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SEMESTER - I

1. 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 establishing 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.

Course Content:

UNIT-I:


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.


UNIT-III:


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:

UNIT-V:


Prescribed Book:

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

1. Reference Books:

2. H. M. Seervai — Constitutional Law of India

3. T.K. Tope — Constitutional Law

4. D.D. Basu Shorter Constitution of India

5. 4, S. Shiva Rao- Framing of Indian Constitution

6. Subhash. C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure

7. Subhash. C. Kashyap — History of Indian Parliament


2. Contract - I

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:


**UNIT–II:**

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


**UNIT–III:**

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

**UNIT–IV:**


**UNIT–V:**

*The Specific Relief Act* –Sections 9-16, Sections 21, Section 24, Sections 36-42.


**Prescribed Books:**


**Reference Books:**


3. 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:**


**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 Disputes 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:**


Reference Books:


4. Family Law-I - Hindu Law

Objectives:

The 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:

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

UNIT–II:


UNIT–III:

UNIT-IV:


UNIT-V:


Prescribed Books:


Reference Books:

6. N. Raghavachar, Hindu law

5. 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 Law.

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: From Section 1 to 5, Sections 6, 7, Sections 21 to 30, 32 to 37 and section 52 & 52A, Punishment: From Sections 53 to 55A, 63, 64, 65, Section 73 to 75.

**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.


**UNIT-III:**

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

**UNIT-IV:**


**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:**


**References Books:**

6. English

(For those who write examination in Kannada)

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. Translations of old vernacular legal documents are vital for the outcome of a case.

UNIT-I:


UNIT-II:

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.
5. Reported Speech.
6. Idioms.
7. Legal words and their usage.

UNIT-III:

Applied writing:

1. Paragraph writing.
3. Precise writing, Summarizing.
5. Cohesive devices.
6. Comprehension passages.
7. Letter writing.
UNIT-IV:

Professional writing:

1. Petitions.
3. Refutation.
4. Essay writing on topics of legal interest.
5. Comprehension legal content.
6. Legal words and their usage.
7. Use of Cohesive legal devices.

UNIT-V:

Translation:

1. Principles of Translation.
2. Translation exercises (Translation from legal texts and decided cases.)

Text and reference books:

2. Contemporary English Grammar, David Green, Macmillan Ltd.
6. ಅನುವಾದ ಕಲೆ – ಎಸ್.ನಾಗಭೂಷಣ
7. ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಸೌರಭ –ಲಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಆರೋರಾ
8. ಭಾಷಾಂತರ –ಸೋಮಾಹ್ನ ಗುರುದತ್
9. ಭಾಷಾಂತರ –ನಾರಾಯಣ ಆರೋರಾ
10. ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಸಂಸ್ಕರಿತ ನಿಲ್ಲಿತುಕು – ಸಾಸುಪ್ರಾಂ. ಸುಂದರ ಸೋಮ
1. 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 offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial activism and judicial balancing. Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial Constitutional issues.

Course Content:

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™ and 74” Amendment.
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:
Judiciary: Union and States, appointment, powers, jurisdiction and Transfer of judges.

UNIT-IV:
Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.
Public Service Commission: services under the center 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 Interpretation 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 - Constitution of India
3. T. K Tope - Constitutional Law
4. S. Shiva Rao - Framing of Indian Constitution
5. Subash C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subash, C, Kashyap - Constitution of India
7. D.J. De — the Constitution of India, vol II.
8. J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India

### 2. Contract-II (Special Contracts)

**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:**


**UNIT – II:**

UNIT – III:


UNIT – IV:


UNIT – V:


Prescribed Books:

5. Hire Purchase Act

Reference Books:

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 emphasised. The main objective is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the machineries contemplated under the Industrial Disputes 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 challenges posed by economic liberalisation. In order to understand the above-mentioned legislations in their proper perceptive, 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.

Course Content:

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, Immunitics, 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 liberalisation.

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), Legal 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:


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.

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:**

2. The Trade Unions Act, 1926
3. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
4. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 The Employees Compensation Act, 1923
5. The Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948
6. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936
7. The Factories Act, 1948

**Reference Books:**

2. G. Ramanujam - Indian Labour Movements.

**4. 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 Immoveable 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:


Reference Books:


5. 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 Mohammaden; 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 Mohammaden in making a 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 Pre-emption; Nature of Right of 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)- 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; Appointment of Curator – Powers and Duties Family Courts Act, 1984- Constitution, powers, and its functions; Need for Uniform Civil Code- Article 44 of Indian Constitution.
Prescribed Books:

Reference Books:
7. Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act
Kannada Kali

Pà€ÀᵇqÀ ̀ (¥ÀoÀâPÀæ#ÀÀ)  

Pà€ÀᵇqÉàvÀgÀ «zÀâybagai#ÀÀ NATO gÀa,À¬AzÀ ¥ÀoÀâPÀæ#ÀÀ

GzÉÝÃ±ÀUÀ¼À%ÀÀ: 

SYLLABUS FOR 3 YEARS LL.B.
PART I: STRUCTURE (PÀ£ÀßqÀ ³sáµÉaiÀÄ ³³AgÀZÀëÉaiÀÄÉÉÀÉÉÀÉÉ ÀÉÉà ñÀ áÀ ñÀ)

WÀIPÀ – 1: (UNIT - 1)
Lesson 1 to Lesson 5

WÀIPÀ – 2: (UNIT - 2)
Lesson 6 to Lesson 10

WÀIPÀ – 3: (UNIT - 3)
Lesson 11 to Lesson 15

WÀIPÀ – 4: (UNIT - 4)
Lesson 16 to Lesson 20

WÀIPÀ – 5: (UNIT - 5)

PART II: KANNADA SCRIPT

(PÉÁÀëÀ ³³ÀavÀÉU PÀ°AiÀÄÀÁ PÉ±À³ÀÉUÀÉÀÉÀÉ ÀÉÉà ñÀ ñÀ ñÀ ñÀ ñÀ
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YÀÀ ÀÚPÀ:

1. PÀ£ÀßqÀ PÀ°, ËÉRPÀgÀÁ: ³³AUÀzÈ³³ÀgÀ ³³À±È³³ÀÉÉÉE (PÀ£ÀßqÀ «±Àæ«zÁå°AiÀÄ, ³³ÀÀ ¡, §%Àii).
SEMESTER - III

1. 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


Prescribed Books:


Reference Books:

2. V. D. Mahajan, *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*, (Lucknow; Eastern, 1996 Reprint)

2. Labour Law - II

Objectives:
In this course, students are to be acquainted with legalframe-work 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 emphasised. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examineprovisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1948, 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


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. - Deductions - 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.


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.

Globalisation, 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:
1. Dr. V.G. Goswami - Labour Industrial Laws
2. K.M. Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
4. OP. Malhotra - The Law of Industrial Dispute.
5. N.G Goswami - Labour and Industrial Laws.
7. KD. Srivastava, Payment of Wages Act.
8. S.C Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
10. Pai, G.B; Labour Law in India.
11. Srivatava, S.C - Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.

3. Law of Taxation

Objectives:
Tax Laws covers the rules, policies and laws that oversee the taxation process. Taxation also includes duties on imports from foreign countries and all compulsory levies imposed by the government upon individuals for benefit of the state. The purpose of this course is to impart conceptual understanding to the students of the provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Income Tax) and Indirect Tax Laws (Customs, Central Excise, Service Tax, Value Added Tax and Central Sales Tax) covered in the Syllabus.

**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- Basic concepts, Persons, 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 assessee, Set off and carry forward of loss

**UNIT- II**


**UNIT- III**


**UNIT- IV**

Customs Laws: Legislative background of the 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 drawback provisions. Authorities- Powers and functions

**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 – Introduction, concept, taxable service, registration, valuation, Computation of tax, CENVAT; VAT- Introduction, Concept
of VAT, Legislative Background, Registration, filing of returns, rates of taxes, Authorities - Powers and functions

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Dr. V.K Singhania - Students Guide to Income Tax.
2. V. S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice.

**Reference Books:**

4. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal - Direct Taxes.
6. V. Balachandran - Indirect Taxes.

**4. Criminal Law – II**

**CrPC, JJ Act and Probation of Offenders Act**

**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; Inquest, Inquiry, Investigation and Trial; 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.
7. Preliminary pleas to bar trial.

UNIT - III

Trial Process-II
1. Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.
2. Types of trial
4. Appeals, Revision and Reference.
5. Maintenance.

UNIT - IV

Miscellaneous
1. Transfer of cases.
2. Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences.
3. Disposal of property.
4. Irregular proceedings.
5. Limitation of taking cognizance.
6. Compounding of offences and plea bargaining.

UNIT - V


Prescribed Books:
2. Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 -Bare Act Probation of Offenders’ Act, 1958-Bare Act

Reference Books:
1. R.V.Kelkar- Criminal Procedure.
5. Administrative Law

Objective:
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 content:

Unit-I

Unit-II

Unit-III
Judicial power of Administration – Tests to determine when an administrative authority required to act judicially - Doctrine of Bias – Doctrine of Audi Alteram Partem – Reasoned decision – Exceptions to Natural Justice – Effect of non-compliance with rules 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 the state in the province of Contract and Tort – Constitutional Tort Doctrine of Promissory Estoppels – Doctrine of legitimate expectation – Doctrine of proportionality

**Unit-VI**

Corporates and Public Undertakings – Control of statutory corporations and public undertakings – Administrative deviance – Corruption and mal administration – Control mechanism

Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayukta) – Central Vigilance Commission – Parliamentary Committees – Commission of Enquiry

**Prescribed Books:**


**Reference Books:**

2. Wade, Administrative Law, latest edition
SEMESTER - IV

1. 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 practice as to treaties.

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:


Reference Books:


2. 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


UNIT – II

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

UNIT – IV

UNIT - V

Prescribed Books:

Reference Books:

Relevant International Instruments:

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**


**UNIT – II**


**UNIT – III**

- 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**


**UNIT – V**


**Prescribed Books:**


**Reference Books:**


**Relevant International Instruments:**

1. Insurance Act, 1938.

**3. 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 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.

Course Content:

UNIT-I


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


ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE – Functions of the RBI- Regulation of monitory 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 type of accounts-Special classes of customers- lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities, Right and duties of Banker & customer. Consumer protection-banking as service.

UNIT-IV


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 TRENDS OF BANKING SYSTEM 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:


Reference Books:

5. Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

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**


**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:**


**Reference Books:**

3. Dr. Madubhushi Sridhar: *Right to Information, Law & Practice (latest edition).*
4. 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.


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


**UNIT-IV**

Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

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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


Prescribed Books:


Reference Books:

3. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

Mode of assessment:

The scheme of evaluation for *Clinical Course-I*: Professional ethics and Professional accounting system shall be as under:

a. There shall be a viva for 20 Marks at the end of the semester. Viva shall be conducted by the course teacher and the principal or a senior faculty member designated by the principal.

b. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 40 marks each.

c. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
d. 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.

5. 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 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; 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:**


**Reference Books:**

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

**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).
SEMESTER - V

1. Company Law

Objectives:

In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, the course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. 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 and Concept


UNIT – II
Incorporation


UNIT – III

Management and Control of Companies

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


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


Acceptance of Deposit by Companies, charge on assets

UNIT – V

Reconstruction and amalgamation and winding up

Reconstruction, rehabilitation and amalgamation: concept – jurisdiction and powers of courts 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:

1. Taxman, *Companies Act 2013*.

Reference Books:
2. 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 (Sections 10, 11 and 12); Foreign Judgment (Sections 13-14); Place of Suits (Sections. 15 to 20); Transfer of Cases (Sections. 22 to 25).

UNIT – II

Institution of suits and summons: (Sections. 26, O.4 and Sections. 27, 28, 31 and O.5); Interest and Costs (Sections. 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Plaint and Written Statement- Return and rejection of plaint- 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 (O.9, O.18) - Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.11 & O.13) - First hearing and framing of issues (O.10 and O.14) - Admission and affidavit (O.12 and O.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 (Sections 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 (Sections 79 to 82, O.27); Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sections 85 to 87); Suits relating to public matters (Sections 91 to 93); Suits by or against firms (O.30); Suits by or against minors and unsound 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 (Sections 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Sections. 113, 114, 115, O.46, 0.46); Caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent powers of the Court (Sections 148, 149, 151).

UNIT – V


Prescribed Books:


Reference Books:

3. 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 licences; 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; 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 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:

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:
2. Qadri, Syed M. Afzal, Ahmad Siddique's Criminology and Penology, (Eastern Book Co., 2009)

Reference Books:
2. S. Chabra, Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.
4. Optional-IV

**Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation**

**Objectives:**

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 expressions. 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, Welfare legislation Law, Interpretation of substantive and adjunctival 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 sub-sections, Punctuation marks, Illustrations, exceptions, provisos and saving clauses, Schedules, Non-obstante clause

External aids, Dictionaries, Translations, TravauxPreparatoires, Statutes in parimaterial,ContemporaneaExposito, 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, Ejusdem 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 morals and legislation

Reference Books:

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

**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 if 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**


**UNIT-III**

Overview of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969; the relevant provisions of Consumer Protection Act, 1986; the Competition Act, 2002; definitions; 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:**


**Reference books:**


5. **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 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.
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 and Conveyancing exercises shall be in the handwriting of the students on one side of the bond size papers. 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.
SEMESTER - VI

1. 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 Res gestae; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act- Evidence of Common Intention-Section10, 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 (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 (Sectionzs 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 (Section 133)- Hostile witnesses (Section 154)- Compulsion to answer questions (Sections 147, 153)- Questions of corroboration(Sections 156-157)- Improper admission of evidence.

**Prescribed Book:**


**Reference Books:**


### 2. 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**


**UNIT – III**


**UNIT – IV**


**UNIT – V**

**Prescribed Books:**

2. Armin Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.

**Reference Books:**

2. Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India
4. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

**3. Optional – V**

**Intellectual Property Rights-II**

**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 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 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; 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, trademark, 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:**


**Reference Books:**


**White Collar Crimes**

**Objectives:**

This course focuses on the criminality of the privileged classes – the 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 organisations, 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 focussed.

**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 organisations.

**UNIT - II**


**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; Legal 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:

1. Edwin H. Sutherland - Criminology.

Reference Books:

1. Upendra Baxi - The Crisis of Indian Legal System.
4. A.R. Desai - Violation of Democratic Rights in India.

4. Optional – VI

LAND LAWS

Revised Syllabus Uploaded Separately

Law relating to International Trade Economics

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 (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:**


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

5. **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, organising 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 the 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 center 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.