



KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY'S
LAW SCHOOL

Navanagar, Hubballi 580025



**Programme Outcome, Programme Specific Outcome
and Course Outcomes of Two year LL.M Courses**

IQAC COORDINATOR
Karnataka State Law University
Hubballi-25.

Registrar

Karnataka State Law University
Navanagar, Hubballi-580 025.

2 YEAR LL. M. (CONSTITUTIONAL LAWS)

Programme Outcomes of LL.M Courses

Knowledge of law: A post graduate in law should possess specialized and in-depth knowledge on the law subjects like Constitutional Law, Intellectual property rightslaw, business and commercial law, criminal law etc.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.

Professional ethics: A post graduate should have strong underpinnings of professional ethics in order to belong to the noble profession

Development of professional skills: The post graduate should develop the skills of good analytical, comparative legal research; legal research paper writing; analysis of the present law and its implication in a globalized world. Use the library and modern tools, resources/software in writing legal research paper and dissertation. It is very important for a professional to be effective.

Knowledge of law and procedures: The post graduate should study and acquire knowledge about appropriate justice delivery system and application of law in specialized areas like Constitutional Law, Intellectual property rightslaw,Business and Commercial Law, Constitutional Law. he should also acquaint with the updated information on the area of specialization.

Ready to take-up profession: the post graduate should develop critical and contextual approaches across a wide variety of legal subject matter like Criminal and Security Law; Corporate and Commercial Law; Constitutional Law and also be able to form their own opinion and observation on legal aspects related to their specialized areas.

Social responsibility: A post graduate 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


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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.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

Programme Name: LL.M.(Constitutional Law)

Duration: 2 years

Pattern: Semester pattern

- Conduct sustained, independent research on a self-defined topic with limited supervision. and also to analyse the legal research papers, judgments and law of their specialized area.
- Critically evaluate and assess complex areas of legal knowledge within a wider social, economic, political, historical, philosophical, ethical, cultural and environmental context
- Critically assess law reform proposals and present alternatives in analytical, critical and comparative mode of study of the laws, principles, doctrine, rules and regulation related to their specialized subject
- Present critical arguments, drawing on both doctrinal and policy-based perspectives from a wide range of sources, in both written and oral form
- Develop special knowledge on subjects of their choice from a given set of optional

subjects like, Constitutional Law, Federalism and Union State Relations.

PAPER 1: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA [Compulsory]

Objectives:

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with (a) awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and (b) a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

Course Outcomes:

After successful completion of the course, the student will be able to –

1. Comprehend the provisions in the Constitution regarding Law which impacts social transformation.
2. Assess the continuing tussle between law and morality.
3. Infer and assess that the principles of Law and Social Transformation.
4. Analyse the Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change

PAPER 2: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES [Compulsory]

Objectives:

The constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B. level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development which they are allowed to chose an area of law for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this section of the paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. analyse the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development.
2. acquaint with the emerging regime of new rights and remedies such as right to education, commercialization of education of its impact on society
3. understand the various rights of minorities and the constitutional safeguards available to them.
4. describe the meaning of secularism and the religious fanaticism regarding it.
5. explore the doctrine of basic structure and separation of powers

PAPER 3: LEGAL THEORY [Compulsory]**Objectives:**

LL. M. students are expected to develop a philosophical and analytical mind by making a deep study of various theories of law. It is helpful in understanding the law in its social and temporal context. It will also help students to appreciate the limitations of law.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. to understand the various theories and concepts which deals with the sources of law
2. analyse the meaning of law, purposes of law and the relationship between law and justice

SPECIALISATION PAPER 1: CONSTITUTIONAL THEORY & PRACTICE**Objectives:**

Constitution of a State is considered to be politico-legal document which reflects the major policy choices and aspirations of the people of the State. The object is to study the nature and importance of Constitution, requisites of an ideal Constitution, and constitutionalism. The concept of State and its functions is of greater importance in view of modern political thoughts. The course is intended to impart the fact that Constitution of Indian is a value based documents. The constitutional policies and practices relating to pluralism, multiculturalism, religious and ethnic challenges and constitutional responses are the areas for study in the context constitutional ideologies and experiences of India, USA, UK & Canada.

What constitutional values and approaches influence the interpretation of Constitution of India? Whether the Constitution is interpreted as a value document has to be analyzed with the help of case laws. The incongruity amongst the theoretical provisions and the working models of the Constitution has to be studied. What are the theoretical foundations and practical difficulties created by the judicial decisions? A student of Constitutional law specialization is expected to

have strong theoretical foundation as well as its reality in Society.

Course Outcome:

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

1. understand the meaning and nature of constitution and constitutionalism
2. analyse the philosophical thoughts of the scholars on the concept of 'State'
3. critically analyse the challenges posed by multiculturalism and religious, linguistic & ethnic challenges
4. interpret the constitutional provisions with the help of tools of statutory interpretation

LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY [Compulsory]

Objectives:

A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. The student should be introduced to the legal regime governing legal education so that they can contribute better when involved in activities of centres of legal education. Further, the student should be thoroughly introduced to the idea and methods of legal research to better equip them to effectively discharge their responsibilities in the capacity of both academicians and professionals. This course is designed to equip the students with the requirements of legal education and legal research in contemporary society.

Course Outcome:

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

1. apply the best methods of research including the historical and comparative methods which include Case Study to the given situation.
2. critically evaluate the research methodology and their utility in academic legal research.
3. write a research report conveying the findings of the Legal Research in a cogent form.

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA [Compulsory]

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JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCESS[Compulsory]

Objectives:

A lawyer whether academic or professional is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on judicial process is essential in the LL.M. curriculum. The objective of this section of the paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This section of the paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.

Since the alternate aim of any legal process or system is to pursue justice a systematic study of the concept of justices and its various theoretical foundations is required. This section of the paper therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Course Outcome:

On successful completion of the course the student 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. describe the relation between law and justice and role of judicial process in the attaining the objectives of justice.
5. understand the process of law making.

LEGAL CONCEPTS [Compulsory]

Objectives:

Students at LL. M. level are required to conduct a detailed critical and analytical study of various

dimensions of legal concepts, which are the basic tools in the hands of law fraternity to appreciate varied branches of discipline in law. Legal concepts are to be understood as the bridges of comprehension of law in its application in the process of administration of justice. The process of administration of justice would remain incomplete without the comprehension and use of legal concepts. The teacher is required to give instructions to the students by citing examples of decided cases of various legal systems, with special reference to Indian Cases, in which legal concepts have been used by the judges in rendering justice. The unitised syllabus for this course is as follows.

Course Outcome:

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

1. to understand the various concepts like right, possession, ownership etc.
2. analyse the meaning of person and property from philosophical perspective
3. critically analyse and research complex problems relating to law and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 2. PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

Objectives:

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statutes of incorporation and judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study (a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular, (b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities; (c) patterns of the laws of incorporation and (d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-à-vis their employees, consumers and others. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Course Outcome:

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

1. analyse the role of public utilities which are government monopolies.
2. explore the utility of public enterprises which are services rather than commercial enterprises.
3. examine the role of Government Policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular.
4. evaluate the growth and evolution of the public utilities.
5. examine the powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-à-vis their relation with employees, consumers and others.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 3: UNION-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Objectives:

The Indian Constitution adopts federal government for various reasons. Power is divided between the Union and the States in such a way that matters of national importance are entrusted to the Centre and matters of local importance are left to the States. The Constitution departs from the model of classical federalism in many ways. This departure was made to suit the peculiar Indian circumstances. However, the constitutional provisions were in practice further distorted so as to make the states totally subservient to the Centre. Distribution of fiscal power is the nerve centre of the federal system. In this paper a student will be made conscious of various aspects of federal principle, and their working in the Indian context with a view to ultimately assessing the Indian experience critically. He must clearly understand various emerging forces such as regionalism, sub-national loyalties and nationalism. He should be able to see the working of the constitutional process as a vital element of the political economy.

Course Outcome:

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

1. examine the nature of Indian Constitution which adopts federal government where the subject matters are divided between the center and state.
2. examine the unique features of Indian Constitution, which departs from the model of classical federalism
3. evaluate the constitutional provisions which are in practice, distorted to make the states totally subservient to the Centre.
4. evaluate the distribution of fiscal power which is the nerve centre of the federal system. examine the various aspects of federal principle and their working in the Indian context.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 4: CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM

Objectives:

Constitutionalism essentially means a limited government. Where government functions according to certain principles, it is said to be abiding by constitutionalism. Must it be a democracy or can it be an autocracy also. In ancient India, the king was supposed to act according to dharma. He was not absolute in the sense in which John Austin defined sovereignty. Constitutionalism may therefore be determined by a written constitution or by religion or tradition or by mere practice or convention as in England. In a plural society, where different

religious as well as linguistic groups have to live together, various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition are incorporated in the Constitution. Usually these are contained in the bills of rights which contain guarantees of individual liberty and equality against majoritarian rule. Constitutionalism does not merely imply majoritarian rule, it has to be a consensual rule. However, where there is not only such vertical pluralism but also horizontal pluralism reflected by sub nations/regional loyalties, power is not only required to be restrained but it has to be shared. This calls for a federal government. The purpose of this paper is to provide exposure to the students to various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures. 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 functioning of the government and its guiding principles to understand the concept of Constitutionalism
2. examine the functioning of Constitutionalism which does not merely imply majoritarian rule but has to be a consensual rule.
3. evaluate the nature and meaning of pluralism and federalism.
4. describe the various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures.
5. explore the concept of plural society and various rules of accommodation and mutual recognition.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 5: LAW AND ADMINISTRATION

Objectives:

The complex responsibilities by the State have necessitated devolution of authority on numerous State functionaries. The number of functionaries in carrying out these tasks has ever been on the increase due to proliferation of human needs. The aggregate of such functionaries is an essential component of modern administration. There is a need of understanding the nature and scope of powers and functions of administration.

This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of administrative authorities, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of administrative adjudication. One of the perennial problems of the civilized society is to control the exercise of public power. In the course of time a formidable body of law has come into existence for the purpose of exercising control over administration. Law is concerned with controlling the misuse of public power, by laying down general norms of administrative behaviour. A course on law and administration must, therefore, lay emphasis on understanding the structure and modus operandi of administration. This course further deals with the role played by courts in disciplining the administration. The focus is on their role in protecting the

rights of individuals against abuse of administrative power. In addition adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities are also studied in this course.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. identify range of current issues currently influencing developments of Indian Administrative Law.
2. demonstrate the ability to contribute to the scholarly discussion surrounding current developments in administrative law.
3. expand their knowledge of administrative law principles and develop their ability to apply them in a variety of practical and theoretical contexts.
4. discuss the principles and theory of administrative law in the landmark judgments.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 6 NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW

Objectives:

In every written constitution, provision is required to be made to equip the state to face grave threats to its existence arising from extra-ordinary circumstances created by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. Although "amidst the clash of arms, the laws are not silent" they do not speak the same language in war as in peace. Extra-ordinary circumstances warrant the invocation of extra-ordinary laws and such laws are known as emergency laws. They put greater fetters on individual liberty and also eclipse certain aspects of the due process. But in such circumstances, the democratic forces must assert that for survival of the State, the least possible liberty should be available. The students should be familiarized with different aspects of such emergency powers and scrutinizing intellectual attitude towards such powers. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will comprise 42 units of one hour duration each to be covered over a period of one semester.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. analyse different aspects of emergency powers and scrutinize intellectual attitude towards such powers.
2. evaluate the laws relating to preventive detention which curtails individual liberty and eclipse certain aspects of the due process.
3. examine the role of judiciary in relation to access to courts and emergency.
4. explore and understand the meaning of national security, public order and rule of law.

LAW RELATING TO WRITS AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Objectives:

Rights without remedy are of no use. As the student studies fundamental rights and other rights he is supposed to know about where lies the remedy in case of violations of rights. Prerogative writ remedies which have their genesis in United Kingdom have been replicated under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India. A student shall study the genesis of the writ remedies. The scope of writ remedies under Article 32 and Article 226 of the Constitution of India the context and reasons for the Supreme Court to adopt such a narrow construction of writ remedies under Article 32 during 1980 and adopting of liberal construction in the post 1980 period. It is significant to analyse the British unwritten Constitutional law, which is the source and inspiration for many provisions of the constitution of India including provisions relating to writ remedies but functioned differently in Indian setting and also to study the comparative analysis of prerogative writs and the present working of writ remedies under Indian and UK law. Protection of rights of public servants against the mighty state is yet another ever-evolving area of constitutional law. While the constitutional provisions and the service rules by the Governments at the union and at the state 's level regulate the matter, the principles and doctrines like, the doctrine of pleasure having its origin in UK and finding its place in our constitution as delineated in a catena decisions by a judiciary assumes significance. The extent and degree of protection of interests of public servants under the constitutional regime needs to be studied. Further, law governing administrative tribunals and judicial interpretation of constitutional provisions pertaining to them and rules and procedure governing disciplinary actions against public servants and the extent of judicial review of the disciplinary committee's decision shall also be studied for the comprehensive understanding of the service law.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. analyse the distinction between the prerogative writs and judicial writs
2. compare and appreciate the Indian law on specific writs
3. describe who can apply and against whom writs may be applied, and where to apply.
4. examine the role of judiciary in relation issuing of writs.
5. explore the nature and scope of jurisdiction of administrative tribunals.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 8: MASS MEDIA LAW

Objectives:

Mass media such as press, radio and television, films, play a vital role in socialisation, culturalisation and modernisation of a society. The visual media are bound to have a much greater

impact on human mind. But while these media have such a potential value as man educators, they are also susceptible to destructive and harmful uses for promoting criminal anti-social and selfish escapist tendencies. While their positive potential as mass educators has to be harnessed for developmental purposes, their negative, harmful potential has to be curbed in public interest. Law plays a dual role vis-a-vis such media. On the one hand, it protects the creative freedom involved in them, on the other, it has to regulate them so as to avoid their possible abuse. This paper will deal with such interaction between law and mass media. 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. understand the concept of Media, types and theories of mass media.
2. interpret the issues and analyse the principles laid down in the cases in the field of Media law.
3. evaluate the Constitutional framework impinging upon the fundamental rights to freedom of Speech and expression in India with special reference to freedom of the press and the fundamental right to privacy.
4. evaluate the latest developments in the field of media law.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 9: PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS

Objectives:

The role of Panchayat Raj institutions as institutions of grass roots of democracy and of the planning process is becoming more obvious today for all discerning eyes in the context of modern democracy and development exercise. The Panchayat Raj institutions are unique in the area of governance and their importance has, however, increased enormously after the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act 1993.

There is a need of understanding the nature and scope of decentralized democracy. Whether constitutional framework and legal structure of Panchayat Raj institutions is in accordance with the Constitutional philosophy of decentralized democracy? The provisions of Panchayat Raj Act 1993 has to be studied and verified in the context of working model of the Panchayat Raj institutions.

Whether Panchayat Raj institutions have been fully endowed with power by the State legislatures is a significant point in assessing quality of local governance. In this regard Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act 1993 has to be studied to verify the devolution of powers to Panchayat Raj Institution in Karnataka.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. understand the introductory aspects, the historical and philosophical background for the Panchayat Raj Institutions
2. analyse the Constitutional scheme for the Panchayat Raj Institutions
3. understand about the structure, powers and functions of Panchayat Raj Institutions
4. address the issues of decentralization and grass- root planning of the Panchayat Raj Institutions
5. explore the modern dimensions of local self-government.

LL.M. (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAWS)**SPECIALISATION PAPER-I:
CONCEPTUAL STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY
RIGHTS****Objectives:**

This paper focuses on the conceptual analysis of industrial property in different forms and at different times. Taking into account the industrialisation and post-industrialisation era in which, a shift has occurred in the concept and meaning of property and specifically intellectual property.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. understand the meaning of property and the nature of intellectual property
2. Examine the evolution of Law of intellectual property from case to case.
3. differentiate industrial property from non- industrial property
4. analyze court decisions that set forth and changed the law of intellectual property.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 2: LAW OF PATENTS**Objectives:**

The development of technology and improvements in industrial techniques, which are essential for the economic welfare of human society, which depend largely on the growth of inventions capable of industrial application. A system of granting a limited monopoly to the inventors in return for the research and disclosure of the invention to the public called patents has developed in almost all countries and engaged in their protection by entering into international treaties and agreements. The subject of patent law requires its detailed study by the students in view of the

above significance attached to the patent legal framework.

Course Outcome:

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

1. apply patent law principles to find out the patentability of the invention
2. understand the procedural requirements for patent grant
3. use the remedies available for patent infringement and related issues.
4. analyse the impact of patent law and policy on the society.

SPECIALISATION PAPER 3: LAW OF TRADE MARKS

Objectives:

Trademarks are recognized as a form of industrial property because trademarks make the goods of manufacturer or trade known to the public and thereby enable them to secure profits through the reputation gained by the mark. Therefore trademarking and branding of goods and services occupy an important and prominent place in modern marketing system in which each and every goods and services is sold under their brand name or trademark. Protection of a trademark is necessary not only for an honest trader but also for the benefit of the purchasing public against imposition and fraud. Hence, it is essential for students to equip them to effectively serve the different interest involved in their professional capacity.

Course Outcome:

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

1. trace the evolution and growth of trademark law
2. evaluate the advantages of trademark registration
3. describe the procedure for registration of trademarks
4. address infringement and other related issues of trademark

SPECIALISATION PAPER IV: LAW OF COPYRIGHTS

Objectives:

Copyright is a non-industrial property which came to the fore to protect the creator from unauthorised reproduction of the work. With the advent of technology, new forms of copyright and allied rights have emerged and the legislations of India in particular and world in general have undergone many changes to extend protection to the copyright holder from unauthorised use of the same especially in the context of technological revolution. In order to understand the subject matter in which copyright protection subsists, students are required to study the legal regimes of copyrights and allied rights to the fullest and deepest level to be professionally relevant in contemporary society.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. demonstrate evolution and growth of copyright law
2. understand the significance of copyrights and neighboring rights
3. analyse the basic requirements of copyrightability
4. examine the requirements of assignment and licensing of copyright
5. give practical advice on the remedies available for copyright infringement.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER V:
LAW OF DESIGNS, INTEGRATED CIRCUITS, GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS
AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION**

Objectives:

Designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications and confidential information are modern concepts. All these four types of industrial properties have their own significance in the field of intellectual property. While designs are used in attracting the customers; integrated circuits are required to distinguish one company from another in devising and integrating the machines and apparatus; geographical indications indicate the prominence of the products which carry the essence of the climatic conditions of the particular region or geographical area; and confidential information meant for protecting the interest of the manufacturer/employer from disclosure of their trade secrets. In modern days legal framework has been devised to govern and regulate these types of IPRs at national and international level. Students are required to acquaint themselves by studying the national and international legal regimes governing the designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications, and confidential information in a detailed manner.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. demonstrate evolution and growth of of designs, integrated circuits, and geographical indications law in India
2. explore the interrelation between designs, integrated circuits, geographical indications and confidential information
3. analyse the basic requirements for protection of designs, geographical indications and integrated circuits
4. give practical advice on the remedies available for violation of the rights relating to these intellectual properties.

**PAPER 12: SPECIALISATION PAPER VI:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND PLANT VARIETIES**

Objectives:

Agriculture, plant breeding and cultivation were based on community and traditional practice in olden days. Due the introduction of modern technology and privatisation and monopolisation, agriculture, plant breeding and cultivation activities have undergone tremendous change in modern days. Introduction of IPR to these sectors transformed the tradition of free distribution of seeds into controlled cultivation and gradually led to the evolution of system of Plant Breeders' Rights (PBRs). India being a signatory to TRIPS Agreement, had to introduce sui generis form of protection to new plant varieties. While enacting legislation to protect the plant breeders, rights of the farmers' community was also recognised as an explicit part of the Indian legal system. Therefore, students are required to acquaint themselves with the national and international legal regimes governing the PBRs to understand the different legal frameworks and their impact on socio-economic conditions and legal framework of India in particular and world in general.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Describe the meaning and scope of Plant variety protection
2. explore the requirements for new plant variety protection and the rights of the breeder
3. analyse the scope of the rights of farmers in protecting their varieties
4. give practical advice on the remedies available for violation of the rights relating to these plant varieties.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER VII:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND BIODIVERSITY**

Objectives:

The laws relating to intellectual property (IP) and biodiversity are recent one. Both the IP and biodiversity concepts have their own historical roots. While, biodiversity evolved with the evolution of nature and civilisations, the intellectual property system has been evolved through statutes to protect the improvements made to the biological resources and grant monopoly rights to the inventor. To understand and become familiar with the system of IP and biodiversity, the students are required to study the subject by going through the historical background of both concepts and national and international laws governing them in a right perspective.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Acquaint with the basic terminologies such as genetic material', 'genetic resources', 'biological resources', 'benefit-sharing, etc
2. Analyse the impact of TRIPS Agreement and Convention on Biological Diversity on Indian biodiversity.
3. Evaluate the provisions of access to biological material and benefit sharing in Indian scenario
4. Examine the scope of protection given to traditional knowledge under biodiversity law and patent Act.

SPECIALISATION PAPER VIII: LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Objectives:

Protection of intellectual property has an important bearing on the economic development of the country. The emergence of the global digital electronic communications network, i.e., Internet and associated digital revolution created a parallel digital world called cyberspace and enhanced the opportunities for the speedy growth of economy of countries. While the advancement in information technology has enhanced the ability to access, store, and transmit vast amounts of information in digital form, instantaneous means of reproduction, publication and dissemination have enhanced opportunities to violate Intellectual Property Rights. While the traditional legislations relating to intellectual property rights safeguard the intellectual property rights within territorial limits of the country, borderless environment created by the information technology poses new challenges in detecting the infringement and effective law enforcement in the cyberspace. The response of legal systems to tackle these issues are to be acquainted with. Hence, the students are required to understand the evolving legal regime designed to respond to the issues of violation of intellectual property in the digital world revolutionised by information technology.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. demonstrate the impact of technology on IPR rights of the individual
2. examine the limitations of implementing domestic IPR legislations in the cyber space
3. examine the online issues of trademark and copyright infringement
4. evaluate the remedies available for IPR violation in cyberspace.

**SPECIALISATION PAPER IX:
LAW OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS, HUMAN RIGHTS AND
ENVIRONMENT**

Objectives:

Intellectual property laws are important in achieving sustainable development, ensuring human health and protecting the environment. A desire to establish an inherent balance between the moral and economic rights of inventors and the wider interests and needs of society in terms of protection of human rights and environment has led to adoption and amendment of laws relating to intellectual property periodically at national and global levels. The students are required to understand the nature and gravity of the interrelationship between IPRs, human rights and environment and also national and international legal instruments and regulatory mechanisms available in such a legal framework.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. demonstrate evolution of human rights law, environmental law and IPRs
2. examine the interface between IPR and environmental laws and IPR and human rights.
3. examine the issues of violation of human rights and environmental rights by implementation of IPR



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Navanagar, Hubballi 580025



Programme Outcome, Programme Specific
Outcome and Course Outcomes of
Undergraduate Honors Courses

A. S. S.

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Hubballi-25.

Alysaef
Registrar

Karnataka State Law University
Navanagar, Hubballi-580 025.

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.



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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

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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.

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.
- 5.
6. what is Politics and explaining the approaches to the Study of Political Science – Normative, Behavioral, Post Behavioral, Feminist.
7. Assessing the theories of State (Origin, Nature, Functions): Contract, Idealist, Liberal and Neo-Liberal Theories.
8. Explaining the Concept of State Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic Theories.
9. Analysing the changing concept of Sovereignty in the context of Globalisation.

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 mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law. The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his law studies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, and fundamentals 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.

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.

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

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:

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Outcome:

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.

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.

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.

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 enable 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

Economics –III

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.

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.

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.

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 consumer Protection Law will be able to:

1. To study the principles of Tortious liability, The defenses available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and to be sued and matters connected 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 the Consumer Protection Act.

Information Technology

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.

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.

Constitutional Law –I

Objectives:

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

Course 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.

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 outcome

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.

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.
7. To know the changes made to the code over a period of time to keep up with the changing dynamics of society and civilization.

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 Lis Pendens, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 outcome

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.

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.

Environmental Law

Objective:

Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions. It is essential to sensitise the students to environmental issues and the laws. The important principles in the field like inter-generation equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development, and precautionary principle,

polluter pay principles are to be appreciated. The law in practice is to be analysed and evaluated. The course is designed towards these objectives.

Course Outcome:

Students 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.

Labour and Industrial Law-I

Objectives

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

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

In this course, students shall also acquaint with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. The concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same

are introduced. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workman, social assistance and social insurance schemes and the regulations of wages under various legislations are to be emphasised. The objective is also to understand the provisions of the Employees Compensation Act, 1923, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, the Factories Act, 1948. These legislations are to be studied with the view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen there under. Legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changed economic policies.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students would be able to:

1. Understand about labour laws and various other provisions thereby.
2. identify the rights and responsibilities of the management and especially workmen and trade unions, compliances and penalties under provided under the labour laws.
3. gain knowledge of labour laws which enable students to understand the changes required under the law with reference to its current need in the society.

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 addition 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

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.

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.

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 to 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?

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.

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.

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

Banking Law

Objectives:

Banking Institutions have become important players in the present day economy. They play a 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 into 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

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.

Law of 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 tax law.
3. Employ a broad understanding of tax law

B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.)

Programme outcomes

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 Principles of Business Management: Knowledge of business administration along with skills of personal, marketing and financial management is necessary.
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.

Programme Specific Outcomes

Students will be able to demonstrate that they have the ability:

1. apply a systematic approach to the acquisition of knowledge, underpinning concepts and principles
2. deploy a range of subject specific, cognitive and transferable skills
3. evaluate the appropriateness of different approaches to solving well defined problems and communicate outcomes in a structured and clear manner; identify and discuss the relationship between personal and work place experience and
4. analyse findings from books and journals and other data drawn from the field of study.

Business Environment

Objectives:

The course is designed to expose the students to the environs of the business and the process of decision making. It also gives an anatomical picture of business concerns with special reference to the Indian business structure, besides the business ethics. Apart from that, responsibility of business organizations and technological impact on the business is also taught.

Course Outcomes:

- On completion of the course the student will be able to –
1. examine the environment in which the Business units operate
 2. analyse the relationship between Environment and Business.
 3. acquire knowledge on ethics in the business environment.
 4. judge and draw conclusions about business.

Principles and Practice of Management

Objectives:

The course intends to appreciate the importance of 'Management'. The Planning, Monitoring and organization aspects are emphasized. Staffing and managerial controls along with recruitment techniques such as selection, training, promotion and penalties for dereliction are examined.

Course Outcomes:

- On completion of the course the student will be able to –
1. Understand the organisation and the functioning aspects of businesses.
 2. Acquire knowledge on business theories, principles and functions that can be used in law firms and other firms, where they might work in future.
 3. make use of these skills to serve their clients and management.

Production and Operations Management

Objectives:

To understand a systems view of operations. To provide conversion capabilities for

meeting the organization's goals and strategies. And to understand the conversion of inputs into outputs with various technology.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. understand major concepts and tools used in the design and use of operations systems in firms.
2. explain various production processes and service systems and their quantitative analysis.
3. Acquaint practical skills in management field operations and problem solving ability of the student
4. identify operational issues in the value addition processes of the business.

Business Communication

Objectives:

Success in business depends upon two major factors, communication and marketing. Successful communication completes the link between the communicator and the communicated and it results in the realization of the purpose of communication. In communication, the message, the mode and the means are of vital significance. Mind should go with the body in communication. This course elaborates the various types of successful communication and it will provide the necessary techniques and skills of proper communication. In the profession of advocate proper communication is vital. Its place in client interviews, examination of witnesses and convincing the judges need not be over emphasized.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. apply communication skills in business, which is required for each stakeholders of the business sector.
2. improve verbal and nonverbal communication skills that are required in presentations in the business organisation.
3. draft Business letters in various situations.

Financial Accounting

Objectives:

The need of scientific accounting being focal point in the day to day business, the fundamental accounting concept is introduced with double entry book keeping. The basics of accounting system such as maintenance of journal, ledger, cash book and trial balance are taught. The final accounts of trading and non-trading concerns are explained with examples to enable the students appreciate the principles of Accountancy.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. experience on writing the accounts/financials representation of the accounts and its analysis.
2. prepare accounts used in consignment, mining, extraction, collieries, etc.
3. acquaint with various methods of depreciation and partnership companies accounting.
4. Demonstrate the disadvantages of incomplete system and convert it into complete system.

Marketing Management

Objectives:

Marketing acts as basis for sales, which helps the stakeholders to understand basics of sales techniques for their benefits. This course provides students with an overview of the marketing function with an emphasis on creating value through marketing, market research, consumer behavior, pricing strategies, marketing channels, and various methods of promotion, which will help to understand their markets and clients.

Course outcomes:

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

1. understand the role of marketing within society and within an economic system.
2. learn the vital role of marketing within a firm and the necessary relationships between marketing and the other functional areas of business.
3. consider the various decision areas within marketing and the tools and methods used by marketing managers for making decisions.
4. apply key marketing principles and terminology.
5. appreciate how a marketing perspective is important in your own personal and professional development.

Entrepreneurship Development

Objectives:

The course intends to elaborate on the Human Relations aspects of entrepreneurship. It also highlights the legal requirements for establishment of new units, licensing, clearance and other legal compliances. The Entrepreneur development programme such as motivational aspects is highlighted.

Course Outcome:

Students on completion of the course will be able to:

1. explain the foundation of Entrepreneurship Development and its theories.
2. explore entrepreneurial skills and management function of a company with special reference to SME sector.
3. identify the type of entrepreneur and the steps involved in an entrepreneurial venture
4. understand various steps involved in starting a venture and to explore marketing methods & new trends in entrepreneurship

Human Resource Management

Objective:

The H.R management being the most difficult of all human relations is related to Industrial relations. The course offers a complete picture of Human Resource Management. The H.R Development being the most crucial aspect in the management, due importance is given to all aspects of HRM.

Course Outcome:

Students on completion of the course will be able to:

1. Demonstrate the key terms, theories/concepts and practices within the field of HRM
2. Demonstrate competence in development and problem-solving in the area of HR Management
3. Provide innovative solutions to problems in the fields of HRM
4. Be able to identify and appreciate the significance of the ethical issues in HR

Quantitative Techniques

Objectives:

This course is designed to provide a basic understanding of the value and use of quantitative

methods in administrative and operational problem solving and decision-making. It helps the students to develop an understanding of a variety of statistical and quantitative techniques applicable to a wide range of business situations and also makes them to learn probability, theoretical probability distribution and probability distribution of random variable in the three important interrelated trades which going to learn.

Course Outcomes:

Students on completion of the course will be able to-

1. learn quantitative skills that are required to make business decisions.
2. acquaint with the skills of using statistical, forecasting and estimation techniques.
3. formulate and apply mathematical models in business decision making scenarios.

Financial Services

Objectives:

This course is designed to impart information on the role of Financial Services in Business organizations and to give an insight into the strategic, regulatory, operating and managerial issues concerning select financial services. It helps the students to examine the present status and Fintech development that are taking place in the financial services sector. It also guides them to develop an integrated knowledge of the functional areas of financial services & industry in the real-world situation.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. have a basic knowledge about financial services and financial markets.
2. explain the role of mutual funds and need of credit rating in financing
3. acquaint a deeper understanding about leasing and hire purchase financing.
4. understand the types of leasing and evaluation methods of venture capital financing.
5. analyze the importance of other financial services like factoring and bills discounting.

International Business

Objectives:

An understanding of international business is essential for students in today's interdependent global world. This course will provide students with the knowledge, skills, and abilities to understand the global economic, political, cultural and social environment within which firms operate. It will examine the strategies and structures of international business and assess the special roles of an international business's various functions. It will also prepare students to

formulate and execute strategies, plans, and tactics to succeed in international business ventures.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course students will be able to:

1. Understand the most widely used international business terms and concepts.
2. Identify the role and impact of political, economical, social and cultural variables in international business.
3. Analyze international business from a multi-centric perspective, avoiding ethnocentrism.



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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. To study and deploy a range of subject specific, cognitive and transferable skills to the different government enactments, regulation and control the banks and banking operations, through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance.
4. 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.

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.

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.

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 20th 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.

Labour Law-II

Objectives

In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasized. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examine provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Child labour(Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act 1970, the Minimum wages Act, 1948, the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 , the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund (Family pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganized Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changing times.

Course Outcomes:

After completion of the course the student will be able to:

1. identify general concepts in labour laws like industrial applications of laws, industrial jurisprudence, modern industrial laws and their relations.
2. classify industrial laws in general, particular and historical and legal base.
3. summarize international regime for protection of industrial laws
4. summarize the important provision wages legislations in reference to minimum wages act, payment of bonus Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act, Maternity Benefit Act.

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

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:

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

1. 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

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.

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.

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

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.

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:

Students 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.

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 have 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.

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 is with 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; identify, evaluate and review the accomplishments and shortcomings of the Indian constitutional system through a comparative lens

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.

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 Juveniles delinquency and the impact of juvenile delinquency.
2. understand the offences against the child.
3. explain 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.

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

Private International Law

Objectives:

The field of Conflict of Laws, also known as 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.

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.

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