR LAW

Objectives:
In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework in our country. Further, the importance of the maintenance of industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockout and industrial strike are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the machinery contemplated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes. 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.

Further, the students are to be acquainted with Social Security Frame-work prevailing in our Country. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also constitutional basis for the same in India. The importance of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the machinery provided for protecting the interests of workers. Further, the objectives underlying the Factories Act, 1948, E.S.I. Act, 1948, the employees provident fund Act, 1952 are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students with various rights and benefits available to the workmen under the legislations.

Course contents:

UNIT - I

UNIT - II
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Lay-off -Retrenchment-Closure- Unfair Labour Practices and Role of Government; Authorities under the Act (Chapter II) to be read with chapters II B, III and IV Adjudication and Arbitration; Restrictions on the right of the employer-Chapter IIA-Notice of change, section 11-A and sections 33,33A; Recovery of money due from an employer.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry

UNIT-III
Trade Unions Act, 1926: Salient features of the enactment and important definitions - Registration of Unions, Amalgamation of Unions, Cancellation and Registration of Trade Unions, Funds of the Union, Immunity enjoyed by the Union.

Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923: Emergence of the legislation-Total and partial disablement -Dependent-Workman-Wages-Liability of the employer to pay compensation and right of the workman to receive compensation-Accident "Arising out of and in the course of employment"-Occupational disease-Doctrine of 'Added peril'

UNIT -IV

Labour Welfare Legislations:
The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council; Contributions; Benefits; Adjudication of disputes and Claims; Penalties. The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952: Employees Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities; Miscellaneous. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: Its object and its scope.

UNIT-V

Prescribed Books:
S. N Mishra - Labour Laws
S. C Srivastava - Social Security and Labour Laws

Reference Books:
Malhotra O. P - Industrial Disputes Act Vol. I and II.
Madhavan Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
V. V Giri - Labour problems in Indian Industry.
Labour Law and Labour Relations Published by Indian Law Institute.


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
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

Prescribed Books:
Paton – Jurisprudence
V.D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
R. W. M. Dias – Jurisprudence
W. Friedman – Legal Theory

Reference Books:
R.V. Kelkar - Criminal Procedure.

Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System.

COURSE IV: 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
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.
  7. *In Re an Advocate*, AIR 1989 SC 245.

**UNIT-IV**

- Selected opinions of the Bar council of India
  1. *DC Appeal No. 16/93* 1998 (Vol.1) IBR 135
  2. *BCI Tr. Case No.40/91* 1998 (Vol.1) IBR 139
  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.104/96* 1996 (Vol.1) IBR 155
  11. *DC Appeal No.52/89* 1994 (Vol.1) IBR 187
  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
  22. *DC Appeal No.24/87* 1989 (Vol.2) IBR 273
  23. *DC Appeal No.46/86* 1989 (Vol.2) IBR 280
  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* 1988 (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

**UNIT-V**

Accountancy for lawyers:

- Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

- Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

- The cash and bulk transaction- The cash book- Journal proper

- Commercial mathematics: The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper

- The equipment of the society and individuals is safe in their hands. 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.

**Mode of assessment:** There shall be a written examination for this course for a maximum of 80 marks, and viva voce for 20 marks. The viva voce shall be conducted by the course teacher and the Principal.
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 practice as to treaties.

**UNIT-V**

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

Prerequired Books:

K.V.Krishnaswamy Iyer - Professional Conduct and Advocacy.
B.S.Raman - Accountancy.

Reference Books:

N. R. Madhava Menon - Clinical Legal Education.
Dr. B. Malik - Art of Lawyer (New Delhi, Universal Book Agency, 1999) - Relevant articles
Contempt of Court Act, 1971

**IV SEMESTER:**

**COURSE-I: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

Objectives:

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**


**UNIT-II**


**UNIT-III**

Regional Protection of Human rights- European system- Inter American System- African System

**UNIT-IV**


**UNIT-V**


Prerequired Books:


Reference Books:

Henkin Luis- Rights of Man Today.

Relevant International Instruments.

International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.

**COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I: 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**

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005; 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

UNIT – V
Best practices- A study of decisions rendered by state commissions and central Commission in the following areas - 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.
Reference Books:
J.N.Barowalia- Commentary on the Right to Information Act.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: BANKING LAW

Objectives:
Banking institutions have become important players in the present day economy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. Several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions in to agents of social change. Appreciating the importance, the Government has enacted several enactments to direct, regulate and control the banks and banking operations, through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance.

The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students with the operational parameters of banking law, and to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop appreciative faculties of the students in statutory as well as case law in this area.

Course contents:
UNIT – I

UNIT- II

UNIT – III

UNIT – IV
Banker and customer Relationship - Definition of banker and customer - General relationship – Special relationship - Banker’s duty of secrecy , banker’s duty to honour cheques, banker’s lien, and banker’s right to set off - Appropriation of payments - Garnishee order - Customer’s duties towards his banker.


UNIT – V
Ancillary Services and E- Banking: Remittances - General, DD, MT, TT, Traveler’s cheques, bank orders, credit card, debit/smart cards, safe deposit vaults, gift cheques, stock invest.

E-Banking - Definition - E-Banking includes - Internet banking, mobile banking, ATM banking, computerized banking - E-banking services - retail services - wholesale services - E-Cheque-authentication-Cyber Evidence-Banking Ombudsman.

Prescribed Books:
M. L. Tannan- Law of Banking.
M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act.

Reference Books:
Avtar Singh - Negotiable Instruments Act.
Paget- Law of Banking.
L. C. Goyle- The Law of Banking and Bankers.
Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: INSURANCE LAW

Objectives:
The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. 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.

Course contents:
UNIT – I
Introduction: Nature- Definition- History of Insurance-History and development of Insurance in India- Insurance Act, 1938- (main sections) Insurance
The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods. This course trains the students in ADRs. These dispute resolution systems involves different style of resolution. Each of 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 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 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; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutes- 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:**
Sridhar Madabhushi- Alternative Dispute Resolution.
Rajan R.D. - A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution.

**Reference Books:**
Sampath D.K. - Mediation.
Gold Neil, et.al. - Learning Lawyers Skills (Chapter-7).
Michael Noone- Mediation, (Chapters-1, 2&3).

**Mode of Assessment:** There will be an end of the semester examination for 60 marks and 40 marks to be awarded by the course teacher for four exercises at the rate of 10 marks for each of the exercise.

**V SEMESTER:**
**COURSE-I: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

**Objectives:**
Study of procedural 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 applications, 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 (Sec. 10, 11 and 12); Foreign Judgment (Sec. 13, 14); Place of Suits (Ss. 15 to 20); Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25).

UNIT - II

Institution of suits and summons: (Sec. 26, 0.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and 0.5); Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Plain and written Statement- Return and rejection of plain- Defences- Set off- Counter claim; Parties to the suit (O. 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 (O.11 & O.13) - First hearing and framing of issues (O.10 and 0.14) - Admission and affidavit (O.12 and 0.19) - Adjournment (O.17) - Death, marriage-insolvency of the parties (O.22) - Withdrawal and compromise of suits (O.23) - Judgment and Decree (O.20); Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, O.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 (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27); Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87); Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93); Suits by or against firms (O.30); Suits by or against minors and sound persons (O.32); Suits by indigent persons (O.33); Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, O.35); Interim Orders; Commissions (Sec. 75, O.26); Arrest before judgment and attachments before judgment (O.38); Temporary injunctions (O.39); Appointment of receivers (O.40); Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46); Caveat (Sec. 144A)- Inherent powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

UNIT - V

Limitation Act.

Prescribed Books:

Mulla - Civil Procedure Code.
Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice - Bare Act.

Reference Books:

P. M. Bakshi - Civil Procedure Code.

COURSE-II: 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

Introductionary 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 IP and its conceptual analysis.

Patents: Introduction and overview of patent protection; History of Patent protections; What is patent and definition of patent; Object of patent; Scope and salient features of patent; How to obtain patent; Product patent and Process patent; Specification - Provisional and complete specification; Procedure for patent applications; Register of patents and Patent Office; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights; Government use of inventions; Biotech patents and patentability of life forms; Infringement of Patents; Offences and Penalties.

UNIT II

Trade Marks: Introduction and overview of trade mark; Evolution of trade mark law; Object of trade mark; Features of good trade mark; Different forms of trade mark; Trade mark 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; Important 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 indication; 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...
Cooperative approach; Perspective; 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:

Reference Books:
2. Copinger & Skine James – Copyright.

COURSE-II 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:
Edwin H. Sutherland- Criminology.
Ahmad Siddique- Criminology.
V.N. Rajan- Victimology in India.

Reference Books:
H.L.A. Hart- Punishment and Responsibility.
S. Chabre- Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.
Herbert L. Packer- the Limits of Criminal sanctions.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-IV: COMPETITION LAW

Objectives:
It is necessary to introduce students to the laws that are designed from time to time in keeping with the policy of the government to prevent unfair trade competition and protection of consumers. These laws have changed over a period of time in accordance with the demands of changing times. The laws are to be geared up to pass on the benefit of competition to consumers. These laws are to be reviewed and appreciated in this course.

Course contents:
UNIT-I
Constitutional provisions regulating trade; Salient features of MRTP Act, 1986; Salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
UNIT-II
UNIT-III
The Competition Act, 2002; Preliminary; Prohibition of certain agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations.
UNIT-IV
Competition Commission of India; Duties, powers and functions.
UNIT-V
Duties of Director general; Penalties; Competition advocacy; Important judgments of the Supreme Court.

Prescribed books:

Reference books:

COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-III: DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE

Objectives:
Translation of thoughts into words- spoken and written is an essential ingredient of an effective lawyer. The course aims at equipping the students with drafting skills.

Course contents:
UNIT-I

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 45-50) - 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...
UNIT – IV

Customs Laws: Legislative background of the levy- Appointment of Customs officers - 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 drawback provisions.

UNIT V

Central Sales Tax Laws: Evolution and scope of levy of Central Sales tax - Inter- State sale outside a State and sale in the course of import and export- Basic principles- Registration of dealers and determination of taxable turnover; Service Tax - Main features of Service Tax; VAT - Introduction to Value Added Tax.

Prescribed Books:
1. V. S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice.
2. Dr. V. K Singhania - Students Guide to Income Tax.
3. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal- Direct Taxes.
6. V. Balachandran- Indirect Taxes.

UNIT – II

Taxation: The direct taxation is a powerful incentive or disincentive to economic growth, a lever which can rise or depress savings and capital formation, and instrument of reducing income disparities. A student of taxation will have to make a detailed study of tax policy and tax in India. Our tax laws are said to be the most complicated ones in the world. An analysis of this aspect will have to be made so that the reasons for such complications can be known. The following course content has been designed to provide a comprehensive picture of taxation in India.

Course contents:

UNIT – I

Concept of Tax- Nature and characteristics of taxes- Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess- Direct and Indirect taxes- Tax evasion and tax avoidance- Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies.

The Income Tax Act: Basis of taxation of Income- Incomes exempted from tax- Income from salaries- Income from house property- Income from business or profession and vocation- Income from other sources- Taxation of individuals, HUF, firms, association of persons, Co-operative Societies and Non-Residents.

UNIT – II

Income Tax Authorities- Their appointment- Jurisdiction- Powers and functions- Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax- Refund of tax, appeal and revision provisions, offences and penalties.

Wealth Tax: Charge of Wealth tax, assets, deemed assets, and assets exempted from tax- Wealth tax Authorities- Offences and penalties.

UNIT – III

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; 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; Biological Diversity concerns and issues; Bio piracy; 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 the 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; 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 and 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 Paris Convention; Convention of Bio-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:

Reference Books:
5. Copinger & Skine James – Copyright.

UNIT – VI
Women in Pre- Constitution:

Course contents:

UNIT-I
Women in Pre-Constitution
Period: Social and Legal Inequality; Social Reform Movement in India; Legislative response in India.
Women & children in Post-Constitution Period
Provisions of Constitution of India
Preamble, Art. 14, 15, 23, and Part IV
Legal Measures in relating to Child Labour
Women and Political Representation.

UNIT-II
Different Personal Laws- Unequal Position of Indian Women-Uniform Civil Code; Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights; Right of Inheritance by birth for Sons and not for Daughters; Inheritance under Christian Law; Inheritance under Muslim Law; Matrimonial Property Law; Right of women to be Guardian of her minor sons and daughters.

UNIT-III

UNIT-IV
Women and Criminal Law: Adultery; Rape; Outraging the Modesty of Women; Kidnapping; Sati Prohibition Law; Law relating to Domestic Violence; Law relating Eve-Teasing; Indecent Representation of Women Act.

UNIT-V

Reference material:
2. Relevant Provisions of Indian Penal Code.
3. S.125, Criminal Procedure Code.
6. Towards Equality- Report of Committee on the Status of Women (Govt. of India) Chapter IV and Section IV. General Conclusions and Recommendations.

COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL - VI: LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Objectives:
International trade has assumed great importance in 21st 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

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 (FIs): 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:
1. Indira CARR- Peter Stone - International Trade Law.

Note: The course teacher should download 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 advocate, 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. 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.
2. The student shall make written submission on behalf of the party for whom he makes oral advocacy as assigned by the course teacher.
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.
4. The cover page shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number and the center code number.

Observation of Trial (30 marks)

1. Each student shall attend trial in two cases one civil and one criminal in the course of last to or three years.
2. The student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court.
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 the bonafide work of the concerned student.
4. The cover page of the diary shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number, and the center code number.

Client Interviewing (30 marks)

1. Each student shall observe two sessions of client interviewing at the Lawyer’s Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. 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.