



# **KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY'S LAW SCHOOL**

**Navanagar, Hubballi– 580 025  
Accredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC**



**SYLLABUS DETAILS OF  
B.A., LL.B.(HONORS )PROGRAMMES OF  
KSLU'S LAW SCHOOL**

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## **VISION**

To transform Karnataka State into a legally conscious society, by providing quality legal education that is professionally competent and socially relevant so as to realize the Constitutional primordial goal of social, economic and political justice and secure human rights to every common man. Strive to promote the culture of law and justice in the institutions of State, Non-Government organizations and every individual by providing informal legal education training and legal service. Above all, to inculcate in everyone a spirit of high moral and human values.

## **MISSION**

To produce law graduates and post graduates who will inspire and lead the community by putting 'service' before 'self'. Strive for excellence in professional legal education. Promote research activities to create basis for making law and legal institutions socially vibrant. Spread legal literacy and legal aid to the poor and needy with a view to take justice to the doorsteps of common man. Provide training to the members involved in the governance of the state, legislators and judiciary to sensitize them in matters of law and justice. Above all, work as a catalyst in inculcating a sense of faith among people of Karnataka in the institutions of law and justice to realize the goals of social welfare.

## **About Karnataka State Law University (KSLU)**

KSLU was established by the Government of Karnataka by promulgating the Karnataka State Law University Act, 2009, with the intent of bridging the gap between theory and practice of law. The Karnataka State Law University aims at educating the populace in the true spirit of actuality, creating socio-legal consciousness, unveiling employment openings by imparting a better outlook and approach at a reasonable and affordable cost. The UGC conferred 12 B status and the NAAC team has accredited the University with 'A' grade .

The University is the single largest Law University in India having the credit of 92 Affiliated Law Colleges under its umbrella. It is located in the amidst hillocks, on a sprawling 52 acres of land near Hubli-Dharwad Corporation, close to the Office of the Commissioner, Regional Road Transport at Navanagar, Hubballi.

### **About KSLU's Law School**

The defining distinction of the University is its compelling vision of commitment to high quality legal education. It is reflected in its effort to create an intellectual ambience to ensure that the study of law is firmly believes in bridging the gap between theory and practice. KSLU established KSLU's Law School as the working model for all its affiliated law colleges. The Law School is emerging as one of the premier legal educational institutions of the Country, which blends Indian native school teaching, learning principles with modern technologies, in educative process.

## **COURSES OFFERED**

**FIVE YEAR B.A., LL. B. (Hons.) AND FIVE YEAR B.B.A., LL. B. (Hons.)  
INTEGRATED HONORS DEGREE COURSE IN LAW**

In pursuit of its goal of promoting integrated knowledge, KSLU'S law school, offers integrated honours courses in two disciplines, i.e., in liberal arts (B.A.) and managerial excellence (B.B.A.). The undergraduate degree in law integrates into stipulated five years. The programme gives the students ample opportunities and choice; whether it be litigation, academia, entrepreneurship, international private or public law practice, corporate practice, civil services, alternative dispute resolution including arbitration and mediation, and work with international non-profit organizations.

The Five Year-integrated B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.) programme combines training in law with knowledge of the social sciences. For a law student knowledge of the liberal arts is a prerequisite, as this profession works in a socio-political context. The liberal arts component of the Five Year B.A., LL.B.(Hons.) programme includes five arts subjects (Political Science, Sociology, History, Economics and Psychology), which is supplemented by a range of law courses; and together they provide a broad based multi-disciplinary foundation to the curricula. The Law School also provides a Five Year B.B.A., LL.B.(Hons.), conjoint study programme which combines law with undergraduate level business administration. In this course law subjects are studied in conjunction with business administration subjects such as Business Environment, Financial Accounting, Principles and Practice of Management, Quantitative Techniques, Entrepreneurship Development, International Business, Human Resource Management, Financial Management, Financial Services, Marketing management, Production and operations management and Business Communication. This course is designed, keeping in mind the emergent needs of a fast growing economy of India. The steady and growing influx of multinationals has created an overwhelming demand for legal managers and the said course is tailor-made to meet the requirements of a student. These undergraduate courses along with liberal social science or management subjects along with two language subjects, i.e., English and Kannada are taught to enable the students to understand the concepts of law better. The Regulations governing the five-year integrated honors degree course in law are as follows:

**The Course Duration**

- a) The duration of the Five Year B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) and Five Year B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) course shall be five academic years consisting of ten 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.

### **Instructions & 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 20 weeks of internship during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, 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 through once in the entire academic period with the Advocate who is practicing before Trial and Appellate Adjudicating authorities.
- 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 mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4<sup>th</sup> Clinical course as stipulated under the Schedule appended to these Regulations.

### **Explanation**

A college or department are deemed to be working whole time if the working hours of the college or department extends to at least eight hours continuously on every working day comprising of class room teaching of four period, each period being of one hour duration and the remaining one hour devoted to clinical, curricular and co-curricular activities.

### **Programme Outcomes of B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)**

1. Knowledge of law: A professional should be thorough with the fundamentals of law and also be acquainted with the latest developments in the areas of specialization and should have abilities to apply the knowledge to solve problems and advise institutions and also individuals. Intellectual input is the essence of this autonomous profession.
2. Professional ethics: A law graduate should have strong underpinnings of professional ethics in order to belong to the noble profession.

3. Knowledge of basic social sciences: Law is related to other social sciences like history, economics and Political science etc., A knowledge of interplay of these disciplines is essential for a law graduate.
4. Knowledge of procedures and processes: This is very important for a professional to be effective. The channels of remedy and the procedure to obtain the remedy should be known to the graduate.
5. Social relevance of law; Law is an instrument of social change; to bring about desired social change one has to study law in social relevance.
6. Knowledge of public affairs: Law graduate should be thoroughly acquainted with the knowledge of public affairs in order to discharge the obligations of the independent profession.
7. Abilities required of an effective professional.
  - a. Research and reasoning skills
  - b. Understanding public affairs
  - c. Problem solving
  - d. Drafting, including commercial drafting
8. A graduate should be market ready. He should be in a position to deliver services as an advocate, administrator, corporate employee, facilitator of ADRs, etc.
9. Social Responsibility- A lawyer should be an active citizen first. He should provide leadership to the society when it is at the crossroads.

The level of attainment of Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes and Course Outcomes are measured using various indicators throughout the semester of the academic year.

The faculty records the performance of each student with the help of the specified course outcomes through a continuous evaluation process.

The faculty provides assignments to students, conducts internal tests, viva voce, projects etc. in order to assess the Programme Outcomes and Programme Specific outcomes attained by each student.

**Key indicators of measuring attainment are:**

### **End Semester University Examination**

Students are required to take examinations as per the semester through which the institution measures programme outcomes based on the course attainment level fixed by the programme.

### **Internal Assessment**

The Internal Assessment constitutes 30% weightage of the total marks (100) in each subject. The students are given assignments which are designed in alignment with Course outcomes of the respective subject and Programme Outcomes.

### **Result Analysis**

At the end of each semester, result analysis of each course is carried out. The percentage of students falling in different categories is obtained. This is an effective indicator in order to evaluate the level of attainment of POs, PSOs and Cos.

### **Internships and Placements:**

Students are encouraged to take up internships, projects, fieldwork, etc. The Placement Cell of the Law School helps the students to get placed in esteemed companies, Law Firms and Offices of the Judges etc. This helps them to obtain necessary skills and practical experience in their area of interest.

### **Programme Specific Outcomes**

**Programme Name: B.A.,LL.B.(Hons.)**

**Duration: 5 years**

**Pattern: Semester pattern**

1. Conduct sustained, independent research on a self-defined topic with limited supervision
2. Critically evaluate and assess complex areas of legal knowledge within a wider social, economic, political, historical, philosophical, ethical, cultural and environmental context
3. Critically assess law reform proposals and present alternatives
4. Present critical arguments, drawing on both doctrinal and policy-based perspectives from a wide range of sources, in both written and oral form
5. Apply legal knowledge to complex problem situations and offer potential solutions within a simulated professional context
6. Define, sustain and critically reflect upon their own learning and practical/professional skills development as autonomous learners.

### **Subject List of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)**

**2018 onwards**

	<b>First Semester</b>		<b>Second Semester</b>
1.1	Kannada / Kannada kali	2.1	History –II
1.2	History-I	2.2	Political Science-II
1.3	Political Science-I	2.3	Economics –I
1.4	Legal Methods	2.4	Sociology –I
1.5	Hons-I: Women & Law	2.5	Hons-II: Land Laws
	<b>Third Semester</b>		<b>Fourth Semester</b>
3.1	Political Science-III	4.1	Economics-III
3.2	Sociology-II	4.2	Social Psychology (Sociology-III)
3.3	Economics-II	4.3	History-III



3.4	English	4.4	Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws
3.5	Hons- III: Media and Law	4.5	Hons-IV: Information Technology
<b>Fifth Semester</b>		<b>Sixth Semester</b>	
5.1	Law of Contract	6.1	Special Contract
5.2	Constitutional Law –I	6.2	Constitutional Law –II
5.3	Family Law-I(Hindu Law)	6.3	Family Law-II(Mohammedan Law and Indian succession Act)
5.4	Criminal Law-I Penal Code	6.4	Administrative Law
5.5	Law of Property	6.5	Hons – V : Judicial Power & Judicial Process
<b>Seventh Semester</b>		<b>Eighth Semester</b>	
7.1	Environmental Law	8.1	Public International Law
7.2	Labour and Industrial Law	8.2	Opt-I Human Rights Law and Practice/Insurance Law
7.3	Criminal Law-II Criminal Procedure Code	8.3	Opt-II Banking Law/Right to Information
7.4	Jurisprudence	8.4	Clinical Course-II Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems
7.5	Company Law	8.5	Hons-VI: International Organisations
7.6	Clinical Course-I Professional Ethics	8.6	
<b>Ninth Semester</b>		<b>Tenth Semester</b>	
9.1	CPC and Limitation Act	10.1	Law of Evidence
9.2	Opt-III IPR / Penology and Victimology	10.2	Opt-V Comparative Constitutions/ White Collar Crimes
9.3	Opt-IV Competition Law / Health Law	10.3	Opt-VI : Offences against Child and Juvenile offences / General Agreement on Tariff and Trade
9.4	Hons-VII: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	10.4	Hons-VIII: Private International Law
9.5	Clinical Course-III Drafting Pleading and Conveyance	10.5	Clinical Course-IV Moot Court Exercises and Internship

## FIRST SEMESTER

## 1.1 Course – I: ಕನ್ನಡ

### ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾವೀಣ್ಯತೆ ಸಾಧಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾಷೆ. ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ವ್ಯಾಕರಣ ಶುದ್ಧತೆ ಇವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ, ಅನ್ಯದೇಶಿಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳ ಬಗೆಗೂ ಅರಿವು ಮೂಡಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾಷಾಂತರದ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರಗಳ, ಕಾನೂನು ಪತ್ರಗಳ ರಚನೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

### ವಿಷಯದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು:

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್ ನ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶಾತ್ಮಕ ಚಿಂತನೆಯೊಂದಿಗೆ, ಉತ್ತಮ ಸಂವಹನ ಹಾಗೂ ಸೃಜನಶೀಲ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯ ಕಲೆಯನ್ನು ಬೆಳೆಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತದೆ.

### ಘಟಕ-೧

ಭಾಷೆ ಎಂದರೇನು? ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸ್ವರೂಪ,ಭಾಷೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನೆಗಳು, ಅನ್ಯದೇಶಿಯ(ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾನೂನುನಿಗೇ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ), ಪಾರಿಭಾಷಿಕ ಪದಗಳು.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಬೆಳೆದು ಬಂದದ್ದಾರಿ

### ಘಟಕ-೨

ಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆ, ಪತ್ರ ರಚನೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳು

ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ, ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ಅರ್ಥದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಕ್ಯಗಳ ರಚನೆ, ರಚನೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಾಕ್ಯದ ರಚನೆ, ವಾಕ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಅಂಗಗಳು, ಶಬ್ದಕೋಶದ ರಚನೆ, (ಶಬ್ದಗಳ ಸ್ವೀಕಾರ) ಬಳಕೆ, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಕೋಶ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ, ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಪದಕೋಶ ಕೆಲವು ಪದಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಬಳಕೆ.

### ಘಟಕ-೩

ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳು- ಹಳಗನ್ನಡ, ನಡುಗನ್ನಡ, ಅಧೀಕೃತ ಪತ್ರ, ಅರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಪತ್ರ, ಜ್ಞಾಪನಾ ಪತ್ರ, ಗೆಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿಸೂಚನೆ, ಸಭೆಯ ನಡಾವಳಿ, ನೋಟಿಸು, ಲೇಖನ ಚಿಹ್ನೆಗಳು ಭಾಷೆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ಸಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ನಿಯಮಗಳು.

### ಘಟಕ-೪

ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ- ಬಸವಣ್ಣ ಅಕ್ಕ ಮಹಾದೇವಿ ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರಿಸಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ ಕುರಿತು ರಚನೆಗಳು, ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ-ಸರ್ವಜ್ಞನ ವಚನಗಳು, ಜಾನಪದ, ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಗಾದೆಗಳು, ಅರ್ಥ ಸಂಕೋಚನ, ಅರ್ಥ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ, ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು.

### ಘಟಕ-೫

ಕನ್ನಡ ಆಡು ನುಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿಷ್ಟ ಪದಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಧ್ವನಿ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ (ಅರ್ಥ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳು-ಸ್ವರ-ವ್ಯಂಜನ, ಮಹಾ ಪ್ರಣಾಕ್ಷರಗಳು) ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ-ಕಛೇರಿ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ.

### ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಮೂಲ ತತ್ವಗಳು- ಡಾ|| ಎಂ. ಚಿದಾನಂದ ಮೂರ್ತಿ

ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಾ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ- ಡಾ|| ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡ

ಪರಾಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

ಆಡಳಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ-ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಕೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ- ರಂ. ಶ್ರೀ. ಮುಗಳಿ

ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಕನ್ನಡ- ಎಚ್. ಎಸ್.ಕೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯೋತ್ತರ: ಅಪರಾಧ ಮತ್ತು ದಂಡನೆಗಳು-ಡಾ. ಎಚ್. ಎಮ್. ಚನ್ನಪ್ಪಗೋಳ.

ಜಾನಪದದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನವ ಹಕ್ಕು ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳ ಪರಿಕಲ್ಪನೆ- ಡಾ. ಜ್ಯೋತಿ ಮುತಾಲಿಕ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ.

### 1.1 Kannada Kali

ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ೨೦೧೮-೧೯

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ (ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ)

### ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಈ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ವೃತ್ತಿ ಪದವಿಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತರಗತಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭ್ಯಾಸ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊರ ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಶೈಕ್ಷಣಿಕ ವ್ಯಾಸಾಂಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡ ಬಾಷೆಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕರಾಕಾವಿಯ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಡುವಂತಹ

ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷಾಜ್ಞಾನವನ್ನು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ “ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ” ಎಂಬ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕನ್ನಡೇತರ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಅಧ್ಯಯನಕ್ಕೆಂದು ರಚಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ ಪಠ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಣಿತರಾದ ಡಾ.ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆ ಅವರು ವಿಶೇಷ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದ ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಧೀರ್ಘ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ತುಂಬ ಆಸಕ್ತಿ ವಹಿಸಿ ರಚಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸುಗಮವಾಗಿ ಕಲಿಯಲು, ಪ್ರಯೋಗಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ವ್ಯವಹರಿಸಲು ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮೂಲಕ ತಮ್ಮ ವಿಷಯ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ನಾಡವರೊಡನೆ ಅರ್ಥಪೂರ್ಣ ಸಂಪರ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂವಹನವನ್ನು ಸಾಧಿಸಲು ನೆರವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ರಚಿತವಾಗಿದೆ.

**ವಿಷಯದ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶಗಳು:**

ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅಭ್ಯಸಿಸಿದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಸೆಮೆಸ್ಟರ್ ನ ಅಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನ ನಿತ್ಯದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಕನ್ನಡ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಓದಲು, ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರಾಗವಾಗಿ ಸಂವಹನ ನಡೆಸಲು ಸಮರ್ಥರಾಗುತ್ತಾರೆ

(ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯ ಸಂರಚನೆಯನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ)
Part I: Structure /ಸಂರಚನೆ
ಘಟಕ 1 (Unit 1) Lesson 1 to Lesson 5
ಘಟಕ 2 (Unit 2) Lesson 6 to Lesson 10
ಘಟಕ 3 (Unit 3) Lesson 11 to Lesson 15
ಘಟಕ 4 (Unit 4) Lesson 16 to Lesson 20
ಘಟಕ 5 (Unit 5) Part II: Kannada script (ಕೇಳುವ ಮತ್ತು ಕಲಿಯುವ ಕೌಶಲ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಆಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವ ಗುರಿಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿದೆ)

1. ಪುಸ್ತಕ : ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿ, ಲೇಖಕರು: ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆ (ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ, ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ)

- 1 **Kannada Kali**(A Language Text Book for the Non-Kannada Professional Degree course by Lingadevru Halemane)
- 2 **Published by** Publication Division, Prasaraṅga Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyaṛanya-583276 Published year-2002

## **1.2 Course – II, History-I**

### **Objectives:**

The paper deals with the religious and secular literary sources of writing Ancient Indian History. It also discusses medieval literary sources to construct the socio-economic and political development under Islamic rule. It also explains the nineteenth and twentieth century understanding of Marxist, colonial, nationalist and subaltern school. It discusses the writings of contemporary historians and their way of depiction of the recent historical trends. The student in this course will Study, the interlinks between development of law with the historical aspects of India.

### **Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Explain the Indian historical developments during vedic, post vedic, Medieval, colonial and modern India.
2. It also enables them to understand the impact of traditions and customs on the law making in India.

### **Unit 1:Introduction:**

- i. History – Meaning and Methodology.
- ii. Relationship between Law and History.
- iii. The First Urbanisation.
- iv. Religious Movement in Ancient India.

### **Unit 2: Ancient and Medieval Indian Polity, State and Administration:**

- a) Theory of kingship, Nature of State and Administrative apparatus in Ancient India: Vedic, Maurya, Kushana and Gupta Period.
- b) State Formation – Arthashastra – on Polity – Debate.
- c) Centralised and Segmentary State Theory.
- d) On Feudalism and State Theory.
- e) Islamic Theory of Kingship.
- f) Administration under The Mauryas, Guptas, Vijayanagar and Mughals.

### **Unit 3: Modern India - Colonial Rule:**

- a) Colonialism – Theories on Colonialism, Nature and Structure of the Colonial State in

India.

- b) Rule of Governors – Introduction of Colonial Judicial System, Land Settlement, Subsidiary Alliance, Social Reformation through Colonial Acts.
- c) 1857 Rebellion and aftermath.
- d) Major reformation and policies regarding Religion, Education and Social Customs.

**Unit 4: Indian National Movement:**

- a) Moderates, Extremist Movement – Policies, Programmes.
- b) Gandhian Era – Satyagraha, Civil Disobedience and Non Cooperation Movements.
- c) Freedom and Partition of India.

**Unit 5: The concept of Justice and Judicial system in Ancient India and Medieval India:**

- 1. Concept of Dharma and sources of Dharma - Veda, tradition and good custom.
- 2. Dharma Sutras and Dharma Shastra – Manu Smriti, Yajnavalkya Smriti, Narada Smriti, Katyayana Smriti. And Arthashastra.
- 3. Judicial System
  - i. Law with regard to non-Muslims Types of court: Pratishita, Apratishta, Mudrita, Sasita, Guilds, Panchayats, Kantakasodhana, Dharmasthiyaa
  - ii. Procedures: Appointment of judges, Trial, Witness, Pleaders, Secret agents, wergild and Punishment, Role of Judges and Investigation.
  - iii. Sources of Islamic Law: Sharia and Hadis
  - iv. Salient features of Islamic Criminal Law
  - v. Judicial organization: King, Chief Qazi, Judicial Officers, Investigative Process and Punishments

**1.3 Course – III, Political Science-I**

**Objectives:**

The course is organized to develop knowledge of theories, and concepts in Political Science. It helps the students to assess how global, national and regional political developments affect society. It furnishes the students with a unique multidisciplinary approach in social sciences and prepares them understand the impact of political factors on law making and implementation in the country.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

- 1. Analyse the importance of state government and sovereignty.

2. Explain the various political thoughts developed in Roman Legal system.
3. Critically analyze the administration of justice system in ancient India.
4. Analyse the role of Constitution in democracy.

### **UNIT- I**

Political Science- Definition, nature and scope; relations with other Social Sciences; geography and psychology.

Conception of State and government-

- a) State (defined); nature of the state; elements of the state (in detail) State – Society; state-association; state-government;
- b) Sovereignty- meaning, aspects, attributes Kinds (with special reference to political and legal sovereignty).

### **UNIT-II**

Main currents of western Political thought (Ancient & Medieval)

- a) Aristotle
- b) Roman Legal system
- c) Natural Law and Natural rights- Cicero, St.ThomasAcquinas
- d) Machiavelli.

Modern Western Political Thought

Liberalism- a) in the West – features, merits and limitations; liberalist thinkers- Herbert Spencer, Bentham and J.S.Mills (a brief sketch).

Socialism- meaning and features- Evolutionary, revolutionary, democratic. Marxism and Communism: Marxian and modern communism (a comparison)

### **UNIT-III**

Indian political Thought- Ancient& Medieval

- a) Hindu- concept of state: 7 elements of the state; Government and administration: justice and law; function and duties of a ruler (Vedic, Classic, Kautilyan)
- b) Islamic thought & concept of the state; The Shariat as the basis of law: administration- Finance, welfare, Crime Punishment and justice.

Modern Political Thought- Western and Indian Gandhian thought-

- a) Liberalism Vs Marxist thought in the east
- b) Totalitarianism- features, merits, demerits, Fascism & Nazism (a note)
- c) Democracy- Meaning, Essentials, merits, demerits, conditions for success
- d) Satya, Ahimsa and Sarvodaya: Basic principles of his philosophy: influences on him and his thoughts.

### **UNIT-IV**

Political Organisation

- a. Constitution- meaning, classification, condition of a good constitution.
- b. Conventions- in unwritten and written Constitutions- ex UK, USA., India.
- c. Unitary and federal Governments- features, relative merits and demerits- eg. U.K., USA, India,Switzerland.
- d. Indian federation- features; how federal is India?

Organs of government:

- a) Legislature- meaning, functions; role Unicameralism- arguments for and against Bicameralism-Organisation, arguments for and against; Direct legislation
- b) Executive- meaning, kinds, functions, Parliamentary vs. Non-parliamentary executive.
- c) Judiciary – Organisation, functions, Independence; judicial activism.

## UNIT-V

Representation- Electorate; Constituencies

Single member vs. multi member; universal adult franchise; right to vote for women; Minority representation.

Public opinion- meaning, nature, media Public relations – meaning, principles & role.

### Prescribed Books:

1. Lawrence O. Waalase. - *Gettel's History of Political Thought* .
2. Mockenzle Brown- *Indian Political Thought* from Ranade to Bhave.
3. Strong, O.F.-*Modern Political Constitutions* .

### Reference Books:

1. Wheare K.C.-*Modern Constitutions*.
2. Wheare K.C.- *Federal Government* (Oxford Uni.Press)
3. Sabine: *A History of Political Theory*.
4. Cater & Harz- *Government and Politics in Twentieth Century*.
5. Hyper C.L. - *Political Thought*.

## 1.4 Course – IV, Legal Methods

### Objectives:

Law is arguably an autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, Law is related to other processes in the society- social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarize the students with sources of legal materials, to find the law by the use of law is library and to make the students to appreciate law in the context of other social processes. The course may help the students to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his lawstudies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, fundamentals of legal research and primary and secondary sources in legal research.



**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. explain what is law, legal concepts and principles, legal methods and processes;
2. acquire knowledge in reading, comprehension of and writing in legal language;
3. to hone the capacities of undertaking legal research and writing.

**Contents:****Unit-I**

What is Law? Is Law necessary? Essential functions of Legal Process, Essence of Law.

**Unit-II**

Typical Attributes of Law and legal Process; Legal Rules and Society;

**Unit-III**

Divisions of the Law, Using Law Library - understanding how to find law, legal materials, Constituent Assembly Debates, law reports, statutes, gazettes, reports of commissions, etc., Methods of study- text books, technical terms, Using on-line resources.

**Unit-IV**

Case Law Techniques; Interpretation of Statutes.

**Unit-V**

Working out problems; Answering in examinations; application of law to facts, Legal Research; writing assignments, essays, dissertations; citation methods.

**Books Prescribed:**

1. Lloyd Dennis, Idea of Law, London; Penguin Books Chapters 1 and 9.
2. Williams Glanville, Learning the Law, London, Stevens & Sons 1982.
3. Watson Alen, The Nature of Law, Edinbure, University Press, 1977, Chapters 1, 2 & 3
4. Anderson Jonathan *et al*, Thesis & Assignment Writing, New Delhi, Wiley Eastor Ltd., 1971.

**1.5 Course – V, Hons -I: Women & Law****Objectives:**

It is now for centuries that the women in India have suffered in the society. Even after 60 years of Adoption of the Constitution, for women, equality with man appears to be a distant mirage to be reached. Effective political representation of women in Legislature and other forums too has become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. Breach of her personality, through various forms of violence, too has not subsided. The student in this course will Study, what are the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate these situations with special emphasis on Indian Municipal Law and what is the scope and shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students graduating with Women and Law will be able to:

1. Apply a systematic approach to eliminate on the ideas in the institutions which marginalize, subordinate, accord secondary citizenship to women, and underestimate or makes the women's contribution invisible.
2. Organize awareness, skill training and capacity building programmes to different classes of women and men.
3. Provide consultancy to identify and discuss issues related to women and child development and inculcates entrepreneurial spirit among the girls, rural and urban grass root women and promote micro entrepreneurs.
4. Develop a portal of potential employment opportunities in local areas.

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT-I : Status of woman:**

Women in pre Constitution Period [1850-1950]: Social and Legal Inequality; Social Reform Movement in India; Legislative response ; Women in Post-Constitution Period; Provisions of Constitution of India; Preamble, Art.14, 15, 23, and Part IV; Legislative Measures relating to status of women

#### **UNIT-II: Personal Laws**

Unequal Position of Indian Women- Law of marriage, Right of Inheritance; Law of Succession, Matrimonial Property Law; Mother as Guardian of her minor children. Maintenance; Adoption; Law of Divorce - Spl Provisions for Hindu women; Christian Law- Muslim Law ; Uniform Civil Code.

#### **UNIT-III: Women and Criminal Law:**

Adultery; Rape; Outraging the Modesty of Women Eve-Teasing; Kidnapping; Sati Prohibition Law; Law relating to Domestic Violence;; Indecent Representation of Women [prohibition] Act.

#### **UNIT-IV: Women and Social Legislation:**

Dowry Prohibition Law; Sex Determination Test, Law relating to Prevention of Immoral

Trafficking in Women. Sexual Harassment Prohibition law, Women and Education, Women and Political Representation, MTP.

**UNIT-V: Women and Employment:**

Factories Act- Provisions relating to women; Maternity Benefit Act; Equal Remuneration Act; Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at Working Place; N.C.W-Aims, Functions and Performance. State women commission

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Indu Prakash Singh- Women, Law and Social Change in India.
2. Paras Dewan- Dowry and Protection to Married Women.
3. S.P. Sathé- Towards Gender Justice.
4. Dwarka Nath Mitter- Position of Women in Hindu Law.
5. Shaikat Nasir- Muslim Women and their Rights.

**Reference material:**

1. Relevant Provisions of Constitution of India.
2. Relevant Provisions of Indian Penal Code.
3. S.125, Criminal Procedure Code.
4. National Commission on Women Act, 1990.
5. Matrimonial Property- Private Members Bill Introduced in Parliament.

**SECOND SEMESTER**

**2.1 Course – I, History –II**

**Objectives:**

Law cannot be understood properly when divorced from the History and spirit of the nation whose law it is. In this background the course comprises the growth, evolution and development of the legal system of a country. The legal system of a country is not the creation of one man, but the endeavours, experience, planning, of a large number of people, over many years and through many generations. The syllabus also throws light on the present judicial system which was introduced and developed during British period, though it was tailor made for the consolidation of colonial power.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Understand the objectives of implementation of various legislation in India by British
2. To critically analyse the efficacy of the judicial system introduced by British

3. To analyse the legal system inherited and its effects on India

### **Unit I: Early Developments (1600- 1780)**

Charters of the East India Company: 1600, 1661, 1726 and 1753

Settlements: Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Establishment of Mayor's Court of 1726

Warren Hastings: Judicial Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780

### **Unit II: Development of Judicial System:**

Regulating Act, 1773

Establishment of Supreme Court of 1774 and Its Failure. The Act of Settlement 1781, defects

Landmark Cases: Raja Nanad Kumar, Kamaluddin, Patna Case, and Cossijurah Pitts India Act, 1784;

Lord Cornwallis: Judicial Plans of 1787, 1790 and 1793

Lord William Bentinck (With special focus on Appraisal of Criminal law)

### **Unit III: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions:**

Development of Personal Laws

Development of Civil law in Mufassil: Special Emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience. Codification of Laws: Charter of 1833, the First Law Commission, the Charter of 1853, the Second Law Commission.

Establishment of High Courts, 1861

Privy Council and Federal Court: Appeals and working of Privy Council, Appraisal of Privy Council, Features of Federal Court.

### **Unit IV: Constitutional History**

Government of Indian Act, 1858. The Indian Councils Act, 1861. The Indian Councils Act, 1892.

Government of India Act (Morley- Minto Reforms), 1909. The Government of India Act 1919. The Government of India Act, 1935. Cripps and Cabinet Missions.

### **Unit V: Legal Profession and Education**

Early Developments though Mayor's Court, Supreme Court, Company's Adalat, High Court. Legal Practitioners Act of 1879.

The Chamber and Indian Bar Committee of 1951.

The Advocates Act of 1961: Provisions and Disciplinary powers.

Law Reporting: Theory of Precedents, Features of Law reporting from 1773 to 1950. Legal Education: History and Basic Aims of Legal Education.

### **Recommended Reading:**

- 1 V.D. Kulshretha – Landmarks of Indian Legal and Constitutional History.

- 2 M.P. Singh – Outlines of Indian Legal History.
- 3 H.V. Sreenivasamurthy., History for Law students, Vol. II.

**Reference books:**

- 1 M.P. Jain., Outline of Indian Legal History.
- 2 Abdul Hamid., Constitutional and Legal History of India.
- 3 A.B. Keith, Constitutional and Legal History of India.
- 4 Rama Jois., Legal and Constitutional History of India, Vol. II.
- 5 Abdul Hamid – Constitutional History of India
- 6 RadhikaSingha ., A Despotism of Law, Crime and Justice in early Colonial India.
- 7 J. Duncan M. Derrett, Religion, Law and the state in India.
- 8 Marc Galanter, Law and the Society in Modern India.
- 9 UpendraBaxi, Towards a Sociology of Law.
- 10 Indra Deva ed. Sociology of Law.
- 11 Flavia Agnes, Law and Gender inequality.
- 12 Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism.
- 13 Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution, Cornerstone of a Nation.

**2.2 Course – II, Political Science-II**

**Objectives:**

The course is organized to develop knowledge of the concepts such as law, right, liberty, equality, justice etc. it provides basic understanding about political obligations , legitimacy of powers and impact of civil disobedience on the government. It furnishes the students with knowledge of political theories and prepares them understand the impact of political factors on law making and implementation in the country.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Define the terminologies like law, liberty, equality, justice etc.
2. Explain the concept of legitimacy of power in the light of western political thought.
3. Analyse the impact of civil disobedience on the government
4. To analyse political obligation and utilitarian concept.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Law- meaning and nature; sources of law; kinds of law; laws and morality; rule of law;

Administrative law; Delegated Legislation; the concept of justice.

Rights- Meaning, nature, Kinds, Relationship between rights and duties, kinds of duties, Human rights in brief.

Liberty- Meaning, importance, kinds. Equality- Meaning, importance, kinds Relationship between Liberty and Equality. Justice

## **UNIT – II**

Legitimacy of Power- the Classical theory (Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau) - Modern approaches to the notion of political obligation (Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim) - Theories of political legitimacy.

## **UNIT – III**

The Problems of Civil Disobedience and Political Obligation, with particular reference to Gandhian and Neo-Gandhian thought, Thoreau, Martin Luther King (in brief)

## **UNIT – IV**

Utilitarianism as an approach to Political Obligation – Jeremy Bentham and J.S. Mill (in brief) Foundation of Promissory and Contractual liability.

Idealism – its philosophy, merits and limitations- Kant, Hegel, T.H. Green (in brief)

## **UNIT – V**

The problem of Punishment - Use of force by State against the citizen - The basis of criminal sanction Theories of punishment.

The contemporary crisis of legitimation.

Power vs. Authority; authority and responsibility; legitimation. Legitimation of power- classical thought 1) Hobbes, Locks and Rousseau.

Max Weber- theory of bureaucracy and authority. 3) Durkheim - Policy obligation.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Rajni Kothari - Democratic Policy and Social Change in India, Crisis and Opportunities .
2. Loewenstein - Political Power and the Governmental Process.
3. J. C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory

### **Reference Books:**

1. Flatman -Political Obligation.
2. Leiser Burton (Ch. 12, Civil Disobedience), Liberty, Justice and Morals.
3. D. Entrives- the Nation of the State (Pages 1-10 Introduction, Part I, Ch. 10, pp. 141-155, Legality and Legitimacy.)

## **1.3 Course – III, Economics –I**

### **Objectives:**

The course is designed to impart knowledge of the fundamental and technical concepts of economics. It explains the basic theories of economics in critical thinking and problem solving, which enable the students gain knowledge about the global economics environment. And the students are expected to learn cost-benefit analysis.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students will be able to gain skills to analyze and understand tools of Economics, both at micro and macro levels. They would understand resource allocation pattern at the micro level and how to achieve economic balance at the macro level.

**Contents:**

**Unit I –Introduction**

- 1.1 Definitions of Economics
- 1.2 Nature, subject matter and scope of economics
- 1.3 Relation between economics and law
- 1.4 Central problems of an Economy
- 1.5 Production possibility curve and opportunity cost

**Unit II - Consumer behavior and demand**

- 2.1 Consumer's equilibrium – meaning
- 2.2 Attainment of consumer equilibrium through utility approach: Law of Diminishing Marginal utility
- 2.3 Indifference curve analysis- Properties of Indifference curve
- 2.4 Demand
  - (a) Meaning of demand
  - (b) Law of demand
  - (c) Why does demand curve slope downwards
  - (d) Determinants of demand
  - (e) Shifts in demand curve(Increase and decrease of demand ,extension and contraction of demand)
  - (f) Elasticity of demand: Price elasticity of demand, Income elasticity of demand, cross elasticity of demand
- 2.5 Supply
  - (a) Meaning of supply
  - (b) Law of supply
  - (c) Determinants of supply

**Unit III -Laws of Returns and Production function**

- 3.1 Law of increasing returns

- 3.2 Law of diminishing returns
- 3.3 Law of constant returns
- 3.4 Law of variable proportions
- 3.5 Production function: meaning
- 3.6 Cost and revenue concepts

### **Unit-Market structure and price determination under different markets**

- 4.1 Forms of market
- 4.2 Perfect Competition
- 4.3 Imperfect competition
  - (a) Monopoly (b) Monopolistic
  - (c) Oligopoly
  - (d) Duopoly

### **Unit V– Introduction to Macro economics**

- 5.1 Meaning and Importance of Macro economics
- 5.2 National Income – Meaning, Concepts of national income
- 5.3 Measurement of National income, Difficulties in calculation of National Income
- 5.4 Keynesian theory of income and employment
  - (a) Propensity to consume, propensity to save
  - (b) Investment function or inducement to invest
  - (c) Equilibrium level of income and output

### **Prescribed Books**

D N Dwivedi – Macro Economics  
Misra and Puri – Economic Environment of Business  
D M Mithani – Macro Economics

### **Reference Books**

A.Koutsoyiannis – Modern Micro-Economics  
Bilas – Micro Economic Theory  
J. Hirschleifer – Price Theory and Applications.

## **1.4 Course – IV, Sociology –I**

### **Objectives:**



While giving an idea of the general principles of Sociology in the context of Indian society and its institutions, the course shall strive to reveal to the students the role of law as Social engineering. The essential moorings of law in society will be identified and the limitations of law as an instrument of social change will be highlighted through illustrations and empirical studies.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Explain the structure of Indian social system
2. Understand the social institutions like marriage, family, kinship and other economic, political and religious institutions.
3. Critically analyse the social stratifications like caste system, etc. and the role of law.
4. Find out various facets of social relations and contemporary trends in society.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Sociology as a Science

Data, concepts and theory

The Comparative method

- Sociology and other Social Sciences
- Sociology and History
- Sociology and Law
- Sociology and Psychology

**UNIT – II**

Basic concepts in Sociology

- a. Structure and Social system
- b. Status and Role
- c. Norms and Values
- d. Institutions, Community and Association

**UNIT – III**

Social Institutions –

- a. Marriage, Family and Kinship
- b. Economic Institutions
- c. Political Institutions
- d. Religious Institutions
- e. Educational Institutions

**UNIT – IV**

Social Stratification:  
Caste and Class  
Coercion, Conflict  
and Change Social  
control, Order and  
Stability

## **UNIT – V**

Sociology as a discipline: Law and Society, Sociology of Law, Law and Social Change, Sociology of Legal Profession.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. S. R. Myneni - Sociology for law students.
2. Vidyabhushan and Sachdev - A Systematic Introduction to Sociology.

### **Reference Books:**

1. U. S. Singh - Hand book on Sociology
2. Mac Iver and Page - Society
3. Bottomore. T. E. - Sociology, a guide to problems and literature
4. Johnson. H - Sociology – A Systematic Introduction
5. R. N. Sharma - Introduction to Sociology

## **1.5 Course – V, Hons-II: Land Laws**

### **Objectives :**

The legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the State list. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject. The Constitutional perspectives relating to these subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course. The provisions in the Constitution in Part III, IV and XII as well as those in Schedule VII relating to distribution of legislative powers over land are essentially to be taught with emphasis.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students graduating with Land Laws will be able to:

1. Understand and describe legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling in the state list.
2. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject and the application of these laws is varied from state to state.
3. The Constitutional perspectives relating to these subjects have to be taught as an

essential part of this course.

4. Problem-solve complex issues in the land related matters and society related to policies, law enforcement, government bindings and etc.

## **Contents:**

### **Unit-I: Constitutional provisions**

Constitutional provisions - Fundamental Rights; Agricultural reform; Property as legal right, Legislative powers – The Union, States and Local bodies

### **Unit-II: Acquisition**

Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013

### **Unit-III: Revenue**

Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964, Karnataka land Revenue rules 1966, Karnataka Land Records of Rights Rules 1961; Karnataka revenue Survey Manual, land tax.

### **Unit IV**

The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 and Rules 1979 there under;  
Karnataka Land Grant Rules 1969. Karnataka Rent Act, 1999.

### **Unit –V: Land Reforms**

Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 including amendments and rules 1974.

### **Book Reference:**

1. Land Laws in Karnataka [2004]- 2. Vol, Puliani & Puliani, Pub. Karnataka Law journal Publications, Bangalore.

## THIRD SEMESTER

### 3.1 Course – I, Political Science-III

#### Objectives:

The course is organized to enable students to comprehend the complexities of political phenomena, including power dynamics, policy-making processes, and social movements. This understanding facilitates an appreciation of the multifaceted nature of political systems and their impact on individuals and societies.

#### Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. To explain the role of international politics in developing international relations holistically.
2. To understand the concepts of diplomacy and disarmament.
3. To determine the role of arbitration, conciliation, negotiation and judicial settlement in international disputes.
4. To explain the objectives and goals of UN, SAARC and Arab League.

#### Contents:

##### UNIT-I

1. Nationality- definition and meaning; elements that help develop nationality.
2. Nationalism- definition, meaning brief history (W. & E.), features, merits and demerits.
3. State, Nation, Nationality- mono-national and Multi-states.
4. Internationalism- Philosophy, reasons for growth, a brief history and scope. International relations and international politics.
5. National Power- meaning, major sources and elements (Geography, population, Natural resources, food, raw materials, Scientific development; technology; Indus-Capacity) military preparedness, National character, morale leadership and quality of govt.

Limitations of national power - a) International morality

b) International Public opinion

c) International law- definition, scope, sources and limitations, codification,

d) War- meaning, causes, advantages and disadvantages; Earlier and modern Warfare – compared.

e) Economic Interdependence.

## **UNIT-II**

Diplomacy- an instrument of national policy- definition and importance, a brief history, types of diplomacy, functions, organisation and protocol, privileges and immunities of diplomats  
Subversion, propaganda and Terrorism. Peaceful change-

- a) Balance of power- Meaning, Characteristics, Devices and instruments, Balance of power in the modern world.
- b) Collective Security- Meaning, principles, features, problems, conditions for success, NATO, SEATO.
- c) Alliances
- d) Disarmament History, problems, success and failures- example.

## **UNIT-III**

Instruments of peaceful change- a) Negotiation b) Mediation c) Arbitration d) conciliation and e) Judicial settlement. (Each is to be defined, its features, highlighted, its limitations explained with suitable examples. Each instrument has to be compared and contrasted with the other).

## **UNIT-IV**

International Organisation-

- a) League of Nations – history, formation and causes for failure
- b) UNO- formation, preamble, character, aims, members, principal organs, ECOSOC and specialised agencies- IBRD, IMF, WHO, UNICEF, ILO, UNESCO, Achievements of the UNO- failures,
- c) Common Wealth of Nations- Brief history, aims, members, organisation and working.

## **UNIT-V**

Major areas of conflict- East, West, North, South- a special emphasis on migration, balance of payment, international trade.

Regional Organisations- Arab League, OAU, OAS, EC, CMEA (Comecon) - A brief sketch , SAARC- formation, aims, organisation and working – a special reference to India's contribution.

### **Book prescribed:**

1. Sakti Mukherjee - International Organization.
2. Morgenthau, Politics among Nations.
3. D.W. Boweet, International Institutions.
4. C.P. Schleichor- International Relations.
5. Vernon Van Dyke- International Policies
6. Palmer and Porkins- International Relations.
7. E.H. Hentment- The Relations of Nations.

### **3.2 Course – II, Sociology-II**

**Objectives:**

The course is designed to provide the changing sociological aspects of Indian society. It enables the students to learn, how the societal norms, customary practices , traditions varies with the change of time.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Explain Indian social issues from the sociological perspectives.
2. Analyse the problems of various social segments such as women, tribes and marginalized people.
3. Explain the diversities based on caste, religion, language and culture.

**Contents:****UNIT – I**

The development of Indian society

- a. Unity and Diversity
- b. Continuity and Change, Ancient, Medieval and Modern India as a pluralistic society.

India as a pluralistic society

- a. Varieties of cultural diversities
- b. Linguistic, Religious, Political, Economic and Cultural Communities

**UNIT – II**

Major institutions of Indian Society

- a. Family
- b. Caste
- c. Village

**UNIT – III**

Tribe and Caste in the traditional order - Caste and Class in the contemporary India - The Backward Classes.

**UNIT – IV**

Trends of change in Indian Society: Rural and Urban, Problems and development programmes.

**UNIT – V**

Indian cultural values and development - Impact of Muslim and British cultures

**Prescribed books:**

1. S. R Myneni – Sociology for law students
2. M. N. Srinivas – Study of Indian Society
3. H. M. Johnson - Sociology – A systematic study
4. N. K. Bose - The structure of Hindu Society
5. G. S. Ghurye - Caste, Class and Occupation

**Reference Books:**

1. Peter Worsley - Introducing Sociology
2. RomeshThapper - Tribe, Caste and Religion in India
3. A. R. Desai - Rural Sociology
4. M. N. Srinivas - Social change in modern India
5. D.M. Kapadia - Marriage and family in India
6. Kingsley Davis - Human Society
7. Mac Iver and Page - Society
8. Andre Beteille - The backward classes and the social order
9. M. N. Srinivas - Caste in Modern India

**3.3 Course – III, Economics-II**

**Objectives:**

The aim of economic development of every country is to improve the material standards of living by raising the absolute level of per capita incomes. However, there are many obstacles in achieving economic development. Hence, Introduced Five- year Development Plans to achieve economic development in phased manner, which ensures the overall growth of industries including agricultural sector. Therefore, an understanding of economic development, especially in its policy dimensions, is important. Hence, this course is designed to enable the students to understand the indicators and obstacles of economic development, Significance of planning, the problems and challenges of Indian industries including agriculture, which equip them to analyse the economic conditions of the nation from the perspective of an economist.

**Course Outcome:**

The students would learn both Classical and Modern theories of economic growth and development. Money and Banking issues and Budget making would help them to understand the functioning of the government. They would also critically examine the role of WTO and its impact on Indian economy. Finally, the course also includes business cycle issues through which the students would learn economic fluctuations and how to manage them.

**Contents:**

## **Unit I- Economic Development and Growth**

- 1.1 Meaning of Economic Development and Growth
- 1.2 Indicators of Economic Development
- 1.3 Indicators of Economic Growth
- 1.4 Obstacles to Economic Development
  - (a) Vicious circle of poverty
  - (b) Population explosion
  - (c) Scarcity of capital
  - (d) Inappropriate technology
  - (e) Socio-cultural obstacles
  - (f) Political and Administrative obstacles
- 1.5 Characteristics of Indian economy

## **Unit II - Trade union movement in India**

- 2.1 Introduction and meaning
- 2.2 Growth of the movement
- 2.3 Legal protection
- 2.4 Overcoming weakness
- 2.5 Beneficent role (Functions of the union)
- 2.6 Weakness of the trade union
- 2.7 Suggestions for improvement

## **Unit III – Planning in India**

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Rationale for Planning
- 3.3 Important features of planning
- 3.4 objectives of economic planning
- 3.5 Strategy of India's development plans
- 3.6 Achievement and failure under five year plans

## **Unit IV – Problems and prospects of Indian Agriculture**

- 4.1 Role of Agriculture in Indian Economy
- 4.2 Causes of Low Productivity and measures to improve
- 4.3 Green Revolution
- 4.4 Agricultural marketing and financing
  - (a) Sources of agricultural finance



- (b) Government measures to improve the system of agricultural marketing
- (c) Cooperative marketing

## **Unit V- Problems and prospects of Indian Industry**

### 5.1 Small scale industries

- (a ) Importance of small scale and Large scale Industries
- (b) Problems of small scale industries and Government measures

### 5.2 Public sector in the Indian economy

- (a) Role of public sector in the Indian Economy
- (b) Problems of Public sector Enterprises

## **Prescribed books**

Datt R. & K.P.M Sundaram, Indian Economy, S Chand &Co.Ltd. New Delhi.  
Misra S K & V.K Pure - Indian Economy – Himalaya Publication house Mumbai.  
Agrawal A N, Indian Economy Problem of Development and Planning.  
Johnson P.A Development Issues of Indian Economy, Manan Prakashan.

## **Reference Books**

Kapila Uma (ed) Indian Economy Since Independence. Academic Foundation (2003)  
Dewett Kewal : Indian Economy C.Chand & Co.Ltd. New Delhi 2005  
B.N.P Singh. : Indian Economy Today Changing Contours . Deep and Deep Publication 2005  
Mamoria C. B Agricultural Problems of India KitabMahal Publication 2005.

## **3.4 Course – IV, English**

### **Objectives:**

In the present scenario, English is an international language through which legal language has a common understanding. English has to be studied to serve the purpose of administering justice and in order to avoid discrepancies in connotation. Hence, literature and linguistics of English is utilized as a tool and technique for understanding, comprehending and interpreting law. It enables the students to understand the various aspects of grammar.

### **Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Understand and explain the language aspects of the text.
2. To do grammatical exercises on confusables, synonyms, antonyms, appropriate

expressions, vocabulary, error identification, grammar, usage and composition etc.

## **Contents:**

### **UNIT-I**

The Shaping of my Character- Dr.S.Radhakrishnan

What I Cherish Most- Rt. Hon. Shrinivas Shastry

Grammar: Kinds of sentence- simple, compound and complex sentences and use of conjunctives;  
Basic transformations.

### **UNIT-II**

Eating for Health- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur T.V.

Should never be held out as a carrot- The WEEK.

Grammar: Active and passive voice; Direct and indirect speech (Reported speech)

### **UNIT-III**

Indian crowds- Neeraj Choudhary

Our rising population: Causes and consequences- Dr.R.B.Sahay

Grammar: Propositions, determiners, question tags.

### **UNIT-IV**

A dispassionate analysis of the Quit India Movement- V.M.Tarkunde

Federalism in India: Theory and Practice – Prof. S.C.Gangal

Grammar: Some common errors, vocabulary, legal terms, Idiomatic expressions.

### **UNIT-V**

The development of Indian Literature- C.Rajagopalachari

Headache – R.K.Narayan

Composition skills: Paragraph writing, Note taking, formal correspondence.

### **Text:**

M.Nagarajan, T.Shashishekhara&S.Ramamurthy (ed.)-Indian Prose for effective  
Communication: A practical Programme for Colleges.

### **Books Prescribed:**

R.W.Zandwoort- A handbook of English Grammar.

Quirk, et. al.- Contemporary English grammar- Structure and Composition.

Michael Swan- Practical English Usage.

## **3.5 Course – V, Hons- III: Media and Law**

**Objectives:**

Mass Media systems of the world vary from each other according to the economy, polity, religion and culture of different societies. In India, the Press and media are free to express their opinions and publish the information, but subject to certain reasonable restrictions imposed by the Constitution. Before the impact of globalization was felt, the mass media was wholly controlled by the government, which let the media project only what the government wanted the public to see and in a way in which it wanted the public to see it. However, with the onset of globalization and privatization, the situation has undergone a humongous change. The 'transnational media' with the progress of communication technologies like Satellite delivery and ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network), led to the evolution of global information systems. In this background, the students will be able to understand the legal checks and bounds on transmission and communication.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. analyse the scope of right to freedom of Speech and expression and the applicability of reasonable restrictions
2. understand the media regulations in India
3. Demonstrate the nature of ethics and morality in journalism and media
4. Determine the ethical issues of media with case studies

**Contents:****Unit I**

Mass media- Types

Press- Films, radio, Television;

Ownership patterns- press-private-public; Ownership: Ownership patterns- films-Private;

Ownership pattern- radio& television, public;

Difference between visual and non- visual media-impact on peoples mind

**Unit II**

Press-Freedom of speech and expression- Article 19(1)(a) &19(2); includes freedom of Press;

Laws of defamation, obscenity; blasphemy and sedition

Law relating to employees wages and service condition; Price and page schedule regulation;

News print control order;Commercial speech

Advertisement- is it included in the freedom of speech and expression? Press Trust of India, Press council of India, Advertisement council of India

**Unit III**

Films- how for included in the freedom of speech and expression?

Censorship of motion films- Constitutionality;

The Abbas Case;

Difference between films and press-why pre-censorship valid for films but not for the press

Censorship under the cinematograph Act.

#### **Unit IV**

Radio and Television- Government monopoly; why government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Prasara Bharathi

Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenityEffect of television on people;

Report of Chanda committee;Government policy?

Commercial advertisement, internal scrutiny of serials, etc;Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions;

Freedom to telecast.

#### **Unit V**

Telegraphic Act, Regulation of social media, Internet service provider, Cable TV Network regulations, DTH and content Scrutiny

Salient features of Information Technology Act; Cyber law

Power to legislate- article 246 read with the seventh schedule; power to impose tax- licensing and license fee

### **FOURTH SEMESTER**

#### **4.1 Course – I, Economics-III –Development Economics**

##### **Objectives:**

The aim of economic development is to improve the material standards of living by raising the absolute level of per capita incomes. Raising per capita incomes is also a stated objective of policy of the government. Therefore, an understanding of economic development, especially in its policy dimensions, is important. Hence, this course is designed to enable the students to understand the classical theories of economic development, significance of budget and budget planning, the role of money and banking.

##### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Explain both Classical and Modern theories of economic growth and development.
2. Analyse the role of money and issues related to banking.
3. Analyse the forms of Budget to understand the functioning of the government.
4. critically examine the role of WTO and its impact on Indian economy.

5. Understand the business cycle issues through which the students would learn economic fluctuations and how to manage them.

**Contents:**

**Unit I – Theories of Economic Development**

- 1.1 Classical Theories – Adam Smith, Ricardo and Malthus
- 1.2 Karl Marx’s Theory of Economic Development
- 1.3 Shumpeterian Theory of Economic Development

**Unit II-Money and Banking**

- 2.1 Money- Evolution of money ,Functions of money
- 2.2 Functions of Commercial Bank, Creation of credit
- 2.3 Functions of Central Bank , Control of credit

**Unit III – WTO**

- 3.1 WTO and its Effects on Indian Industry and Agriculture
- 3.2 WTO Basic history
- 3.3 WTO Evolution and Functions
- 3.4 WTO implications for India
- 3.5 Role of IMF and World Bank fostering the development of Less Developed Economies

**UNIT IV – Budget**

- 4.1 Meaning and objectives of budget
- 4.2 Budget classification
- 4.3 Classification of receipt - revenue and capital
- 4.4 Classification of expenditure revenue and capital
- 4.5 Plan – Non plan, developmental and non- developmental expenditure
- 4.6 Deficit financing
  - a) Meaning and objectives
  - b) Effects of deficit financing

**Unit V –Business cycles**

- 5.1 Meaning of Business cycle
- 5.2 Phases of business cycle
- 5.3 Types of business cycle
- 5.4 Theories of business cycle
  - (a) Non - Monetary theories
    - i) Climatic theory
    - ii) Psychological theory

- iii) The Under consumption theory
- (b) Monetary theories
  - i) The pure monetary theory of Hawtrey
  - ii) Monetary over -investment theory of F.A.Von Hayek
  - iii) Keynes theory of trade cycle

## 5.5 Control of Business cycles

### **Prescribed Books:**

Adelman, I.(1961), Theories of Economic Growth and Development , Stanford University Press,Stanford.

Behrman, S. and Srinivasan T.N. (1995), Handbook of Development Economics, Vol. 1 to 3,Elsevire, Amsterdam.

Ghatak, S. (1986) , An Introduction to Development Economics, Allen an Unwin.

London.Hayami, Y. (1997), Development Economics, Oxford University Press, New York.

### **Reference Books**

Higgins, B (1959), Economic Development , Norton, New York.

Kindleberger , C.P (1977), Economic Development , 3e, McGraw Hill, New York.

Meier, G.M. (1995) , Leading Issues in Economic Development, 6e, Oxford University Press , NewDelhi.

Myint ,Hla (1965) , The Economics of Underdeveloped Countries, Preager, New Delhi.

Myint, Hla (1971) , Economic Theory and Under Developed countries , Oxford University Press , NewYork.

Thrilwal , A.P. (1999), (6<sup>th</sup> Edition ), Growth and Development, Macmillan, London.

## **4.2 Course – II, Sociology-III , Social Psychology**

### **Objectives:**

Human behaviour is so pervasive that it encompasses every activity of man. The subject, Psychology attempts to understand the nature of behaviour and the mental process of human beings. It becomes essential on the part of the law students to understand and apply the knowledge of Psychology in several aspects of legal implications. Hence the basic principles of Psychology are the contents of this course.

### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. To understand the approaches to psychology and its application.

2. Analyse interpersonal behavior and interpersonal responses.
3. Understand the attitude of the people and the factors influencing such change.

**Contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Nature of Psychology, Methods of Psychology, approaches to Psychology, contemporary psychology and its application.

**UNIT-II**

Perceptual Processes- Principles of perceptual organisation, perceptual selectivity, stimulus and personal factors and their implications- cognitive dissonance- perceiving and judging people.

**UNIT-III**

Motivation –needs, content and processes- wants, goals and self, primary and secondary motives, theories of motivation, emotions, emotional intelligence.

**UNIT-IV**

Interpersonal behaviour, interpersonal response traits, characteristics of interpersonal response traits, frustration, self and interpersonal response traits, self esteem, principles of self perception, self regulation and self presentation, interpersonal communication, nonverbal communication, developmental process of personality, deviant behaviour.

**UNIT-V**

Attitudes, Nature and measurement of attitudes, formation of attitudes, changing of attitudes, factors influencing the change, implications in the present social context.

**Prescribed Books:**

D.mayers- Introduction to Psychology

Hilgard- Atkinson and Atkinson, Introduction to Psychology.

**Reference Books:**

Eastwood Atwaters- Psychology for Living.

Krech, Crutchfield and Ballachey- An Individual in Society  
Feldman R.S.- Understanding Psychology

**4.3 Course – III, History-III**

**Objectives:**

The paper resulted with the emergence of revolutionary movements, notion of nationalism and liberation all over Europe. It highlights the parliamentary reform and the scientific revolution of the time. It enlightened the era of revive of old antiquity along with modern trend of capitalism, socialism, imperialism.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. To explain the rise of nationalism and liberal democratic experiments in Europe.
2. Narrate the reasons and effects of world wars.
3. Explain the aims and objectives of international institutions such as, IMF, IBRD, World Bank, WTO, etc.

**Contents:****Unit 1: Beginning of the Modern Era**

Renaissance and Reformation in Europe during 1450 to 1670, Scientific revolution-Descartes, Newton, The rise of nationalism and liberal democratic experiments - rise of power of Parliament in Britain- From Magna Carta to Bill of Rights, history of domination of British Parliament.

Rising dominance of people centric philosophy of political power.

**Unit II: The era of revolutions in Europe**

Industrial revolution in England; History of French Revolution – fall of monarchy and rise of dictatorship – Napoleonic Empire- Napoleon Cultural Achievements.

Vienna Settlement and the Concert of Europe : Role of Metternich liberalism, western economic expansion – national revolutions – democracy and socialism.

**Unit III: Rise of nation states and soviet experiment:**

Crimean War (1853-56) ;The Unification of Italy, The Unification of Germany Near Eastern Question, Soviet Revolution and aftermath

**UNIT IV: History of World Wars:**

various political dimensions, economic Consequences of world wars. History of League of Nations and its success and failure.

Development of United Nations after the Second World War.

Various structural system of UNO, UN Charter – historical and political reasons – evolutions

**UNIT V: Post war history and History of International Bodies:**

Post War history of growth and development of various Financial Institutions as a part of UN movement, Bretton Wood Agreements – IMF & IBRD – Lead to World Bank – various other



bodies like UNDP - Historical background of various trade and tariff negotiations leading to grand design of WTO-History of ICJ as an independent organ of UN, various other non-governmental initiative to strengthen ICJ in course of its history and development History of War Tribunals, Tribunals for enforcement of HR law – Movements leading to establishment of International Criminal Courts.

**Books prescribed:**

1. Norman Davies (1996), *Europe, a history*, Oxford University Press, New York - chapter VII toXI
2. Euan Cameron (Edt) (2004), *Early Modern Europe*, Oxford University Press, New York
3. David Thomson (1990), *Europe since Napoleon*, Penguin Books London 110
4. Joll, James, *Europe since 1815*
5. Ketelby, C.D.M., *A History of Modern Times from 1789*
6. Thomson, David, *Europe Since Napoleon*
7. Burns, Edward McNall, et.al, *World Civilizations*, Volumes B and C

**4.4 Course – IV, Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Laws**

**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*.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students graduating with Law of Torts incl. M.V. Act and consumerProtection Law will be able to:

1. To study the principles of Tortuous liability, The defenses available in an action for torts, thecapacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with.
2. To study and evaluate the specific torts against the individual and property with rapid industrialization, inadequacy of the law to protect the individual is exposed.
3. The students should reflect on the alternative forms, and also the remedies provided under theConsumer Protection Act.

**Contents:**

## **UNIT-I**

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

## **UNIT-II**

General Defences, Vicarious Liability.

## **UNIT-III**

Negligence; Nuisance; Absolute and Strict liability. Legal Remedies-Awards-Remoteness of damage.

## **UNIT-IV**

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

## **UNIT- V**

*Consumer Protection Act, 1986*

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal- Law of Torts.

Singh Gurubax- Law of Consumer Protection.

### **Reference Books:**

Winfield and Jolowicz- Tort .

Hepple and Mathews- Tort: Cases and Materials

Baxi Upendra and Danda Amita- Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The Bhopal Case, 1990 Salmond- *On Torts*.

Avtar Singh - The law of Torts.

D. N. Saraf - Law of Consumer Protection in India.

**Objectives:**

we are living in the age of information technology revolution. Information Technology is all pervasive. Progressively omnipresent in all walks of human life be it learning, education, ordinary trade, extraordinary commerce, art, music, any other kind of social, economic and political activity. While advantages and comforts presented Information Technology are delightfully known to all, it also poses challenges and adversities like any other technology. Many efforts are made to plug the threats posed by Information Technology by experts in the field but experience proved *'technology alone is no answer to address the potential Information Technology threats'*. As a result, *techno-legal security is found to be the suitable alternative. Accordingly*, Information Technology Law started taking shape in the legal arena across the globe. In this backdrop a sincere attempt is made through this course to introduce the prevailing legal regime on the subject at the global level in general and India in particular. While the subject is sprawling, as an attempt to introduce insight into the subject, major areas of Information Technology Law with necessary brevity are covered.

**Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. understand the extent, applicability and the objective of the Information Technology law
2. understand the International initiatives, which have direct implications in framing the Indian information technology law
3. understand the interrelationship between information technology law with IPR, Criminal Law, and Evidence Act
4. explain different types of cyber offences that can be committed against State, property and individual and the essential ingredients necessary for those acts to be considered as cyber offences.
5. understand the composition, power and functions of regulatory bodies such as Controller, Certifying authorities, intermediaries etc.
6. explain the changes made to the information technology law and related Rules over a period of time to keep up with the changing dynamics of society and civilization.

**Contents:****UNIT-I:**

Information Technology Terminologies: Computer, Hardware, Software, networks, Computer system, computer source, types of networks, internet, electronic data interchange, website, asymmetric cryptosystem, digital signature

Cyber space: meaning of cyber space, fundamental components, nature and jurisdiction of cyberspace. IPR issues in cyber world.

**UNIT- II:**

International and National Regime of Information Technology Law

UNCITRAL model Law on E-commerce, European Convention on cyber crimes, Hague Convention on Jurisdiction and foreign judgments.

Information Technology Act, 2000: Background, Salient features of I.T. Act, Amendments to the Act, Amendment made to RBI Act, N.I. Act, and IPC.

### **Unit-III:**

E-commerce: meaning and importance of E-commerce, Kinds of E-commerce.

E-contracts: Formation of E-contracts, Legal requirements of E-contracts and jurisdiction.

E-governance: Meaning and importance of E-governance, provisions dealing with e-records and documents.

### **Unit IV:**

Authorities under the Act: Powers and Functions of certifying authorities, grounds for suspension and removal; controller- powers and functions.

Contraventions and offences under the Information Technology Act- Investigation of cyber crimes and the procedure, punishments.

### **Unit-V**

Electronic evidence- importance of e-evidence.

Powers of civil courts, jurisdiction of High Court, Cyber Appellate Tribunal, Central Government Intermediaries – Liabilities and exemptions.

### **Books Prescribed:**

1. Vakul Sharma- “Information Technology law and practice” Universal Law Publishing Co. New Delhi.
2. Gupta and Agarwal, “Cyber Laws”,
3. Barka and Datta, “Cyber crimes”

## **FIFTH SEMESTER**

### **5.1 Course – I, Law of Contract**

#### **Objectives:**

Contracts are the foundation for most of the transactions especially transactions dealing with the property. The general principles governing contracts remain the same, whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (e-commerce). 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 Outcomes:**

Students, after successful completion of course, will be able to:

1. Define, distinguish and apply the basic concepts of the law of contract;
2. Define and distinguish amongst the various processes involved in contract formation;
3. Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law;
4. Select and apply a range of approaches to written communication, and apply the critical thinking required to bring about creative solutions to complex legal problems in the area of contract law;
5. Formulate oral and written arguments in response to a given set of facts;

## **Contents:**

### **UNIT – I**

Introduction: Sources of Law - Judicial Precedents, Customs, usages, legislation.

Introduction and English Law in India: History, Formation of Contract (S.10). Agreement and Contract; Definitions, Classification, Offer and Acceptance, Communication, Revocation, Essential elements, Invitation to Offer, Tenders.

### **UNIT – II**

Consideration: Nudum Pactum, Essential elements, Privity of Contract and of Consideration, Exceptions, Unlawful Consideration and its effect.

Capacity to Contract: Minor's Agreements and its effects, Persons of unsound mind, Persons disqualified by Law.

Free Consent; Coercion, Undue influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake.

### **UNIT – III**

Legality of Object; Void Agreements, Agreements against Public Policy, Wagering Agreements: its exceptions, Contingent Contracts.

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**

Remedies for Breach of Contracts: Damages, Remoteness of damages, Ascertainment of damages, injunction, When granted and when refused, Restitution, Specific performance when granted.

Quasi Contracts.

### **UNIT – V**

#### ***The Specific Relief Act***

Nature of Specific Relief: Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property, Specific performance when granted and not granted, Who may obtain and against whom, Discretionary remedy, Power of Court to grant relief.

Rectification of instruments; Cancellation, Declaratory decrees, Preventive relief, Temporary

injunctions; Perpetual and mandatory Injunctions.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Avtar Singh - Law of Contracts
2. Pollock Mulla - Indian Contract Act
3. Avtar Singh - Specific Relief Act

**Reference Books:**

1. P. S. Atiya - Introduction to the Law of Contract
2. G. C. Cheshire - Law of Contract
3. M. Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract
4. G. H. Treitd - Law of Contract
5. R. K. Abichandarai - Contract and Specific Relief Act
6. Bannarjee. S. C - Law of Specific Relief
7. Navijayashankar – Cyber Laws
8. Justice Yatinder Singh – Cyber Laws.
9. William Anson - Law of Contract
10. VenkateshIyer - Law of Contract
11. Sarkar - Specific Relief Act

**Course – II, Constitutional Law –I**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course Outcomes:**

Students, after successful completion of course, will be able to:

1. To create and set up a basic philosophical tenets of Indian Constitutional Law
2. To instill not just a bare understanding of but a perspective on constitutional developments in Indian Constitutional Law.
3. To understand the system of Government and the fundamental principles governing its organization.
4. To understand the detailed analysis of fundamental freedoms guaranteed under the Indian Constitution

**Contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Meaning & Definition of Constitution: kinds of Constitution, Constitutionalism, Salient

features of Indian Constitution.

Preamble: Meaning, Scope, Importance, Objectives and Values enshrined in the Preamble. Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

## **UNIT- II**

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

Definition and Meaning of Law: Pre- Constitutional and Post- Constitutional Laws, Doctrine of Severability and Doctrine of Eclipse, Judicial Review and Article 13.

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

## **UNIT- III**

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

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

## **UNIT- IV**

Rights of the Accused: Ex-post facto Law – Double jeopardy – Right against self incrimination (Article 20). Rights of the arrested person, Preventive Detention Laws (Article 22), Right to Life and Personal Liberty, Various facets of Life and Liberty, Right against Exploitation, Secularism - Freedom of Religion, Judicial interpretation, Restrictions on freedom of religion.

## **UNIT -V**

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

### **Prescribed Book:**

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

### **Reference Books:**

1. H. M. Seervai – Constitutional Law of India
2. T. K. Tope – Constitutional Law
3. D.D. Basu -Shorter Constitution of India
4. S. Shiva Rao- Framing of Indian Constitution

5. Subhash. C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subhash. C. Kashyap – History of Indian Parliament
7. R. C. Agarwal-Constitutional Development and National Movement
8. A. B. Keith- Constitutional History of India.
9. D.J. De – The Constitution of India Vol. I and II.

## **5.2 Course – III, Family Law-I(Hindu Law)**

### **Objectives:**

The course structure is designed mainly with certain objectives in view. One is to provide adequate socio-legal perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social and legal setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. The fourth objective is to prepare for legal profession. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.

### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the legal and procedural structure of the Family Law.
2. Demonstrate a working knowledge of the Family Court in India.
3. Apply principles that underpin Family Law in India.
4. Articulate and apply the policies that underpin the application of Family Law.
5. Locate, analyse, evaluate, and synthesise materials so as to undertake advanced legal research.
6. Analyse complex legal problems.

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT I**

Introduction and origin of Hindu Law, Operation of Hindu Law, Sources of Hindu Law, Modern and Ancient, Schools of Hindu Law, The doctrine of Factum Valet.

#### **UNIT II**

Hindu Undivided Family, Formation and Incidents, Property under both Schools, Kartha, His position, powers, privileges and obligations, Debts, Partition and Reunion

#### **UNIT III**

Inheritance and Succession, Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law relating to Inheritance, The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Stridhan and Women's Estate, Amendments to



the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Gifts and Wills.

#### **UNIT IV**

Marriage and Kinship, Evolution of the institution of marriage and family, The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Matrimonial remedies, Dowry prohibition, Family Courts Act

#### **UNIT V**

Law relating to the Hindu Minority and Guardianship, Kinds of Guardians, duties and powers of guardians, the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, Foreign Adoption, Rights relating to Maintenance, Religious and Charitable Endowments

### **5.4 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. The course intends to familiarize Students with the Substantive Criminal Law i.e. Indian Penal code which is a comprehensive act intended to cover all the substantive aspect of Criminal law. This course lays foundations for the basic understanding of the criminal law of the land by providing them knowledge to the students regarding the basic principles of the criminal law and also gives them an idea as to what has been recognized by the state as crime? What are the essential ingredients to be present in a crime? What will be the liability/punishments for such criminal acts? Classification of crime based on various factors that is consequences nature and state of mind as well as the defences available for one to excuse himself from the criminal liability. Hence, this course will lay down the foundations that every present law student and future lawyer requires of substantive criminal law of the India.

#### **Course Outcome:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

- 1: To understand the core principles of criminal law.
- 2: To understand the extent, applicability and the objective of the framers of the code of having a consolidated criminal code
- 3: To understand the purpose of punishment and describe the various kinds of punishments recognized by code while dealing with crimes.
- 4: To describe various grounds available to a person to defend himself from criminal liability
- 5: To know the various kinds of crimes that can be committed against State, Human body, Property etc. and the essential ingredients necessary for those acts to be considered as crimes.
- 6: To understand the power of the courts for punishing the criminal acts.

#### **Contents:**

## **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 – 263A; 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 – 498A) - Defamation (Sections 499 – 502); Criminal intimidation and annoyance and attempt to commit such offences (Sections 506 – 511).

**Prescribed Books:**

Rathanlal and Dhirajlal: Indian Penal Code.

Kenny's Outlines of English Criminal Law.

**References Books:**

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

P. S. Achuthan Pillai -

Criminal Law. Glanville

Williams – Criminal Law

**5.3 Course – V, Law of Property**

**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 Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. To understand the basic concepts of property, movable and immovable.
2. To examine and analyse the essential requisites of transfer of property.
3. To inculcate the ability among students to understand the basic concepts and principles relating to transfer of property and its applications in the current scenario.
4. To analyse and examine the statutory recognition of the doctrine of part performance.
5. To analyse the importance of Doctrine of Accumulation of Wealth, Doctrine of Election, Doctrine of LisPendense, Doctrine of Fraudulent Transfer, Doctrine of Subrogation, etc.
6. To focus on the concepts like mortgage, sale, lease, gift and examine their rights and liabilities.
7. To develop an ability to examine the transfer by ostensible owner, transfer by unauthorised person including transfer by person under defective title.
8. To equip the skills required to draft various deeds relating to transfer of immovable properties.
9. To identify the essential features of easement and its kinds and analyse the different modes of creation and extinction of easement.

10. To enable the students to distinguish the concepts like lease and license.
11. To examine the practical applications of theoretical provisions in the light of judicial pronouncements.
12. To understand and appreciate the interrelationship of transfer of property with other subjects like Constitutional Law, Contract, Family Law, etc.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Concept and meaning of property- kinds of property- movable and 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**

Easement: creation of easement, nature and characteristics of easements, extinction of easements, riparian rights, Licences.

**Prescribed Books:**

Mulla – Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

Amins and Shastri- The law of Easements, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company)

**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.

**SIXTH SEMESTER****6.1 Course – I, Special Contract****Objectives:**

In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatised, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. This law is contained in several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act. This course equips the students to better appreciate the legal services required in a corporate office so that he can enhance his relevance as a lawyer in society.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. To understand the evolution of the Law of Contract and its subsequent development.
2. To examine and analyse the general principles involved in the formation of the Special Contracts like Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Agency, etc.
3. To focus on sale of goods and rights and duties of vendor and vendee.
4. To inculcate an ability to examine the existence of partnership business and its significance in the present world.
5. To identify the essential features of partnership firms and different kinds of partners and their rights and liabilities.
6. To analyse and examine the statutory provisions, obligations and remedies of special contracts.
7. To enable the students to understand the various notions of contract law such as the doctrine of necessity, relation back, etc.
8. To enable the students to understand the various remedies available for the Breach of Contractual relations.
9. To focus on rectification, rescission, cancellations and declarations made under contract law.
10. To examine the practical applications of theoretical provisions in the light of judicial

pronouncements.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Contract of Indemnity – Documents/Agreements of Indemnity - Definition, Nature and Scope - Rights of indemnity holder – Commencement of the indemnifier’s liability – Contract of Guarantee – Definition, Nature and Scope – Difference between contract of indemnity and Guarantee – Rights of surety – Discharge of Surety – Extent of Surety’s liability – Co-surety.

**UNIT – II**

Contract of Bailment – Definition – Kinds – Duties of Bailor and Bailee – Rights of Finder of goods as Bailee – Liability towards true owner – Rights to dispose off the goods.

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

**UNIT – III**

Agency – Definition – Creation of Agency – Kinds of Agents – Distinction between Agent and Servant

– Rights and Duties of Agent – Relation of Principal with third parties – Delegation – Duties and Rights of Agent – Extent of Agents authority – Personal liability of Agent – Termination of Agency.

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT – V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Avtar Singh - Law of Contract

J. P. Verma - The Law of Partnership in India

Saharay H. K - Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act

Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract

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

**6.2 Course – II, 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 Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. To understand the form of Government- Parliamentary and Presidential.
2. To understand the Parliamentary democracy and its structure
3. To understand the contemporary status of centre-state relations.
4. To generate understanding of methods of amendment in the constitution of India.

**Contents:****UNIT-I**

Federal system: Organization of State.

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

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

Constitutional provision of Jammu and Kashmir (Art. 370)

**UNIT-II**

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

State Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, powers and function.

Councils of ministers: collective responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister.

### **UNIT-III**

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

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

### **UNIT-IV**

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: services under the 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.I and II.
8. J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India
9. D.D. Basu - Constitutional Law of India

### **6.3 Course – III, Family Law-II(Mohammedan Law and Indian succession Act)**

#### **Objectives:**

The knowledge of family laws is important for students of law. 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 Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. learn about concepts like Succession, Inheritance and Gift etc.
2. examine and compare personal laws
3. gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument
4. will learn to use ADRS methods to solve family problems.

**Contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Advent of Islam, Development of Islamic Law, administration and extent of application of mohamedan law, the *Shariat Act, 1937*; Sources of mohamedan law; customary practices, Conversion and its consequences on family.

**UNIT-II**

Concept of Marriage: Definition, essential requirements of a Muslim marriage, classification of marriage - Legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriage - Muta marriage; Polygamy; Child marriage;

Child and Family: Legitimacy, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights.

**UNIT-III**

Matrimonial Remedies under Islamic Law and Indian Divorce Act, 1869, Bar to matrimonial relief; 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, Dower,

Need for Uniform Civil Code- Article 44 of Indian Constitution.

**UNIT-IV**

Inheritance: 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**

Will-Meaning, difference between will and gift, Will made in death bed or during illness;

Privileged and unprivileged wills - Construction of Wills in brief - Void bequests, void wills, kinds of legacies - Protection of property of the deceased; Wakf, Pre-emption

**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 Fyze - Outlines of Mohammedan Law.

D. D. Basu - Law of Succession.

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

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

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

**6.4 Course – IV, Administrative Law**

**Objectives:**

One of the perennial problems of the civilized society is to control the exercise of public power. Administrative Law is concerned with controlling the misuse of public power, by laying down general norms of administrative behaviour. This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of Administrative Law, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of Administrative adjudication. This course further deals with the role played by courts in the development of Administrative Law. The Focus is on their role in protecting the rights of individuals against abuse of administration. In addition adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities are also studied in this course.

**Course outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Get acquainted with various functions performed by the administration.
2. Have acquaintance with the methods of control of power evolved by mankind. Strategies to prevent abuse of power and remedies available.
3. Understand democratisation of various administrative processes. Protect individuals against the mighty state power.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Evolution- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law- Relation with Constitutional Law-

Separation of powers and concepts- Rule of law- *Council d' Etate*, (French system) - Classification of Administration Action- functions- Administrative direction and discretion.

## **UNIT –II**

Legislative power of the administration- Extent of delegation and control over delegated Legislation- Sub-delegation- Judicial- Parliamentary control over delegated Legislation.

## **UNIT - III**

Judicial power of Administration- Nature of procedure- Principles of Natural justice- Effect of non- compliance with principles of Natural Justice- Exception to principles of Natural Justice.

## **UNIT – IV**

Judicial control of Administrative action – Writs, Principles and Procedure - Public Law Review and Private Law Review of Administration action- Liability of State – Torts, Contract- Promissory Estoppel-Government Privileges- Right of information- Doctrine of Legitimate expectation- Doctrine of Accountability- Waiver- Doctrine of Proportionality.

## **UNIT –V**

Corporations and Public undertaking- Commission of Enquiry- Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayuktha) - Central Vigilance Commission- Parliamentary Committees-Civil services in India- Accountability and responsibility- Problems and Prospectives- Administrative deviance- Corruption- Mal-administration- Control mechanism of Accountability.

### **Prescribed Book:**

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

### **Reference Books:**

Wade - Administrative Law.

De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.

S. P. Sathe - Administrative Law.

I. P. Massey - Administrative Law.

## **6.5 Course – V, Hons – V: Judicial Power & Judicial Process**

### **Objectives:**

The course is designed to make the students understand the functioning of judicial process in our country & also to equip the students with the knowledge of judicial power to discharge the role of efficient judge in future days to come. To further help the students in interpreting laws diligently & render justice to needy & give speedy & timely disposal of cases. The role of activist

Judge is very crucial for development & progress of weaker & oppressed sections of Society. Harmony among Bench & Bar is most essential. Independence of Judiciary by separation of powers as provided under constitution is to be maintained.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the concept and development theory of justice.
2. Describe the concept of judicial process and its significance in social ordering.
3. Express the tools and technique of judicial creativity.
4. Detail the independence of Judiciary and contemporary issues.
5. Describe the relation between Law and Justice and role of judicial process in the attaining the objectives of Justice.
6. Understand the process of judicial law making which will help them in future in their judicial career.

**Contents:**

**UNIT – I.**

History of Judicial process in India; Hierarchy of courts & Quasi-Judicial Authorities; Method of appointment of Judges, transfer & removal; Impeachment of Judges; Judges Accountability.

**UNIT - II**

Judicial Activism; Judicial Restraint; Judicial Review; Independence of Judiciary; Judicial Powers & Functions; Emerging trends in Judicial Activism.

**UNIT – III**

Contempt of courts Act; Judges Inquiry Act; Judicial Services authority Act; RTI Act relating to Judicial Activism; Role of Judges in amending process; Bench & Bar relation.

**UNIT – IV**

Rules of Interpretation- Literal, Golden & mischief; Judge as a Legislator- Judicial Law Making; Precedent-Meaning, Kinds, Merits & Demerits, Stare Decisis, Resjudicata, Ratio Decidendi, Obiter Dicta; Law Declared by Supreme Court binding on all courts; Power of Superintendence over all courts by High Courts.

**UNIT – V.**

Access to Justice; Separation of powers under Constitution; Judicial powers V. Legislative Powers; Liberty & good Governance; Secularism & Democratization of Judicial process; Judiciary's Role in Delegated Legislation.

**Prescribed Books:**

- 1) Cardozo- Judicial process
- 2) Laxminath- Judicial Precedents in India
- 3) G.B. Reddy- Judicial Activism
- 4) S.P. Sathe- Judicial Activism
- 5) P.S. Narayana- Judicial Review
- 6) J.N. Pandey- Constitutional Law of India

**SEVENTH SEMESTER****7.1 Course – I, Environmental Law****Objectives:**

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 Outcomes:**

Student who has taken admission for this course will be able to

1. Analyze advanced and integrated understanding of the complex body of knowledge in the field of environmental law
2. Develop the capacity to identify new law and apply existing law in the rapidly evolving legal context for environmental law
3. Understand in depth knowledge of the specialist area of environmental law and associated disciplinary areas
4. Determine and analyse the different causes of pollution and legal remedies to control it on national level.
5. Analyse and evaluate laws relating to environmental aspect on a national level and its comparison with other countries.

**Contents:****UNIT – I**

The Idea of Environment:

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

## **UNIT – II**

Environmental Policy and Law: Pre & Post Independence Period -Constitutional provisions on Environment and its Protection: Right to Environment – Duty to protect environment - Public interest litigation and environment -Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues

Doctrines of Environmental Pollution: Evolving new Principles – Absolute Liability -Polluter pays principle - Precautionary principle – Inter generational equity principle -Public trust doctrine.

## **UNIT - III**

International Law and Environmental Protection: Sustainable Development -International conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy - From Stockholm to Johannesburg Declaration (Rio) -Trans-boundary Pollution hazards & Regulation; Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection – Criminal Law and environment.

## **UNIT – IV**

Prevention and Control of Water & Air Pollution: Water Act,1974 and Air Act,1981 -Pollution Control Board and its powers and functions- offences and penalties -Remedies in case of water and air pollution

Noise Pollution and its control: Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules, 2000

Wildlife Protection Act, 1972: Hunting – Trade in Animal articles – Authorities under wild life protection Act- Role of Judiciary on wild life protection

Forest Conservation Act, 1980 – judicial approach.

## **UNIT - V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Armin Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
2. P. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases.
3. Lal's commentaries on Water and Air Pollution laws along with Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Simon Ball Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
2. Sanjay Upadhyay and Videh Upadhyay - Handbook on Environmental Laws.
3. S. Shantha Kumar- Introduction to Environmental Law.
4. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

## **7.2 Course – II, Labour and Industrial Laws**

### **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 machineries 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 Outcomes:**

By the end of this course, students should be able to understand-

1. The nature and scope of labour laws
2. The rationale of labour laws in organizations.
3. To identify all aspects of Labour Law practiced in India
4. To exhibit a comprehensive theoretical and practical understanding of Labour Law
5. To demonstrate an intellectual capacity for solving industrial disputes.

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT- I**

Introduction to Law of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Historical Aspects- Master and slave relationship- Industrial revolution- Laissez-faire state- Impact of Constitution on Labour provision; Definition and law relating to Appropriate Government- Award and settlement- Industry- Industrial Dispute- Workman. Strikes and Lock-out

## **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 (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952: Definitions, Contribution, employee, employer, factory, fund etc- Provident Fund Scheme, Family Pension Scheme, Employee's Deposit Linked Insurance, Scheme-nature, scope- Authorities under the Act- powers and procedures.

## **UNIT-V**

Discipline in industrial establishment- employment Standing Order Act, 1946- Certified Standing Orders- Procedure for certification, Unfair Labour practices- Misconduct- Domestic Enquiry, Process of imposing punishments.

System of Contract Labour- the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970- Definitions, protection of service conditions of contract labour, provisions relating to regulation and abolition of contract labour.

### **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.

Srivastava K. D - Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

V. V Giri - Labour problems in Indian Industry.

Labour Law and Labour Relations Published by Indian Law Institute.

### **7.3 Course – III, Criminal Law-II Criminal Procedure Code**

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

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course Outcomes:**

By the end of this course, students should be able to understand-

1. Students will understand importance of criminal procedure followed by criminal courts
2. It explains procedure from arrest till trials and punishments
3. It is important legislation which gives practical knowledge to students
4. It also covers appeals revision etc
5. It explains hierarchy of criminal courts

#### **Contents:**

##### **UNIT – I- Introductory and Pre-trial Process**

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

##### **UNIT – II- Trial Process-I:**

1. Magisterial Powers to take cognizance.
2. Commencement of proceedings.
3. Dismissal of complaints.

4. Charge.
5. Processes to compel appearance and production of things.
6. Bail.
7. Preliminary pleas to bar trial .

### **UNIT – III- Trial Process-II**

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

### **UNIT – IV-Miscellaneous**

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

### **UNIT - V**

1. Salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
2. Salient features of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal- The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 -Bare Act

Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958-Bare Act

### **Reference Books:**

R.V.Kelkar- Criminal Procedure.

Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System.

## **7.4 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 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 outcomes:**

On successful completion of this course student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate an advanced and integrated understanding of the political, social, historical, philosophical, and economic context of law.
2. Engage in identification, articulation and critical evaluation of legal theory and the implications for policy.
3. Critically analyze and research complex problems relating to law and legal theory and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Meaning and nature of ‘Jurisprudence’ - Purpose and value of Jurisprudence -Schools of Jurisprudence: Natural law, Imperative Theory, Legal Realism, Sociological school, Law as a system of Rules.

#### **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; titles, Possession: Idea of Ownership, kinds of Ownership, Difference between Possession and Ownership; Nature of Personality, legal status of the lower animals, Status of the Unborn, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead Persons, double capacity and double personality, acts and liabilities of corporations.

## **UNIT – V**

Liability: Conditions for imposing liability - Wrongful act: *Damnum Sine Injuria*, causation, *mensrea*, intention, malice, negligence and recklessness, strict liability, vicarious liability, the Law of Property, obligation, the law of procedure.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Fitzgerald – Salmond on Jurisprudence.

R. W. M. Dias – Jurisprudence

### **Reference Books:**

W. Friedman – Legal Theory

V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory Paton – Jurisprudence

Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence

## **7.5 Course – V, 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 outcomes:**

By the end of this course it is expected that the student will be able to:

1. Explain and apply to various fact scenarios the concept of separate legal entity.
2. To explain the basic documents such as MOA and AOA required for company.
3. To develop the ability to identify and effectively use the corporate law resources. And to develop the ability to learn company law both independently and cooperatively in a professional environment.
4. To evaluate and analyze socially reasonable corporate behavior.

## **Contents:**

### **UNIT-I- Introduction and Concept**

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

### **UNIT – II- Incorporation**

Procedure of incorporation – certificate of incorporation – MOA – AOA – Doctrine of indoor management - Prospectus

### **UNIT – III- Management and Control of Companies**

Board of Directors- powers and functions: Distribution of Powers between Board of Directors and general meeting

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

Meetings: Meetings of Board and Committees - Kinds of Meetings – Procedure Relating to Convening and Proceedings at General and Other Meetings – Resolutions – Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement

Corporate social responsibility

### **UNIT – IV- Financial structure of company**

Sources of capital: shares – types – allotment – transfer of shares – rights and privileges of shareholders – dividends- – declaration and payment of dividends, prohibition of buy back Private placement-

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

Acceptance of Deposit by Companies, charge on assets

### **UNIT – V- Reconstruction and amalgamation and winding up**

Reconstruction, rehabilitation and amalgamation : concept – Jurisdiction and powers of Court and NCLT – vesting of rights and transfer of obligations – takeover and acquisition of minority interest

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

Taxman's Companies Act, 2013 Avtar Singh, *Company Law*

### **Reference Books:**

Gower & Davies, *Principles of Modern Company Law*

Statute: Companies Act, 2013

**Note:** The course teachers have to keep track of the notification regarding enforcement of the Companies Act, 2013 and teach the provisions enforced. For the provisions not enforced, the parallel provisions from the Act of 1956 are to be taught.

## **7.6 Course –V I, Clinical Course-I Professional Ethics**

### **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 Outcomes:**

Students graduating with ‘Professional Ethics, Bar Bench Relations & Accountancy for Lawyers’ will be able to:

1. To understand and apply the professional ethics and ethical standard of the legal profession
2. To know and evaluate the key themes in professional ethics, in order to give them an insight into moral decision making in the legal profession.
3. To know, Should lawyers aim to win at all costs, and how should they balance duties to their client, to the Courts, to justice in the abstract, and to themselves?

### **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:

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

## 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)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5.	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6.	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7.	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271
8.	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9.	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10.	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11.	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12.	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13.	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14.	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15.	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16.	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17.	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110

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

## 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 especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

**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.

**Prescribed 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

## **EIGHTH SEMESTER**

### **8.1 Course – I, Public International Law**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course Outcomes:**

By the end of this course, students should be able to -

1. Have a thorough and contextual knowledge of public international law doctrines, principles and the role of legal institutions, in the areas covered during the course.
2. identify contentious issues in public international law, and apply legal doctrine to solve problems.
3. develop critical perspective on the relationship between public international law and the politics of the international community.
4. develop a reflective understanding of the significance of notions of justice, sovereignty and rights within the international legal framework.

**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:***

J. G. Starke- An Introduction to International Law.

P.W. Bowett- International Institutions.

#### **Reference Books:**

J. B. Brierly - The Law of Nations.

D. H. Harris - International Law (Cases and Materials). Oppenheim - International Law( Volume I, Peace)

S. K. Kapoor - International Law.

Bhagirathlal Das – World Trade Organization .

### **8.2 Course – II, Opt-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 Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories;
2. Demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated;
3. Critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights;
4. Demonstrate understanding of the role of lawyers in human rights protection and capacity to contribute to ongoing processes of law reform;

**Contents:****UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Meron Theodor- Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.  
S.K.Kapoor- Human rights Under International Law and Indian Law.

**Reference Books:**

1. Henkin Luis- Rights of Man Today.

2. Singh Nagendra- Enforcement of Human Rights in Peace and War and the future of humanity.Relevant International Instruments.
3. *United Nations Charter, 1945.*
4. *Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*
5. *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1948.*
6. *International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.*
7. *International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.*
8. *Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979.*  
*Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.*

## **8.2 Course – II, Opt-I 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 Outcomes:**

Students graduating with Insurance Law will be able to:

1. To Understand and describe the scope and object of Insurance through a critical analysis of the subject
2. Analyze the merits and demerits of Insurance, its process from adopting till claimant.
3. It provides the details, of conceptual parameters of Insurance law in the context of the development of the general principles of law and judicial interpretation.
4. Explain and address various obstacles and barriers experienced by individuals before, during, and after adopting insurance with the help of case laws

### **Contents:**

## **UNIT – I**

Introduction: Nature of insurance - Indemnity - Subrogation - Contribution - History of Insurance and development of Insurance in India- Benefits of insurance - Insurance Act, 1938: Appointment of Administrator– Tarrif Advisory Committee – Insurance Association of India, Reinsurance. Insurance Regulatory Authority: Its role and functions.

## **UNIT – II**

Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance- Nature of various Insurance Contracts- Parties there to - Principles of good faith – extent of duty -non disclosure – Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract- Insurable Interest- Premium: Definition- method of payment, days of grace, forfeiture, return of premium, The risk – Meaning and scope of risk - Proximate Cause : Causa Proxima.

## **UNIT – III**

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance- Kinds of Life Insurance in India. The policy and formation of a life insurance contract- Event insured against Life Insurance contract- Circumstance affecting the risk- Amount recoverable under the Life Policy- Persons entitles to payment- Settlement of claim and payment of money- Assignment and nomination- Insurance against third party rights- The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Sec. (140-176), Nature and scope- Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles- Claims Tribunal- Own Damages Claims .

## **UNIT – IV**

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance –Basic Principles – Conditions & Warranties – Right & Duties of Parties – Claims - Public Liability Insurance –. Introduction to Agriculture Insurance – History of Crop Insurance in India –Problems associated with Crop Insurance – Cattle Insurance in India.

## **UNIT – V**

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope- Classification of Marine policies- Insurable interest- Insurable values- Marine insurance and policy- Conditions and express warranties- Voyage deviation- Perils of sea- Loss- Kinds of Loss.

### **Prescribed Books:**

K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India.  
M. H. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law.

### **Reference Books:**

1. E. R.HardyIvamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.
2. *Insurance Act, 1938.*

3. *The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.*
4. *General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972.*
5. *The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.*
6. *Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.*

### **Course – III, Opt-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 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 Outcomes:**

Students graduating with Banking Law will be able to:

1. To study the importance of the Banking Law and Institutions in the present day economy.
2. To understand and apply the several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions in to agents of social change.
3. Students should develop the skills by studying 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.

#### **Contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

Indian Banking Structure - Origin, nature and development of Banking in India – Types and functions of banks - Commercial banks- State Bank of India- UTI, IDBI, RRBs'-Local banks. Banking Companies in India – RBI - Constitution, Management and Functions; Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

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

Employment of funds - Loans and Advances- Guarantees- Advances secured by Collateral securities- Agency Services- Financing of Exports- Special Banking Services –Advances to Priority Sectors and Credit Guarantee schemes- Securitisation Act, 2002.

### **UNIT - III**

Law relating to Negotiable Instruments, 1881 Act (Read with the amended Act of 2002) - Negotiable Instruments - Kinds - Holder and holder in due course – Parties – Negotiation- Assignment – Presentment – Endorsement – Liability of parties – Payment in due course – Special rules of evidence -Material alteration – Noting and protest – Paying banker and collecting banker – Bills in sets – Penal provisions under NI Act - Banker's book evidence Act.

### **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.

Opening of New Accounts – Special types of customers - Minor's A/C, Joint A/C, Partnership A/C, Company's A/C, Married women's A/C, Trust A/C, Joint Hindu family A/C - Illiterate persons, lunatics, executors - Precautions required in case of administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions to open an account.

### **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, giftcheques, stock invest.

E-Banking: Definition – Internet banking, mobile banking, ATM banking, computerized banking –E- banking services – retail services – wholesale services – E- Cheque-authentication- Banking Ombudsman.

### **Prescribed Books:**

M. L. Tannan- Law of Banking.

M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act.

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

### **Reference Books:**

Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.

Basu - Review of Current Banking: Theory and Practice. Paget- Law of Banking.

L. C. Goyle- The Law of Banking and Bankers.

Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

### **8.3 Course – III, Opt-II Right to Information**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course Outcomes:**

Students on completion of the course will be able to:

1. Explain the need for Right to Information Act.
2. apply before the authorities to get the required information.
3. To understand what kind of information can be collected and what not.
4. Understand the limitations on the application of RTI Act.

**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**

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

**UNIT-V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

J.H.Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.



**Reference Books:**

J.N.Barowalia- Commentary on the Right to Information Act.

S.V. Joga Rao- Law Relating to Right to Information, vol.1.

**8.4 Course – IV, 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 Outcomes:**

Students graduating with ‘Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternative Disputes Resolution Systems’ will be able to:

1. Familiarize with the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict which is a necessary component in the endeavors of developing expertise in juridical exercise.
2. To understand and analyze the traditional justice delivery system through adjudication by along with an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries.
3. To approach the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods.

**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:**

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.**

### **8.5 Course – V, Hons-VI: International Organisations**

#### **Objectives:**

The proliferation of international organizations (IOs), the growth in treaty arrangement and deepening of regional integration efforts among states gives a glimpse to the extent to which international politics has become more institutionalized in recent times. United Nations (UN), the second multipurpose International Organization established in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century which aims at maintaining peace and security and also developing friendly relations among countries based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of people, achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and

thereby promoting human rights is the successor of League of Nations which was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946. The development of International Organizations along with their Specialized Agencies has led to the development of friendly relations between different actors –both public and private. This course is designed primarily to acquaint the students with the growth of International institutions in the field of International Law and recent developments and directions in future research.

**Course Outcomes:**

Students graduating with ‘Interpretation of Statute & Principles of Legislation’ will be able to:

1. Know what are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes? And the importance of the law making process in the present context
2. What are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws?
3. Understand and analyze the judicial interpretation, construction of words, phrases and expressions.

**Contents:**

**UNIT -1**

Introduction to International Organizations---Meaning - Characteristics - Aims and Purposes- Classification - Evolution of International Organizations.

**UNIT-2**

League of Nations---Origin – Organs – Functions – Defects

**UNIT-3**

United Nations---Origin - Preamble of UN Charter - Purpose of United Nations; General Assembly-Its composition, powers and function; Security Council - Its composition, powers and functions, Relation with the General Assembly; Economic and Social Council - Its composition, powers and function; Trusteeship Council- composition ;Secretariat - composition, functions of Secretary General.

**UNIT-4**

International Court of Justice --- Composition, Jurisdiction, Interim relief, Enforcement of judgment of ICJ, Contribution of ICJ for the development of International Law

**UNIT-5**

Specialized Agencies --- ILO, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, World Bank, IMF

**Prescribed Books:**

Bowett-International Institutions

B.S Murthy-International Relations and Organisation  
S.K Kapoor-International Law and Human Rights

**Reference Books:**

Malcom Shaw-International Law

**NINTH SEMESTER**

**9.1 Course – I, CPC 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 Outcomes:**

Students graduating with ‘Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act’ will be able to:

1. Know the detail procedure for redressal of civil rights.
2. Understand, where the suit is to be filed? The essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with.
3. to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession.

**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 O.5); Interest and Costs

(Sec. 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 (Sec. 30 to 74, O.21): General principle 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 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 (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46); Caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

### **UNIT –V**

Limitation Act, 1963.

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Mulla - Civil Procedure Code.

SanjiwaRao - Civil Procedure Code.Limitation Act, 1963.

#### **Reference Books:**

P. M. Bakshi - Civil Procedure Code.

Tandon &Tandon, The Code of Civil Procedure, Allahabad : Allahabad Law Agency.

## **9.2 Course – II, Opt-III Intellectual Property Rights**

### **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.

### **Course Outcomes:**

1. Students in this course will be able to get a holistic understanding of the complexities involved in the process of attributing intellectual property rights to people.
2. Identify the basic requirements of IPR and understand the procedure to obtain statutory protection for inventions, trademarks, designs or copyright
3. Understand the International international instruments in the field of Intellectual Property, which have direct implications on Indian IPR legal system.
4. understand the procedure involved in approaching the appropriate authority for seeking different kinds of remedies under IPR legislations.
5. Analyse ethical and professional issues which arise in the intellectual property law context

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT I**

**Introductory Aspects:** Overview of the concept of property; Industrial property and non-industrial property; Historical background of IPR theories relating to IPR; Different forms of IP and its conceptual analysis.

**Patents:** History of Patent protections; definition of patent; basic concepts; Object of patent; Scope and salient features of patent; How to obtain patent; non-patentable inventions; Procedure for patent applications; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights; exceptions; Infringement of Patents; defences Offences and Penalties and remedies of patent law.

#### **UNIT II**

**Trade Marks:** Evolution of trade mark law; Object of trade mark; Features of good trade mark; Different forms of trade mark; concepts of trademark, Trade mark registry and register of trademarks; Registrable and non-registrable marks; procedure; term of protection; Assignment and transmission; Rectification of register; Infringement of trade mark and defences; Passing off; Offences penalties and remedies.

### **UNIT-III**

**Indian Copyright Law:** 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; Infringement of copyright; Remedies against infringement of copyright.

### **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 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; Berne Convention: Background; Salient features of Berne Convention; Governing rules of Berne Convention, World Intellectual Property Organisation: Background; Salient features WIPO; Organisation of WIPO.

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Elizabeth Verky, Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Publication Co., Nagpur.
2. V. K. Ahuja, Intellectual Property Rights, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi.

## **9.2 Course – II, Opt-III Penology and 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 Outcomes:**

On completion of this course, student will be able to-

1. Critically analyse the relationships and conflicts that exist between some of the most important components of the criminal justice system, viz., the state, the accused, the

offenders, and the victims of their crimes.

2. acquire an in-depth understanding and awareness of the criminal justice system and its components in India.
3. Explore the correctional system related to the administration of the criminal justice system.

**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. Chabra- Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.

Herbert L. Packer- the Limits of Criminal sanctions.

**9.3 Course – III, Opt-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 Outcomes:**

On completion of this course, student will be able to-

1. understand the basic principles of fair competition and constitutional perspectives.
2. analyse the international perspectives of competition law.
3. differentiate various types of anti-competitive practices .
4. analyse the role Competition Act, 2002 in regulating anti-competitive practices, promote fair competition and enforcement procedures.
5. identify and able to conduct research on emerging trends in competition law.

**Contents:**

**UNIT-I**

Constitutional provisions regulating trade; Salient features of MRTP Act, 1986;

**UNIT-II**

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

**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:**

Adi P.Talati & Nahar S. Mahala- Competition Act, 2002: Law, Practice and Procedure.

**9.3 Course – III, Opt-IV Health Law**

**Objectives:**

The matters relating to medicine and health are as ancient as human civilization itself,

giving rise to many legal and moral issues of varying degree at different stages of advancement in the sphere of medical science. The advancement in the field of medical technology, though a boon to the mankind, has its own adverse side. The invention of pre-natal diagnostic techniques, transplantation of human organs, assisted reproductive technology and other medical procedures have raised new legal challenges. Law must address properly the intricate legal and moral issues associated with the administration of treatment and performance of medical procedures. Law and medicine are interrelated aspects and many a times intercepts with constitutional dimensions. The purpose of this course is to impart in the students' knowledge of the relation between law and medicine with special emphasis on legal and moral issues surrounding administration of treatment and performance of medical procedures in the backdrop of advancement in the sphere of medical technology

### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the students shall be able to:

1. Understand the relationship between law and medicine
2. Evaluate the significance of forensic science in the criminal administration of justice
3. Understand the historical perspective along with its relevance of medical ethics in medical practice
4. Discuss the legislative framework and its effective implementations in health law in India and globally
5. Identify different liability regimes under medical negligence
6. Examine all the contemporary issues in medical law

### **UNIT I: Introduction**

The relation between law and medicine – Forensic medicine – the significance of forensic medicine and forensic evidence – Hippocrat's oath – Medical ethics, Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, Bio-ethics, Medical Council

### **UNIT II: Regulatory Framework**

Legal control of drugs and cosmetics – Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules –Product liability for defective medicine – contractual liability, tortious liability, liabilities under the English and Indian Consumer Protection Acts, English Medicines Act.

Medical insanity – Types, medical and legal insanity, the watershed of medical and legal insanity – McNaughten's case – Legal protection of mentally ill persons with special reference to Mental Health Act.

### **UNIT III: Medico-Legal Concepts**

Medico-legal concept of death, asphyxia death, legal consequences of death, injuries under medicine (abrasion, bruise (contused wound), laceration, incised wound and stab wound) and

their medico-legal significance – Post mortem report – inquest – Aids and medico-legal issues.

#### **UNIT IV: Professional Liability Of Doctors**

The requirement of consent for medical treatment – competency to give consent – liability for non- consensual treatment, exceptions – Contractual liability of doctors for medical negligence – Tortious liability of doctors for medical negligence – Concept of medical negligence, standard of care, Bolan principle, circumstances amounting to medical negligence – Doctrine of informed consent, liability for lack of informed consent, exceptions – Liability for breach of medical confidentiality and disclosure of genetic information – Liability of doctors for criminal negligence

#### **UNIT V: Medical Technology And Law**

Assisted reproduction, artificial insemination, IVF, reproductive cloning, surrogacy Transplantation of organs, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, cadaver donor, live donor, xenotransplantation – Legal control of pre-natal diagnostic techniques

Abortion, right to abortion, legal status of foetus – Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 – Regulation of miscarriage under the Indian Penal Code

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Dr. Jaising P. Modi, MODI A Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, 24th edn., 2011
2. K S Narayan Reddy, Medical Jurisprudence & Toxicology
3. Cameron, Cecily, and Elizabeth-Anne Gumbel. Clinical Negligence: A Practitioner's Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007. Print.
4. Chaudhri, V. K. Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Allahabad: Dwivedi Law Agency, 2007.
5. Dogra, T. D., and Rudra, Abhijit Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. New Delhi: Delhi Law House, 2005.
6. Herring, Jonathan. Medical Law and Ethics. Oxford ; New York: Oxford University Press, 2006.
7. Kannan, Justice; Mathiharan. Dr. K. A. Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworth Wadhwa, (1920).
8. Mason, J. K., et al. Mason & McCall Smith's Law and Medical Ethics. 7th ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006.
9. Miola, José. Medical Ethics and Medical Law: A Symbiotic Relationship. Oxford: Hart, 2007.
10. Morgan, Derek. Issues in Medical Law and Ethics. London: Cavendish, 2001.
11. Patnaik, Amrit K., and Mathiharan, K. (Eds). Modi's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology. Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths., 2005.
12. Pattinson, Shaun D. Medical Law and Ethics. 2nd Ed.. London: Sweet & Maxwell;

Thomson Reuters, 2009.

13. Plomer, Aurora. *The Law and Ethics of Medical Research: International Bioethics and Human Rights*. London: Cavendish, 2004.

#### **9.4 Course – IV, Hons-VII: Interpretation of Statutes and 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.

##### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. to understand the principles to interpret the laws and judgements.
2. explain basic principles and approaches of judicial bodies to interpret the legal provisions.
3. analyse legal theory and concepts from multiple perspectives
4. acquaint with the functioning of the various bodies to legislate on any subject, at central, state and local levels and the responses of these systems in addressing the concerns of the people
5. analyse the interface of theory and practice in implementation of rules and judgements.

##### **Contents:**

###### **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, Travaux Preparatoires, Statutes in pari materia, Contemporanea Exposito, Debates, inquiry commission reports and Law Commission reports

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

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

### **Select Bibliography**

1. G.P.Singh, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation*, (7th Edition) 1999, Wadhwa, Nagpur.
2. P. St. Langan (Ed.). *Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statutes* (1976)
3. N.M.Tripathi, Bombay K.Shanmukham, N.S.Bindras's *Interpretation of Statutes*, (1997) The Law Book Co. Allahabad.
4. V.Sarathi, *Interpretation of Statutes*, (1984) Eastern, Lucknow
5. M.P.Jain, *Constitutional Law of India*, (1994) Wadhwa& Co.
6. M.P.Singh, (Ed.) V.N.Sukla's *Constitution of India*, (1994) Eastern, Lucknow. Jeremy Bentham, *Theory of Legislation*, Wadhwa, Nagpur.

## **9.5 Course – V, 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 Outcomes:**

Student who has taken admission for this course will be able to

1. Analyze and define the concept of Pleading and various rules of pleading and able to handle the client during the course of interaction.
2. Articulate the argumentation process and apply the legal drafting abilities during the appearances before Court and Tribunals
3. Recognize the way to move to the criminal justice system with aid of various complaints.
4. Identify and discuss the various forms of conveyancing deed such as sale deed, gift, mortgage etc.
5. Apply legal drafting skills and understand practical aspect of registration of such documents.

**Course contents:**

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

## **TENTH SEMESTER**

### **10.1 Course – I, Law of Evidence**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course Outcomes:**

Students who has taken admission for this course will be able to:

1. Analyse and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.
2. Analyse the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
3. Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration
4. Determine and analyse the standard of proof and burden of proof in civil and criminal cases, and specify types of presumptions.
5. Analyse and evaluate the rules governing examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination, and establish the procedures in the conduct of a civil or criminal trial
6. Determine the rules relating to competence and compellability of witnesses in relation to case study material.

#### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Introduction: Distinction between substantive and procedural law- Conceptions of evidence in

classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence- Evidence in customary law systems (Non-state law)- Introduction to the British 'Principles of Evidence'- Legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) with special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Bankers Book Evidence Act, Commercial Document Evidence Act, Fiscal and revenue Laws- Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861, Applicability of the Indian Evidence Act. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence – 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-Section 10, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts- Facts to prove right or custom (Section 13)-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 (Sections 52-55)- Oral and documentary Evidence -Introduction on Proof of facts- General principles concerning oral; Evidence (Sections 59-60)- General principles concerning documentary; Evidence (Sections 61-90)- General principles regarding exclusion by evidence (Sections 91-100).

## **UNIT-IV**

Burden of Proof- The general conception of *onus probandi* (Section 101)- General and special exception to *onus probandi* (Sections 102-106)- The justification of presumption and burden of proof (Sections 107 to 114) with special reference to presumption to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death- Doctrine of judicial notice and presumptions. Estoppel: Scope of Estoppel - Introduction as to its rationale (Section 115)- Estoppel distinguished from *Res judicata* - Waiver and Presumption- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel (Section 116).



## **UNIT-V**

Witness, Examination and Cross Examination:

Competence to testify (Sections 118 to 120)-Privileged communications (Sections 121 to 128)- General principles of examination and cross examination (Sections 135 to 166)- Leading questions (Sections 141- 145)- Approver's testimony (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:**

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence.

### **Reference Books:**

Best - Law of Evidence. Sarkar - Law of Evidence.

M. Rama Jois - Legal and Constitutional History of India.

Batuklal - Law of Evidence.

## **10.2 Course –II, Opt-V Comparative Constitutions**

### **Objectives:**

Comparative study of constitutional law widens the perception of basic constitutional principles like sovereignty, liberty, democracy, governmental powers and the limitations thereon, etc. it is desirable that a students should be imbued with an ability to comparatively analyse the provisions of the constitutions to critically evaluate the provisions of our own constitution. By and large when governments world over are performing the same functions for the benefit of their citizen, it becomes necessary to appreciate the interpretations that developments that take place in other legal systems. It iswith this object the course is offered.

### **Course Outcomes:**

Students who have taken admission for this course will be able to-

1. Identify, analyse and explain theoretical knowledge and understanding of the range of constitutional models throughout the world;
2. critically evaluate the role and relevance of constitutional comparison;
3. identify, evaluate and review the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Indian constitutional system through a comparative lens.

### **Contents:**

## **UNIT-I**

Basic concepts: state, sovereignty, state action, constitution, characteristics of a written constitution, constitutional law, bill of rights. Judicial review and the doctrine of state action.

## **UNIT-II**

Due process of law; equality and rule of law, admissibility of extraneous evidence.

## **UNIT-III**

Incidents and Justiciability of a written constitution, interpretation of the constitution, final interpretation of the constitution.

## **UNIT-IV**

Amendability of the constitution; constitution as higher law.

## **UNIT-V**

The written constitution as a limitation; principle against delegation of constitutional powers as a limitation.

### **Book prescribed:**

Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*, (Nagpur, Wadgwa and Co., 2008)

### **Reference Books:**

M.P.Singh ed., *Comparative Constitutional Law*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (Lucknow, Eastern Book Co.)

M.V.Pylee, *Select Constitutions of the World*, (New Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Co.)

M.P.Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, (Nagpur: LexisNexis- Butterworths Latest editions of books are to be referred.

## **10.2 Course –II, Opt-V 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 focused.

### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. explain the concepts of the White Collar Crime.

2. identify the bone of contentions of the field of White Collar Crime,
3. evaluate problem-solving strategies, and develop science-based solutions in the field.
4. evaluate, integrate, and apply provisions and doctrine of White Collar Crime to create a cohesive and persuasive argument, and to propose an effective design concept on the subject.

**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**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT – IV**

Professional deviance; Medical profession - The Lentin Commission Report; 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:**

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

**Reference Books:**

UpendraBaxi- The Crisis of Indian Legal system. UpendraBaxi- Law and Poverty.

Upendra Baxi- Liberty and Corruption.

A.R.Desai- Violation of Democratic Rights in India

**10.3 Course – III, Opt-VI : Offences against Child and Juvenile offences**

**Objectives:**

Law accords special status for children. It presumes that they are incapable of informed decisions

because of which they are to be protected by the State. Children are vulnerable to abuse by adults and need protection. Further, if children run into conflict with law, they are to be treated in a different way than treating criminals. This course is designed to trace and drive home to the students the criminal law regime, both substantive and procedural, in protecting children from offences and treating juvenile offenders.

### **Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. understand the importance of Juvenile delinquency and the impact of juvenile delinquency.
2. understand the offences against the child.
3. explain the child protection related provisions of the POCSO Act.
4. analyse the legislative approach to reduce the offences against the child.
5. acquaint with the knowledge of preventive strategies and the role of Non-Governmental organization.

### **Contents:**

#### **Unit-I:**

Rights of the Child: Definition of Child, Introduction to International Law on the Rights of the Child, Introduction to Constitutional provisions protecting child.

#### **Unit-II:**

General exceptions under Indian Penal Code relating to children. Kidnapping, abetment of suicide, procurement of girl child, importation of girls, trafficking in children, buying or disposing as a slave, selling / buying for the purpose of prostitution.

#### **Unit-III:**

Sexual violence, unnatural offences

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

#### **Unit-IV:**

Secs. 312, 315, 316, 317 and 318 of Indian Penal Code

Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994.

#### **Unit-V:**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000

**Books Prescribed:**

Ratanlal and Dheerajlal, *The Indian Penal Code*, 32<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2009 re.pt. (Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2012).

Relevant Bare Acts and latest judgments of High Courts and Supreme Court.

Asha Bajpai, *Child Rights in India*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2009 (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009)

**Books for Reference:**

B. Senguttuvan, *Sexual Offences Against Women and Children*, (Chennai: Deccan Publications, 2009)

**10.3 Course – III, Opt-VI :General Agreement on Tariff and Trade**

**Objectives:** International trade is a complex phenomenon involving multiple dimensions. In order to acquaint students to International trade, GATT is a preliminary agreement to understand. General principles of International trade along with rules of trade under GATT system are to be studied in this subject in detail.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course the student will be able to –

1. Explain the issues in international trade.
2. Understand the significance of GATT Agreement in opening domestic markets for free trade.
3. Analyse the provisions of various agreements of GATT.

**Contents:****Unit – I:**

Introduction to International Trade, Issues in trade: free trade versus protectionism, regionalism versus multilateralism, Regional Trade Agreements, GATT as an Institution: Origins of the GATT, GATT Negotiating Rounds

**Unit – II:**

Principles of Non – Discrimination: National Treatment, Most Favored Nation (MFN) Treatment –elements of MFN, Unconditional MFN, MFN obligations

**Unit – III:**

Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties – history of GATT rules on dumping, Anti-dumping measures

**Unit – IV:**

GATT obligations: Tariff Negotiations, GATT Rules on Bound Tariffs  
GATT Exceptions: Bilateral / Regional Trade Agreements – History of Preferential Trade Agreements, development of regionalism.

**Unit – V:**

Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Dispute Settlement in the GATT  
The Article XX ‘General Exceptions’: Health, the Environment, Compliance Measures, Public Moralsetc.

**Reference book**

Simon Lester, Bryan Mercurio and Arwel Davies, *World Trade Law*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., (UK, Hart PublishingLtd., 2012)

Andrew Lang, *World Trade Law After Neoliberalism*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011)

**10.4 Course – IV, Hons-VIII: Private International Law**

**Objectives:**

The field of Conflict of Laws, also known a Private International Law, is concerned with those problems arising from disputes implicating the laws of more than one State. Now-a-days the activities of the individuals and corporate entities transcend national frontiers. These transnational activities may have contact points in several different countries and if the national courts in each of them were to exercise jurisdiction and apply their national law to such activities, then there would be chaos. The role of private international law is to avoid this state of affairs. The objective of this course is to study the basic principles governing conflict of laws in their application to various situations. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

**Course Outcomes:**

On successful completion of the course, the student will be able to-

1. Analyse the foundational principles of private international law,.
2. Apply private international law rules to family law issues.
3. Analyse the impact of private international law from comparative and international perspectives, and in the context of social and cultural diversity.
4. To explain the grounds of exclusion of recognition of foreign judgments in India.

**Contents:**

**Unit I**

Introduction to Private International Law, Origin, Development, Subject matter and theories of Private International Law, Distinction between Private and Public International Law, Domicile, Jurisdiction of the courts.

## **Unit II**

Application and exclusion of foreign law, Meaning, theories and process of Characterization, Doctrine of Renvoi, theories of Renvoi: Mutual disclaimer theory, Partial Renvoi and Foreign Court Theory

## **Unit III**

Family law matters: Material and formal validity of marriage under Indian and English Law and the choice of law; Matrimonial causes; dissolution of marriage, grounds of divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, Choice of law and the jurisdiction of the courts in Matrimonial causes.

## **Unit IV**

Adoption: essential conditions of adoption under Indian and English law, Recognition of foreign adoption, Choice of law and jurisdiction of the courts. Guardianship and custody under Indian and English Law.

## **Unit V**

Basis and conditions of recognition of foreign judgments, recognition of foreign judgments and awards under Indian and English law, direct execution of foreign decrees.

### **Prescribed books:**

1. R. H. Graveson, Conflict of Laws, 5<sup>th</sup>Edn., London, Sweet and Maxwell Publication, 1965
2. G. C. Cheshire, J. Fawcett &Ors., Private International Law, 14<sup>th</sup>Edn., New York, Oxford University Press, 2008
3. ParasDiwan and PeeyushiDiwan, Private International Law, 4<sup>th</sup>Edn., New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publication, 1998
4. A. Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, Delhi, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2007
5. D. H. Vernon, L. Weinburg&Ors., Conflict of Laws – cases, materials & problems, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edn., New Jersey, Lexis Nexis, 2003.

## **10.5 Course – V, Clinical Course-IV Moot Court Exercises 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 outcome :**

Students graduating with Practical Training and Moot Courts will be able to:

1. Understand how to prepare a suit and how to file the suit before appropriate courts.
2. Know the practical approach of the law
3. Submit the arguments before the courts both in written and oral form.

### **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 to 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 thee 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.

## **10.2 COURSE – II, TAXATION**

### **Objectives:**

Legal Regime of tax encompasses the policies, laws and rules for taxation process. Income Tax law is concerned with the tax imposed on various sources of income. With regard to indirect tax, latest in the pipeline of a fiscal policy is introduction of uniform Goods and Service Tax Act (GST)

by July 1, 2017. Tax policy is related to duties imports from foreign countries and all compulsory levies imposed by the Government on individual firms, Limited companies, Government organisations, Local Authorities, and others for the benefit of the State. The object here is imparting a conceptual understanding to the students about the provisions of both direct and indirect tax laws. The students of law required to know the impact of taxation on business transactions.

### **Course Outcomes:**

The students who complete the course will be able to

1. Acquire knowledge about the tax regime of India
2. Explain the fundamental concepts of income taxlaw.
3. Employ a broad understanding of tax law.

### **Contents:**

#### **UNIT-I: General**

Concept of tax- nature and characteristics of different types of taxes- direct and indirect taxes- distinction between tax and fees, tax and cess-tax evasion, Tax Planning and tax avoidance- Retrospective taxation- Federal base of taxing power- power of taxation under the Constitution. Immunity of state agencies/ instrumentalities- fundamental rights and the power of taxation- Commerce Clause, inter-state commerce and taxation, scope of taxing powers of Parliament, delegation of taxing power to state Legislatures and Local Bodies.

#### **UNIT-II: Direct Tax Regime**

The Income Tax Act 1961: Basis of taxation if Income-Basic concept, Person, Residential Status and incidence of tax, Income from salaries-Income from House Property -Income from Business or profession and vacation-Capital gains, Income from other sources-Deemed assessee. Set off and carry forward Loss; Income exempt from tax, permissible deductions & Chapter VIA deductions, Assessment, Kinds of assessment, Income tax authorities- Appointment –power and functions, Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax-filing of returns, electronic filling, I.T. Portal working Refund of tax, appeal and revision provisions, offences and penalties.

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

Concept of Goods and Service Tax (GST)-The Constitution (122<sup>nd</sup> Amendment )Act 2017. The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017-Dual GST model taxation-GST Council-Central GST (CGST); GST levy on transactions-sale transfer, purchase, barter, lease, or import of goods and/or services. IGST/ SGST/ UTGST/ compensation Law to State Governments GSTN-Goods and Services Tax Network Portal; Tax Invoice, GST on Import & Exports, benefits of GST to trade, industry, e-commerce & Service sector and the consumers at large, Impact of GST on GDP of India and Inflation.

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

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

#### **UNIT-V: Custom Law**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Sumit Dutt Majumder, *GST in India* (Centax Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn., 2016/2017).
2. *Taxmann's Income Tax Act*, (Taxmann Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 60<sup>th</sup> edn., 2016/2017).
3. R.K. Jha and P.K. Singh, *A Bird's Eye view of GST* (Hyderabad Asia Law House, 1<sup>st</sup> edn., 2017).

#### **Reference Books/Website/Portals:**

1. Arvind P Datar, Kanga and Palkhivala's *The Law and Practice of Income Tax*, (LexisNexis, Nagpur, 10<sup>th</sup> edn., 2014).
2. Sampath Iyengar's, *Law of Income Tax*, (Bharat Law House Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 11<sup>th</sup> edn., 2011).
3. Income-Tax Act,1961 and Income –Tax Rules,1962 as amended by latest Finance Act, 2016-17

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