

COURSES PRESCRIBED FOR 5 YEAR B.A.LL.B. (MAJ-MIN)

I SEMESTER:

1. General English
2. Major –I : Political Science - Theory and Thoughts.
3. Minor –I -1 : Sociology - Invitation of Sociology
4. Minor –II -1 : Economics - Principles of Economics
5. Legal Methods

II SEMESTER:

1. Kannada/Kannada Kali
2. Major -2 : Political Science - Organization & Institutions.
3. Minor –I -2 : Sociology - Indian Society Continuity & Change
4. Minor –II-2 : Economics - Money, Banking & International Trade.
5. Law of Torts.

III SEMESTER:

1. Major –3 : Political Science - State & Political Obligation
2. Major - 4 : Political Science - Major World Government.
3. Minor –I -3 : Sociology - Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology
4. Minor –II -3 : Economics – Economic Theory & Public Finance
5. Constitutional Law –I

IV SEMESTER:

1. Major -5 : Political Science - Public Administration
2. Major – 6 : Political Science – International Relations & Organisation
3. Constitutional Law –II
4. Law of Crimes –I
5. Contract –I (Law of General Contract)

- ❖ Major – Political Science
- ❖ Minor-I – Sociology
- ❖ Minor II – Economics

V SEMESTER:

- Course –I Labour Law – I
- Course –II Jurisprudence
- Course –III Family Law –I: Hindu Law
- Course –IV Contract –II
- Course –V Administrative Law

VI SEMESTER:

- Course –I Labour Law –II
- Course –II Company Law
- Course –III Property Law
- Course – IV Family Law-II: Mohammedan Law & Indian Succession Act

VII SEMESTER:

- Course –I Public International Law
- Course –II Law of Taxation
- Course –III Criminal Law –II: Criminal Procedure Code, JJ Act & Probation of Offenders Act
- Course – IV Clinical Course-I: Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System

VIII SEMESTER:

- Course – I Law of Evidence
- Course –II Optional-I: Human Rights Law and Practice/Insurance Law
- Course –III Optional-II: Banking Law/ Right to Information
- Course – IV Clinical Course-II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems

IX SEMESTER:

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

X SEMESTER:

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

I SEMESTER

COURSE-I GENERAL ENGLISH

Objectives: Today globalization has expanded the horizons of law and the legal profession. Success in the legal profession depends on the proficiency of a legal professional. Legal professionals need to cater not only to their individual clients but also to the society. Thus, he/she needs to be well equipped with English language both in speech and on paper. Keeping this in mind, the course material focuses to enhance the advocacy skills of students, setting a path for legal reasoning, critical thinking and analysis.

The introduction of prose texts has two purposes. Firstly, it introduces a student of law to the intricacies of the legal profession. Secondly, it helps to understand that the relevance of building a strong social structure is the responsibility of a lawyer. The course interalia aims to understand the features of English language, importance of vocabulary, contextual meaning of words and their usage. Comprehension of unseen passages helps to analyze important ideas and issues, in addition to this, gives vent to logical thoughts, legal reasoning and facilitates in understanding common problems.

PROSE

1. My search for truth- excerpt from the autobiography of Pro. S Radhakrishna.
2. Law and Lawyers –M.K. Gandhi.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

1. Tenses, Articles and Preposition/their usage
2. Types of sentences and transformation of sentences (simple, complex, compound, irrogative, negative etc.)
3. Active/Passive voice
4. Reported speech
5. Idiomatic expressions
6. Formal correspondence: Letters of invitation, request, enquiry, complaint, job application, letters to the editor.
7. Comprehension of unseen passage
8. Legal words and their usage

TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

- a)The law and lawyers by M.K. Gandhi, compiled and edited and by S.B. Kher, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

- b) Radhakrishnan Reader – An Anthology.
- c) Contemporary English grammar, David Green, Macmillan ltd.
- d) Developing communication skills by Mohan and Benerji
- e) Legal language, legal writing and general English by Dr. S.C. Tripathi. Central Law Publications.

DETAILED SYLLABUS

1. Prose (refer to the contents in the precise syllabus.)
2. List of idiomatic expressions to be covered:
All and sundry, Alpha and Omega, Apple of discord, Apple of one's eye, As a matter of fact, At sixes and sevens, At one's finger tip, Bone of connection, Be a party to, Bear a grudge against, Beat about the bush, Blow hot and cold, Blow one's own trumpet, bring to book, Bring to the ground, Bring to a standstill, burn one's fingers, burn the midnight oil, Build castles in the air, By leaps and bounds, cast a spell, Caught red handed, Every now and then, Fair and square, Far and near, far and wide, Fight tooth and nail, get off scit-free, Get rid of, Give one's word, Go astray, hand in glove, Hang in the balance, heart and soul, In a nut shell, In black and white, In full swing, in the midst of, In the twinkling of an eye, keep alloo from, keep in the dark, keep one's promise, Leave no stone unturned, Make a mountain out of a mole-hill, Make both ends meet, Move heaven and earth, Nip in the bud, Now and then, Null and void, Nook and parcel, Put on paper, Rain cats and dogs, Stand in one's way, Swim with the tide, take a bird's eye view, take up arms, To the best of one's ability, to the letter, to the point, to turn a deaf ear, turn a new leaf, Under the pretext of, Under lock and key, Yeoman's service.
3. List of Legal words:
Accused, Accomplice, Arrest, Amendment, Adjournment, Award, Arbitration, Agreement, Approver, Bail, Bench, Bond, Breach of contract, consent, contract, contempt, counterclaim, court, counsel, compromise, coercion, claim, damages, decree, defamation, defendant, defense, document, distress, divorce, evidence, estoppels, equity, execution, fraud, hearsay, homicide, injunction, insolvency, instrument, issue, judgment, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juri, justice, juvenile, kidnap, lawyer, liability, litigation, maintenance, minor, murder, mortgage, negligence, notification, notice, oath, objection, partnership, partition, perjury, petition, petitioner, plaintiff, plaint, pleadings, privity, pre emption, proviso, prosecutor, prosecution, procedure, presumption, punishment, right, remedy, remand, redemption, respondent, regulation, rule, sentence, settlement, statute, summon, summons, surety, title, transfer, tort, trespass, trial, vicarious, verdict, void, voidable, warrant, witness, will.

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED: Refer pages 281 to 287, Contemporary English Grammar, by David Green, Macmillan ltd.

MAJOR -1: POLITICAL SCIENCE**THEORY & THOUGHT****UNIT -1**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. POLITICAL SCIENCE | definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other social sciences and sciences; is political science a science (arguments) |
| 2. CONCEPT OF STATE | Definition and meaning, Nature and elements (4); State in comparison with society, Govt. and association. |
| 3. ORIGIN OF THE STATE | Various theories (very brief); evolutionary theory (in detail). |
| 4. SOVEREIGNTY | Meaning, definition; aspects (internal & external) attributes and kinds. |

UNIT –II

Main currents of Political Thought & Philosophy:

1. Western (Ancient & Medieval) –
 - a. Contributions of Plato & Aristotle (detailed)
 - b. Rise of Rome – Contributions to political thought – as a republic & an Empire – Roman Legal System.
 - c. Rise of Christianity – Tenets; the church & the papacy; Religion v/s. Politics. St. Thomas Aquinas – His Philosophy & Contributions.
 - d. Machiavelli – Historical background; historical method; the Prince and its Philosophy.
2. Ancient Indian Thought – Prevedic, post vedic and classic; a historical background & philosophy with special reference to the ‘Saptanga theory’; Monarchy – functions, limitations & control.
3. Birth of Islam – Teaching; contributions to political thoughts; ‘Shariat’ as the basic of law (then & now).

UNIT –III

1. Western:
 - a. Individualism – Philosophy and contributions
 - b. Socialism – Philosophy & contributions; kinds types revolutions & evolutionary.
 - c. Marxism – Historical background; features and contributions; comparison with modern communism.
2. Modern Indian Philosophy – Gandhiji’s political thought.

UNIT –IV

1. Rights – Meaning, Nature, Kinds; human rights & fundamental rights (a special note)
2. DUTIES – a) Meaning; kinds; fundamental duties (a note)
3. Rights and duties are correlative explanation – apt examples.
4. The concept of welfare and welfare state.
 - a. Meaning of welfare
 - b. principles.

- c. A Welfare state – implications and functions; Problems.
- d. India, as a Welfare state (in brief)

UNIT –V

1. Democracy- a) Meaning, Nature, kinds, Merits & defects; conditions for success (apt examples.)
b. Direct democracy – importance devices and practice.
2. Dictatorship – Meaning, features, merits and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazim, tascism and communism (exst while USSR)
3. Secularism and a secular state: Meaning: Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

READINGS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Ernest Barker | : Principles of social and political theory |
| b. George, Sabine | : History of Political theory |
| c. Laski, Harold J. | : i) Introduction to Politics
ii) Grammar of Politics |
| d. C.E.M. Joad | : Political Theory |
| e. Gettle R.G. | : Political Science |
| f. Henry, Mayo | : Introduction to democratic Theory |
| g. i) Ebenstein | : Plato, to the Present |
| ii) Appadaroi A | : Substance of Politics |
| h. A. Roy & M. Bhattacharya | : Political theory, ideas and institutions |
| i. Rathorellagvi | : Political theory and organization |
| j. Agarwal R.C. | : Political Thought |
| k. D. R. Bhandari | : History of Political Philosophy |
| l. Ebestein | : Plato to the Present |
| m. Dunning | : Political Thought (Anc. Med, Modern) 3 Volumes |
| n. Agarwal R.C. | : Political Thought |
| o. Suda J.P. | : History of Political Thought (Anc. Med, Modern) |
| p. Saletore | : Ancient Indian History & Politics |
| q. Altekari | : State and Govt. in Ancient India |
| r. Khurana | : Ancient India |
| s. Mahajan V.D. | : i) Ancient India ii) Recent Political Thought |
| t. Gokaale | : Political Science |
| u. Kangle | : Arthashastra |

MAJOR I -1: SOCIOLOGY**INVITATION OF SOCIOLOGY****Objectives:**

This course provides an outline exposure to the students about the fundamental concepts of sociology. The course also aims at helping the students to understand the social institutions and regulative mechanism of society. It makes them to acquire sufficient knowledge about social change and development.

UNIT –I: Introduction

- a. Definition of Sociology
- b. Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
- c. Emergence of Sociology: Socio-Political and intellectual forces
- d. Subject matter and Scope
- e. Perspectives in Sociology: Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist and Deminist perspectives.
- f. Reciprocity between Sociology and other disciplines: History, Political Science, Economics, Criminology and Law.
- g. Relevance of Sociology.

UNIT –II: Basic Sociological Concept

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Society | b. Community | c. Social Structure |
| d. Social System | e. Role and Status | f. Social Values |
| g. Culture | h. Socialization | i. Social Groups |
- (Meaning, Characteristics/ Elements and Types)

UNIT –III: Social Institutions

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. Family and Marriage | b. Religion | c. Education |
| d. State and Law | e. Property | |
- (Features/ Elements, Types and Importance)

UNIT –IV: Regulative Mechanism of Society

- a. Social Norms, Social Conformity and Social Deviance
- b. Informal Agencies of Social Control: Folkways, Mores, Customs, Religion, Public Opinion
- c. Formal Agencies: Law, Education, Police and Military

UNIT –V: Social Change and Development

- a. Meaning and Definitions
- b. Kindred Concepts: Evolution, growth, Progress, development
- c. Theories of Social Change: Cyclical and Uni-linear
- d. Developmental perspectives: Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable development.
- e. Theories of Development: Theories of Development and Under-development.

References:

1. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A guide to problems and literature*, Bombay: George a. Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Harlambos, M. 1998, *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, New Delhi: Oxford a. University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1987. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice- Hall of India.
4. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
5. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1990. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
6. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. David Popenoe (1997): *Sociology* (3rd edn.), Prentice Hall INC, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.
8. Davis Kingsley (1982): *Human Society*, Surjeet, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
9. Fulcher James & Scott John (2003): *Sociology*, (2nd Ed.), Oxford University Press, New York.
10. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983
11. Horton Paul and Hund Chester (1984): *Sociology*, McGraw Hill Co., New Delhi.
12. Ian Robertson (1980): *Sociology*, Worth Publishers, INC. New York.
13. McKee James (1981): *Sociology – The Study of Society*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York Mitchell
14. Schaefer and Lamm (1992): *Sociology* (4th Edn.) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
15. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7th Edn.), 2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
16. MacIver, R.M. and C.H. Page, *Society- Introduction to Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi
17. Samuel Koenig: (1957) *Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society*, Barnes & Nobel Books, London.
18. Berger, Peter L. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London. 1978
19. Jayaram N. 1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi.
20. Haralambos & Halborn, 2008, *Sociology*, Macmillan, New Delhi
21. Jena D.N. & Mohapatara V.K. 2002. *Social Change: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
22. Leslie G.R., Richard F. Larson, Benjamin I. Gorman. 1994, *Introductory Sociology: Order and Change in Society* (3rd Edn.), Delhi, Oxford University Press.

MINOR II-1: ECONOMICS**PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS****Objectives:**

1. To familiarize the students with basic concepts in economics such as demand, Supply, Goods, Utility etc.
2. To enable the students to understand basic theories, Principles and Laws relating to Consumption, production and Distribution.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Economics

- 1) Definitions of Economics – Wealth, welfare, Scarcity and Growth- oriented.
- 2) Basic Concept: Consumption- good, Utility, Want, Demand, Assumptions, Economic Laws, Micro & Macro Economics.
- 3) Production – Supply, Land, Labour, Capital, organization, Firm, Industry, rent, Wage, Interest, Profit.
- 4) Economic Systems- Capitalism, Socialism, mixed economy.
- 5) Cost – Total Cost, Fixed Cost, Variable Cost, Average Cost, marginal Cost, Opportunity Cost.
- 6) Revenue – Total Revenue, Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue.

UNIT-II: Introduction to Economics

- i. Utility- Forms, Total utility, marginal utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
- ii. Law of Equi- Marginal Utility
- iii. Consumer's Surplus
- iv. Properties of indifference Curves
- v. Consumer's Equilibrium under indifference Curve Analysis.
- vi. Law of Demand.

UNIT-III: Introduction to Economics

- 1) Production Function
- 2) Law of variable proportions
- 3) Economies of scale
- 4) Properties of Land, Labour, Capital and organization.

UNIT – V

1. Features of perfect competition, monopoly, monopolistic competition, oligopoly, duopoly.
2. Price discrimination – meaning and types.
3. Pricing in practice – skimming and penetration pricing, product life cycle pricing.

UNIT – VI : Theories of Distribution

1. Marginal productivity theory of distribution.
2. **Rent** : Ricardian theory of rent, Quasi-rent.
3. **Wage** : Real and Money wage, minimum wage, wage differentials.
4. **Interest** : Loanable funds theory of interest.
5. **Profit** : Innovation theory of profit.

References :

1. Koutsoyiannis A. (1979) Modern Micro Economics Macmillan Press, Londo.
2. Samuelson, Paul, Economics- Tata McGraw Hill publishing Company Limited, New Delhi – 2007.
3. Seth. M.L., Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra. 35th Edition, 2001.
4. Ahuja H.L., Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economics, Analysis, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi – 2007.
5. Chopra P.N., Principles of Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana – 2006.
6. Stonier and Hague. A text book of Economic Theory.
7. Samuelson and Norgardus. A text book of Economics.
8. Jhon. A text book of economics.
9. K.K. dewet, K.P.M. S undaram. Modern Economics.

Legal Methods

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

Unit-I

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

Unit-II

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

Unit-III

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

Unit-IV

Case Law Techniques; Interpretation of Statutes

Unit-V

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

Books Prescribed:

1. Lloyd Dennis, Idea of Law, London; Penguin Books Chapters 1 and 9.
2. Williams Glanville, Learning the Law, London, Stevens & Sons 1982.
3. Watson Alen, the Nature of Law, Edinbure, University Press, 1977, chapters 1,2,3, & 6.
4. anderaonJonathan *et.al.*, Thesis & Assignment Writing, New Delhi, Wiley Eastor Ltd.,

II SEMESTER**Major -2: POLITICAL SCIENCE****ORGANISATION & INSTITUTIONS****UNIT –I**

- 1. CONSTITUTION** : Meaning and importance; classification (Comparative study and examples); Conditions for a good constitution.
- 2. CONVENTIONS** : Meaning & importance; pertinent examples; common law in U.K.
- 3. AMENDMENTS** : Importance & need for; methods; India, U.S.A., U.K., France & Switzerland – provisions for amendments.
- 4. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT** : a) Unitary – details; U.K. and France as specific examples.
b) Federal – Formation (Two methods); all other details examples U.S.A., India, Switzerland Specifically.
c) Quasi – federal Governments – a special note.

UNIT –II**ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

- 1. LEGISLATURE** : Meaning, functions & role unicameral v/s bicameral – (all details); legislative process; normal budgetary Procedure – a special note; committees; (Apt examples).
- 2. EXECUTIVE** : Meaning (broad & narrow); types; functions; parliamentary and non – parliamentary – details; Plural Executive (a special Mention) – organization and working (Switzerland & Erstwhile U.S.S.R.)
- 3. CIVIL SERVICE** : Meaning (broad & narrow); features and functions; salient Examples; civil service in India – a note.
- 4. JUDICIARY** : a) Importance, organization; functions; methods of protecting Independence – the need for such protection – judicial review – a note.
- 5. MONTESQUIEVS** : Theory of separation of power – the pros and cons and its Validity today.

UNIT – III

- 1. CITIZENSHIP** : Meaning, qualifications; a brief history; methods (Jus soli, Jus Sanguinis) and naturalized; loss of citizenship (conditions)
- 2. POLITICAL PARTIES** : Meaning, formation manifestos; functions; merits & demeris; kinds – working, relative merits & defects; specific

examples; a special but brief reference to the Indian Scenario.

3. PUBLIC OPINION

: Meaning, nature and principles; importance and imitations; Media – visual auditory & audio visual – examples, merits & demerits of each media.

4. PRESSURE GROUPS

: Meaning, importance, determinations; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation.

UNIT – IV

1. ELECTORATE

: Meaning, importance, qualifications (necessary), disqualifications – examples (J.S. MILLS VEIWS)

2. CONSTITUENCIES

: Meaning, kinds (Their features, merits & limitations)

3. METHODS OF ELECTION & BALLOTING : Direct indirect; open & secret; Single v/s plural voting – (J.S. MILLS VEIWS)

4. UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE

: Feature, Merits & demerits.

5. FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN

: Arguments for & against conditions today.

UNIT – V

1. REPRESENTATION

: Definition, meaning nature – role of a representative; territorial v/s functional representation.

2. MINORITY REPRESENTATION

: Definition, meaning nature – arguments for and against; methods – i) under a single member constituency – second ballot system. Ii) Under a multi member constituency – list system, cumulative vote plan; limited vote paln – working, merits and defects.

3. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

: Hare System (details), merits and demerits, the system, in practice today – examples & their working.

Reading:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 1) K.C. Where | - | Federal Government |
| 2) Gehel R. G. | - | Political Science |
| 3) Appadorai A. | - | Substance of Politics |
| 4) Kapur A. C. | - | Political Science |
| 5) Ghokale A. K. | - | Political Science |
| 6) Rathore & Haqqi | - | Political theory/ and organization |
| 7) Agrval A. C. | - | Political Theory |
| 8) Mohit Bhattacharya | - | Political Theory/ dean & Institutions |
| 9) A. G. Garner | - | Political Science |

Minor I – 2 : SOCIOLOGY**INDIAN SOCIETY : CONTINUITY AND CHANGE****Objectives :**

The course intends to provide a comprehensive, intergrated and objective profile of Indian society. I also demonstrates conventional, dominant and prevailing perspectives to study Indian society. Further the ubiquity of marriage, family, kinship and caste along with regional variations and changing dimension has also been highlighted.

UNIT – I : Introduction

- a. Nature and importance of studying Indian Society.
- b. Evolution of Indian Society: Socio-cultural dimensions.
- c. Geographical and Historical features.
- d. Unity in diversity: Threats and Challenges.

UNIT – II : Theoretical Perspective

- a. Structural – functionalism (MN Srinivas, SC Dube, Mckim Marriott)
- b. Indological or Textual Perspectives (Radha Kamal Mukherjee, G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumant)
- c. Marxist Perspective : D.P. Mukherjee, A.R. Desai, Ramakrishna Mukherjee.
- d. Subaltern Perspective : B.R. Ambedkar, Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman.

UNIT – III : Marriage, Family and Kinship

- a. Marriage & Family among Hindus.
- b. Marriage and Family among Muslims and Christians.
- c. Basic Concepts of Kinship : Incest, Affiliations, Consanguinity, affinity, clan, lineage, kindred and descent.
- d. Kinship Organizations in India : Regional variations.
- e. Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family.

UNIT – IV : Caste and Class in India

- a. Evolution of Caste : Vedic period, Smritie's period, Medieval and Modern period.
- b. Cast among Non- hindus.
- c. Are caste opposite of classes.
- d. Changes in Caste and class Relations.
- e. Theories of Origin of Caste (Risley, Dumant, Ghurye and Hutton)

UNIT – V : Contemporary Discourses

- a. Contextualsation
- b. indigenization
- c. Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society
- d. Sociology for India
- e. Sociology of India

References :

1. Bose N.K. – 1967 : Cultural and Society in India, Bombay : Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose N.K. – 1975 : Structure of Hindu Society, New Delhi.
3. Dube S.C. – 1990 : Society in India (New Delhi : National Book Trust)
4. Dube S.C. – 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube S.C. – 1998 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
6. Karve, Irawati – 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)
7. Lannoy, Richard – 1971 : the speaking tree : A study of Indian Society and culture (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
8. Mandelbauni D.G. – 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
9. Srinivas M.N. – 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation)
10. Srinivas M.N. – 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley : University of California Press)
11. Singh Yogendra – 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
12. Ramnath Sharma – 1981 : Indian Society (Bombay : Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt. Ltd.)
13. Oxford Handbook of Indian Sociology – 2007 : Ed. By Veena Das (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
14. Ram Ahuja – 1997 : Indian Social System (New Delhi : Rawat Publication)
15. Uberoi, Patricia – 1993 : Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
16. Ram Ahuja – 2002 : Society in India : Concept, Theories and Recent Trends, New Delhi, Rawat Publication.
17. Sharma K.L. – 2007 : Indian Social Structure and Change : New Delhi : Rawat Publications.
18. Yogesh Atal – 2006 : Changing Indian Society, New Delhi : Rawat Publications.
19. Kapadia K.M. – 1990 : Marriage and Family in india (3rd Edi. 12th Impresstion) Calcutta : Oxford University Press.
20. Nagla B.K. – 2008 : Indian Sociological Thought. New Delhi Jaipur : Rawat Publications.

Minor II – 2 : ECONOMICS**MONEY, BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE****Objectives :**

1. To provide the students with theoretical knowledge about Money Banking and International Trade.
2. To enable the students to understand the behavior of Money, Banking and Trade related activities such as Value of Money, Money Market, Central Banking, Balance of Payment, Foreign exchange etc.

UNIT – I : Value of Money

- i. Meaning and Definition of Money and its functions.
- ii. Supply of Money – M1, M2, M3, M4.
- iii. Value of Money-Meaning.
- iv. Index number : Simple and Weighted, Construction of index number, Problems and Uses.
- v. Quantity Theory of Money :
 - a) Cash- Transactions Approach
 - b) Cash- Balance Approach
- vi. Inflation and Deflation – types, causes and effects.

UNIT – II : Money Market

- i. Money Market – meaning, features and components
- ii. Functions of a Commercial Bank
- iii. Balance Sheet of a Commercial Bank
- iv. Liquidity v/s Profitability
- v. Credit Creation

UNIT – III : Central Banking

- i. Functions of a Central Bank
- ii. Methods of Credit Control
- iii. a) Quantitative Methods b) Qualitative Methods
- iv. Objectives of Monetary Policy

UNIT – IV : International Trade

- i. Importance of International Trade
- ii. Theories of International Trade
- iii. A) Comparative Cost Theory B) modern Theory
- iv. Terms of Trade
- v. Trade barriers – Tariffs and Quotas

UNIT – V : Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange

- i. Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments
- ii. Disequilibrium in B.O.P. – Causes and Methods of Correction
- iii. Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate, Demand for and supply of foreign Exchange, Markets Objectives and Methods of Exchange Control, Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates.

- iv. Brief history of GATT, Achievements of GATT, WTO objectives and Methods and agreements TRIPS, TRIMS, WTO & India.
- v. Foreign direct investment : Concept FDI, Nature, Role and operation of MNCS.

REFERENCES :

1. Soderstein B. (1993) /international Economics, Macmillan, London.
2. Kindleberger C. P. (1976) International Economics, R.D. Irwin Homewood.
3. M. C. Vaish and Sudama Singh (1980) International Economics, Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.
4. Sundaram, K.P.M. Money Banking and International Trade, Sultan Chnada and Sons Educational Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Vaish M. C., Money Banking and International Trade, New age International Private Limited Publishers, New Delhi, 8th Updated Edition, 1997.
6. R. R. Paul - Monetary Economics.
7. Kulkarni & Kalkundrikar - Monetary Economics.
8. D. M. Mithani - Monetary Economics.
9. D. M. Mithani - Money, Banking and International Trade
10. M. L. Jingan - Money, Banking and International Trade
11. Decock - Money, Banking and International Trade
12. Sayers R. S. - Commercial Banking
13. Jingan - International Economics
14. K. R. Gupta - International Economics

LAW OF TORTS

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

General Defences, Vicarious Liability.

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT- V

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

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

III SEMESTER**Major – 3 : POLITICAL SCIENCE****STATE & POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS****UNIT – I**

1. Introduction – Political obligation meaning nature & characteristics.
2. Kinds of Political obligations.
3. Obligations of the State – under monarchy (ancient & medieval); according to individualism socialism & welfare state.
4. Political obligations – of individuals citizens and other members of the state, to the state.

UNIT – II

1. Law – meaning, nature, sources, kinds; law and morality.
2. Delegated legislation – (a special mention); meaning need for; growth of; advantages & limitations; safeguards.
3. A) Liberty – meaning, importance, kinds.
B) Equality - meaning, importance, kinds.
C) Relations between liberty & Equality.
4. Justice – Meaning & interpretation; kinds; ancient, medieval & modern interpretations.

UNIT – III

1. Approaches to Political obligation
 - a) Individualism – background, statement, merits & limitations.
 - b) Utilitarianism - background, statement, merits & limitations; a note on the contribution of Jeremy bentham & J. S. Mill.
 - c) Idealism – background, statement, merits & limitations; kant hegal and T. H. Green – a brief study.

UNIT – IV

1. Power – meaning, aspects, sources, kinds.
2. Authority – meaning, power v/s authority; Legitimisation of power; limitations and conditions; kinds (reference to max weber on kinds of domination)
3. Responsibility –
 - a) Meaning, relationship with authority & kinds – personal, institutional & professional.
 - b) Sccountability – (as an adjunct of responsibility) meaning, importance & kinds.

UNIT – V

1. Obedience to Law – A legal duty; need for and importance; why do people obey law normally, reasons.
2. Problem of Punishment –
 - a) Can the state use for against its citizens? Arguments for and limitations conditions to be observed.
 - b) Kinds of punishment

- c) Theories of punishment
- 3. Can laws disobeyed? Under what conditions?
 - a) The problem of Civil disobedience meaning, features, conditions and limitations (according to laws) civil disobedience to be contrasted with revolution.
 - b) A special reference to the civil disobedience movement under gandhiji- sathya, ahimsa & satyagraha influence to Thoreau.
 - c) Neo- Gandhian movement a brief reference to Martin Luther king (Sr) U.S.A. and Mandela (South Africa)

READINGS :

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. John Horton | : Political obligation |
| 2. Margret gilbert | : A theory of political obligation |
| 3. M. Srinivas Rao | : Political obligation |
| 4. Agarwal R. C. | : Political Theory |
| 5. Madan Gandhi | : Modern Political Analysis |
| 6. Johari J. C. | : Contemporary Political Theory |
| 7. Burton L. | : (Chap. 12) Civil Disobediene liberty justice & moral |
| 8. Dubey S. N. | : Political Science Theory (Chapter 25 onwards) |
| 9. Carole Pateman | : The problem of Political obligation |
| 10. Eddy Ashirvatham & Mishra | : Political Theory (relevant chapters) |
| 11. Karl Lowernstein | : Political Power and Government Process |
| 12. A recommended text book | : On Public Administration |
| 13. R. C. Agarwal, Gokhale
& A. C. Kapoor | : On the relevant Chapters. |

Major – 4 : POLITICAL SCIENCE

MAJOR WORLD GOVERNMENTS

UNIT – I

1. **Introduction** – importance of a constitution parts of a constitution – (a brief resume)
2. **UNITED KINGDOM**
 - a. **A very brief history** – nature and sources: Features; conventions – meaning, importance and a few landmark conventions; Rule of Law.
 - b. **Executive** – i. The chief executive – justification of monarchy; functions and role of the nominal head of state; distinction between king and crown.
ii. Political Executive – a brief history; cabinet v/s council of ministers; important conventions functions; Prime Minister Selection, functions & role.
 - c. **Legislature** – Bicameral; house of commons & house of lords – composition, tenure selection & power
 - d. **Judiciary** – Rule of Law in U.K; Composition Organisation and functions the law lord and the Privy Council.
 - e. **Political Parties** – Organisation; the two major parties – organizations, programmes and working; special role of the opposition – the queen’s opposition.

UNIT – II

The United States of America

1. **A very brief history:** declaration of independence and the Philadelphia convention; features of the federal constitution (centre)
2. **The American federation:** Division of Powers; State Government in the federal system Amendment procedure; Strict separation of Powers.
3. **The chief executive & V.P:** a real executive; election procedure – tenure & re-election (appropriate amendment) powers & functions; removal & impeachments; Presidential Veto; The Vice President selection & role.
4. **The Congress:** a) house of Representatives Membership, tenure, powers and functions.
b) The Senete – membership & election; tenure, powers, and functions (as the most powerful upper house) senatorial courtesy.
5. **Federal Judiciary:** organization, powers and functions; parallel courts both, federal & state.
6. **Political Parties:** Organisation; working of two party system; functions & role.

UNIT – III

Switzerland

1. **Introduction:** Development – feature (highlight of its unique features) cantons and their role.
2. **The Federal Legislature:** The federal council its uniqueness – selection, tenure and functions; the Chairman and his role.
3. **Federal Legislature:** Bicameral composition powers & functions; uniqueness.
4. **Federal Judiciary:** Federal tribunal, other courts – selection, tenure, organization, powers & functions.
5. **Direct Democracy:** The four methods and their working; high-lights; amendments to the constitution; a note on ‘folk moot’ and Lands gemeinde.

UNIT – IV**France**

1. **History (very briefly):** The French revolution, democracy, the first Republic & its failure; the second, third & fourth republic (constitutions) the de Gaulle constitution i.e. the V republic – unitary system, features.
2. **Executive:** a) Chief Executive – Selection functions and role; his special powers, tenure and dismissal.
b) The Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.
c) The prefect & the prefectures.
3. **The Legislature:** Organisation, Powers & Functions – relations between Legislature and Executive.
4. **French Judiciary:** Features, organization, powers & functions; Droit Administratif – Administrative Law and Administrative Courts.
5. **Political Parties:** Multi Party System – features, organization & working.

UNIT – V**India**

1. **A Brief History:** Highlights; Govt. of India Act-1935 Constituent Assembly & its role. Preamble; features, amendment procedure; Chapter III & IV (appropriate and landmark amendments); its quasi federal status; centre state relations (Provisions)
2. **Executive:** a) chief Executive – selection functions and role; his privilege, impeachment.
b) Political Executive – Prime Minister Cabinet & council of Ministers – Selection, tenure, functions, role.
3. **Parliament:** Bicameral; Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Selection (Methods); powers & functions; relations between the two houses; role of the speaker.
4. **Judiciary:** Organisation, Powers & functions appointment dismissal; jurisdiction, units – their working – (very brief mention- a few important cases)
5. **Political Parties:** organization functions and role – their working in India problems.

READINGS:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wheare K.C | : Modern Constitutions |
| 2. Harold J Laski | : Parliamentary Govt. in England |
| 3. Nelson & Polsby | : Congress and the Presidency (U.S.A.) |
| 4. Jack Bell | : The Presidency – office of Power. |
| 5. Carr, Bernstein & Morrison | : American Democracy – in theory & Practice. |
| 6. Rappard | : The Swiss Constitution |
| 7. Kapoor A.C. & Mishra | : Select Constitution |
| 8. Johari J.C. | : a) Comparative Politics
b) Constitution of India |
| 9. Bhagwan & Bhushan | : World Constitutions |
| 10. Dubey S. N. | : World Constitution inclusive of India |
| 11. Morris Jones | : Government & Politics of India |
| 12. Pylee M.V. | : Constitution of India |
| 13. D.C. Gupta | : Indian Government and Politics |
| 14. Basu D.D. | : Introduction to the Constitution of India |

Minor I – 3 : SOCIOLOGY**RECENT THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY****Objectives:**

The aim of this course is to introduce the contributions of pioneers, prominent thinkers to the students of sociology. The main focus of this course will be on structural – functionalism, conflict theory and feminist theories. The courses will also examine the recent theoretical relevance and analytical utility of Post Modern Social theories.

UNIT – I : Introduction

- a. Nature of Sociological Theories: Sociological Theories and Social Theories.
- b. Concepts, Theories and Paradigms.
- c. Sociological Theorization in Sociology.
- d. Levels of Theorization in Sociology (Middle Range Theories and Grand Theories)
- e. Elements of Theory (Concepts, Variables, Statements and Formats)
- f. Relationship between Theory and research.

UNIT – II : Structural – Functionalism

- a. Concept of Social Structure : A.R. Radcliffe Brown.
- b. The problem of role analysis: S.F. Nadel.
- c. Analytical functionalism of Talcot parsons (Structure of Social Action, The Social System, AGIL, Functional Pre-requisites.
- d. Empirical Functionalism of R.K. Merton (Postulates, Paradigms of functional Analysis, Social Structure and Anomie.
- e. Neo- Functionalism.

UNIT – III : Conflict Theory

- a. Emergence of Conflict theories.
- b. Marxian Theory of class conflict, alienation and Critic of Marxian theory.
- c. Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf.
- d. Conflict Functionalism of Coser and Simmel.

UNIT – IV : Feminist Theories

- a. Historical Roots: Feminism and Sociology.
- b. Marxist Feminism.
- c. Liberal Feminism.
- d. Post modern Feminism.
- e. Eco- Feminism.
- f. Black Feminism.

UNIT – V: Post modern Social Theories

- a. Classical Theories on Modernity (Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Simmel).
- b. The Juggernaut of Modernity – Anthony Giddens.
- c. Risk Society of Ulrich Beck.
- d. McDonaldisation, Globalization and Americanization of George Ritzer.

- e. Contribution of J. Derrida and Foucault.
- f. Critics of Modern Social Theories.

References:

1. Alexander Jeffrey C – 1987. *Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since world War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Bottomore Tom – 1984. *The Frankfurt School*. Chester, Sussex, Ellis Horwood and London: Tavistock Publications.
3. Craib Ian – 1992. *Modern Social Theory: From Parsons to Habermas* (2nd Edition). London: Harvester Press.
4. Collins Randall – 1997. (Indian edition) *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
5. Giddens Anthony – 1983. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan.
6. Kuper Adam – 1975. *Anthropologists and Anthropology: The British School, 1922-72*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.
7. Kuper Adam and Jessica Kuper (Edn.) – 1996 (2nd edition). *The Social Science Encyclopaedia*. London and New York: Routledge.
8. Ritzer George – 1992 (3rd edition). *Sociology Theory*. New York: McGraw Hill.
9. Sturrock John (ed.) – 1979. *Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derrida*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Turner Jonathan h. – 1995 (4th Edition). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi : Rawat.
11. Zeitlin Irving M. – 1998 (Indian edition). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of contemporary Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
12. Zeitling Irving M. – 1969. *Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory*: New Delhi : Prem Hall of India Pvt. Ltd.
13. David Ashley and David Michael Orenstein – 2007 (6th edition). *Sociology Theory Classical Statements*. Delhi: Pearsons.
14. Bert N. Adams and R.A. Sydie – 2001. *Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
15. Tim Dalancy – 2008. *Contemporary Social theory*. India: Pearson.
16. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan – 2002. *Sociological Thoughts*. Delhi: Macmillan.
17. Paramjit S. Judge – 2012. *Foundations of Classical Sociological theory: Functionals Conflicts and Action*. Delhi : Pearson.
18. Haralambos & Halborn – 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London : Collins.
19. Lewis Coser – 2001. *Masters of Sociological Thought* (2nd edition) Jaipur & New Delhi : Rawat Publications.

Minor II – 3 : ECONOMICS**ECONOMIC THEORY AND PUBLIC FINANCE****Objectives:**

1. To familiarize the students with aggregative variables such as N-I, Employment, growth and Development, Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Budget etc.
2. To provide theoretical base for the above said aggregative variables at the national level.

UNIT – I : National Income

- i) National Income – Meaning, definitions and methods of estimation.
- ii) Concepts of national income – GNP, NNP, NI, PI, DPI.
- iii) Difficulties in the Calculation of N.I.

UNIT – II : Theories of Employment

- i) Says Law of Markets.
- ii) Keynesian theory of Employment Effective Demand and its determination.
- iii) Trade Cycle – Meaning, Phases and Control.

UNIT – III : Economic Growth v/s Economic development

- i) Economic Growth v/s Economic development
- ii) Determinants of Economic development
- iii) Vicious Circle of Poverty and Determination of BPL
- iv) Strategies of Economic Growth – Balanced v/s Unbalanced Growth.
- v) Big Push, Critical Minimum Effort Thesis.

UNIT – IV : Public Finance

- i) Public Finance – Meaning and definition.
- ii) Sources of Public Revenue
- iii) Items of Public Expenditure
- iv) Characteristics of a good tax system
- v) Direct and Indirect Tax – Meaning
- vi) Public debt – types and its repayment

UNIT – V : Budget

- i) Budget – Meaning and Components
- ii) Balanced v/s Unbalanced budget
- iii) Types of deficits – Revenue, Fiscal, Primary and Budgetary Deficit
- iv) Deficit Financing

References :

1. Musgrave R.A. – 1959. The theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Musgrave R.A. & P.B. Musgrave – 1976. Public finance in theory and practice, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
3. Bharia H. L. – 2000. Public Finance, Vikas Publishing house, New Delhi.

4. Higgins B. – 1959. Economic Development, W.W. Norton, New York.
5. Adelman – 1961. Theories of economic Growth and development, Standford University, Standford.
6. Lekhi R. K. : Public Finance : Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Singh S. K. : Public Economics, Theory & Practice : S. Chand and Co. New Delhi.
8. Tyagi B. P. : Public Finance, Jayaprakashnath and Coy, Meerut, India.
9. Ahuja H. L. : Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economics, Analysis, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi – 2007.
10. Dwivedi D. N. : Macro Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi – 2006.
11. Shapiro, Edward, Macro Economics Analysis, galgotia Publications Private Limited, New Delhi – 2007.
12. Dalton, Hugh, Principles of Public Finance, Routledge Publishers, London – 2008.
13. Kulkarni and Kalkundrikar : Economic Theory
14. Dedly Dellard : Economics of J.M. Keynes
15. Gupta and Verma : Keynes and Post- Keynesian Economics.
16. H. Dalton : Public Finance
17. D. M. Mithani : Fundamentals of Public Finance.

Constitutional Law – I

Objectives:

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

UNIT – I

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

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

Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

UNIT – II

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

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

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

UNIT – III

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

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

UNIT –IV

Rights of the Accused: Ex-post facto Law – Double Jeopardy – Right against self incrimination (Article 20). Rights of the arrested person, Preventive Detention Laws (Article 22), Right to life and Personal Liberty, various facets of Life and Liberty (Article.21), Right against Exploitation, Secularism – Freedom of Religion, judicial interpretation, Restrictions on freedom of religion,

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Book:

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

Reference Books:

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

IV SEMESTER**Major – 5 : POLITICAL SCIENCE****PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION****UNIT – I**

1. Public Administration – definition, nature, scope and importance: public administration v/s private administration: politics v/s administration; new public administration.
2. Organization – meaning and importance; principles-hierarchy; span of control; delegation of authority; unity of command; integration; centralization v/s decentralization (Principles, limitations & examples)

UNIT – II**1) LINE & STAFF –**

- a. Meaning, differences, functions, Line agencies (departments; public corporations/ companies; indep Regulatory Commission) – their features, working and control.
- b. Staff agencies – general, specialized / technical & auxiliary (importance, functions, examples)

2) CHIEF EXECUTIVE – types, functions & role.**3) DELEGATED LEGISLATION – causes for growth, forms merits, limitations & safeguards (apt examples).****4) ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION – importance, cause for growth, functions, limitations working of tribunals (examples)****UNIT – III****1. Personnel – Bureacracy – meaning, merit & demerits (Max weber); functions, limitations working of tribunals (examples)****2. Problems – Recruitments, training, promotion, retirement moral & discipline (principles, merits, limitations). Recruitment agencies – public service commissions & other selection agencies, A special reference UPSC & SPSC (India).****3. Authority & responsibility – meaning, relationship, limitations; kind of authority (Max Weber's kinds of domination); kinds of responsibility.****UNIT – IV****1. Management – meaning, principles, test of good management, values of management; tasks (POSDCOR B)****2. Leadership – meaning; qualities desired; policy formulation & decision making tasks & problems.****3. Moral & discipline – meaning & implications; relationship; conditions.****UNIT – V****1. Planning – need for and importance; principles and features, kinds, programme planning (a special note) problems planning in India – a brief history latest 5th year plan (brief highlights) Pub. Adm.(Contd).****2. Budgeting – meaning, importance, principles, kinds; a special reference to programme budgeting; the latest Indian budget (an overview and comment).**

3. Communication – meaning principles; “what-when-who & how”, necessary conditions and limitations, media (their advantages and limitations)
4. Directions & Supervision – meaning need for methods & limitations; reporting – a special instrument – problems.
5. Control – meaning, measures, problems.

READINGS :

1. Avasthi & Maheshwari : Public Administration
2. Bhagwan, Vishnu & Bhooshan : Public Administration
3. Chaturvedi (Ed) : Comparative Public Adminis
4. A Lepawsky : Administration
5. Maheshwari : a) Administrative theory
b) Indian Administration
c) Admn. Thinkers
6. Miller R. D. : Public Administration
7. Mohit Battacharya : Public Administration
8. Nigro, Felix A : Public Administration
9. Riggs, Tred W. : The ecology of Pub. Admn.
10. Sharma & Sadhna : Public Administration
11. L. D. White : Public Administration
12. W. J. Willoughby : Public Administration

- Journals** : a) Indian Journal of Public Administration New Delhi – 1.
b) Special issue of I I P A New Delhi – 1.

Major – 6 : POLITICAL SCIENCE**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANISATION****UNIT – I**

14. Nationality – Meaning, elements that help in the development of nationality.
15. Nationalism – Meaning, underlying principles, merits, dangers of ‘over – nationalism’.
16. Internationalism – Reasons for its development and growth in the 20c and its importance in the world to day; nationalism v/s internationalism; internationalism; international relations and international politics their relationship.

UNIT – II

1. National Power :
 - a) Meaning and importance; elements of national power – tangible and intangible; national interest – need importance and limitations.
 - b) Limitations on National Power.
2. Foreign Policy: Meaning, scope, determinants and instruments; non alignment – importance and factors; NAM – basis and achievements.

UNIT – III

1. WAR : Meaning, causes; function and uses; effects and cures; kinds of war; wars then and now – a comparison; COLD WAR – a special mention – effects and apt examples.
2. Diplomacy : Meaning; a very brief history; kinds; functions and importance; organization; privileges and immunities.
3. International Law : Definition; importance; kinds; sources; codification (history & development); enforceability & limitations.
4. Economic Interdependence : Reasons; globalization and its influence; international trade and commerce – latest developments.

UNIT – IV

1. Collective security : Meaning; features; implications; limitations NATO & SEATO.
2. Balance of power : Meaning; principles; observations; methods (instruments).
3. Alliances : need for; types; working & recent – apt examples.
4. Disarmament : meaning, need for & importance; kinds, attempts (a brief history); limitations.

UNIT – V

1. Propaganda, terrorism & subversion – nature, causes, methods, dangers; (methods apt examples)
2. Pacific settlement of disputes; need for and importance today; the different methods (features, working, limitations with examples).
3. International Organisation :
 - a) League of Nations – brief history; causes for failure; role of the ILO,
 - b) U.N.O – formation, preamble, aim; organs – organization, working achievements and failures; specialized agencies – (WHO, ILO) world bank (IBRD) UNESCO & UNICEF declare of human rights.

4. Regional Organisations : causes for growth; aims & goals; merits and limitations; EC and SAARC as specific examples with details.

BOOK AND READINGS :

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Hans Morgenthau | : Politics among Nations |
| 2. Palmer & Perkins | : International Relations |
| 3. Jangam R. T | : International Relations |
| 4. D. W. Bowett | : International Institutions |
| 5. Johari J. C. | : International Relations & Politics |
| 6. Malhotra, Vinayak Kumar | : International Relations |
| 7. Fredrick Hartman | : Relations among Nations. |
| 8. Baylis, Smit & Patricia Owens | : Globalisation of World Politics. |
| 9. Holst K. J. | : International Politics |

Journals

- : 1) Foreign Affairs (Quarterly)
2) Appropriate U.N. Reports

COURSE-I: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II**Objectives:**

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

UNIT – I

Federal system: Organization of state.

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

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

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

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

UNIT – II

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

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

UNIT – III

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

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

UNIT – IV

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

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

Election Commission: Powers and functions

State liability for torts and contract.

UNIT – V

Emergency: Types, Effects and effects on Fundamental Rights.

Constitutional Interpretations.

Amendment: Basic structure theory.

Schedules.

Review of working of the Constitution.

Prescribed book:

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

Reference Books:

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

LAW OF CRIMES – I : INDIAN PENAL CODE

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

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

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:

Rathanlal and Dhirajlal: Indian Penal Code.

Kenny's Outlines of English Criminal Law.

References Books:

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

P. S. Achuthan Pillai - Criminal Law.

Glanville Williams – Criminal Law

CONTRACT-I (LAW OF GENERAL CONTRACT)

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

Capacity to Contract – Minor’s Agreements and its effects – Agreement Persons of unsound mind and Persons disqualified by Law.
Free Consent – Coercion - Undue influence – Misrepresentation – Fraud – Mistake – Legality of Object – Void Agreements –Contingent Contracts.

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

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

Prescribed Books:

1. Avtar Singh- Law of Contracts

Reference Books:

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

V SEMESTER**Appendix – XI****COURSE-I: LABOUR LAW – I****OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

Unit – I

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

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

Unit – II

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

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT- IV

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

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

UNIT – V

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

The Factories Act, 1948 – Definitions- factory, manufacturing process, occupier, worker, hazardous process, etc. – Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, safety and welfare of workers – Provisions relating to Hazardous process – Provisions relating to working conditions of employment – Working Hours, Weekly leave, Annual leave facility – Provisions relating to regulation of employment of women, children and young persons.

Books Prescribed:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE-II: JURISPRUDENCE

Objectives:

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

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

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Reference Books:

W. Friedman – Legal Theory

V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory

Paton – Jurisprudence Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence.

COURSE-III FAMILY LAW-I: HINDU LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:

Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law

Reference Books:

John D. Mayne – Hindu Law Usages

Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law

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

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

N. Raghavachar- Hindu Law

COURSE-IV: CONTRACT-II

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

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

UNIT – II

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

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE-V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT –II

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

UNIT - III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT –V

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

Writs- Theory, practice and procedure- ouster clause

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

UNIT –VI

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

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

Wade - Administrative Law.

De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.

S. P. Sathe - Administrative Law.

I. P. Massey - Administrative Law.

VI SEMESTER**COURSE-I: LABOUR LAW – II****OBJECTIVES**

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

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

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

UNIT-IV

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

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

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

UNIT-V

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

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

Suggested Readings:

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

COURSE-II: COMPANY LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

Introduction & Concept

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

UNIT – II

Incorporation

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

UNIT – III

Management & Control of Companies

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

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

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

UNIT - IV

Financial structure of Company

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

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

Acceptance of Deposit by companies, charge on assets

UNIT - V

Reconstruction and amalgamation and Windup

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

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

Prescribed Books:

Taxman's Companies Act, 2013

Avtar Singh, Company Law

Reference Books:

Ramaiah- Companies Act, Parts I and II.

Shah - Lectures on Company Law.

Taxman's Company Law.

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

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

S. K. Roy- Corporate Image in India.

Gower – Principles of Modern Company Law.

Sen – New Horizons in company law.

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

Pennington - Company Law.

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

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

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

Sanjiv Agarwal - Bharat's guide to Indian capital.

COURSE-III : PROPERTY LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT – V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE – IV: FAMILY LAW –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

Mulla – Principles of Mohammedan Law.

Paras Diwan – Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession.

Reference Books:

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

A. A. A Fyzee – Outlines of Mohammedan Law.

N. D. Basu – Law of Succession.

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

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

Tahir Mohamood – Mohammedan Law.

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

VII SEMESTER

COURSE-I: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Objectives:

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

COURSE CONTENTS:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III:

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

UNIT-IV:

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

UNIT-V:

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

Oppenheim, International Law, 9th Edition, (Oxford, 2008)

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

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

COURSE- II: LAW OF TAXATION

Objectives :

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

CONTENTS UNIT-I

General

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV: Indirect Tax Regime:

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

UNIT- V Custom Law

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

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

Reference Books / Websites / Portals.

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

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

Introductory and Pre-trial Process

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

UNIT - II

Trial Process-I:

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

UNIT - III

Trial Process-II

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

UNIT - IV

Miscellaneous

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

UNIT - V

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

Prescribed Books:

Ratanlal & Dhirajlal- the code of criminal procedure.

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

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

Reference Book:

R.V. Kelkar- Criminal Procedure.

Report of Committee on Criminal Justice System.

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

Objective:

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

Course contents: UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

Contempt of Court Act, 1972

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

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

UNIT-IV

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

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

VIII SEMESTER**COURSE-I : LAW OF EVIDENCE****Objectives:**

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

Course Contents:**UNIT-I**

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

-Facts – Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence-Circumstantial and direct evidence – presumptions, proved, disproved, not proved-Witness- Appreciation of evidence. Relevancy of Facts-Facts connected with facts in issue-Doctrine of Res gestae; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act-Evidence of Common Intention-Section, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts-Facts to prove right or custom (Section 13) - Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sections 14 and 15) – Relevancy and admissibility of admissions, privileged admissions – evidentiary value of admissions (Sections 17 to 23).

UNIT-II

Relevancy and admissibility of confessions-Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody- Confession of co-accused (Sections 24 to 30)- Admitted facts need not be proved (Section 58); Dying declaration-Justification for relevance-Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value-Section 32(1) with reference to English Law-Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses-(Sections 32(2) to (8), 33) – Statement under special, circumstances (Sections 34 to 39); Relevance of judgments-General principles Fraud and collusion (Sections 40 to Sec. 44); Expert testimony: General Principles (Sections 45-50) – who is an expert- Types of expert evidence – Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

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

UNIT-V

Witness, Examination and Cross Examination:

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

Sarkar, Law of Evidence, 18th Edition, (Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2014)

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

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

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

Relevant International Instruments.

United Nations Charter, 1945.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

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

International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.

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

Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989.

COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I: INSURANCE LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

Insurance Act, 1938.

The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.

General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972

The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: BANKING LAW

Objectives:

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

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

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

UNIT-I

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

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

UNIT-II

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

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

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

Paget, Law of Banking, 13th Edition, (UK: Lexis Nexis, 2007)

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

Relevant provision of Information Technology Act, 2000.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Objectives:

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

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Course contents:**UNIT-I****Civil Procedure Code**

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT –V

Limitation Act, 1963.

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice- Bare Act.

Reference Books:

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

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

COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-III: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-I

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT –I

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

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference books:

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

COURSE-II OPTIONAL-III: PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE-III : OPTIONAL-IV: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES & PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Objectives of the course

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

UNIT-I: Interpretation of Statutes

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

UNIT-II: Aids to Interpretation

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

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

UNIT-III Rules and Principles of Statutory Interpretation

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

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

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

UNIT-IV: Presumptions in statutory interpretation

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

UNIT-V: Principles of Legislation

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

Select bibliography

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jeremy Bentham, Theory of Legislation, Wadhwa, Nagpur.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-IV: COMPETITION LAW

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed books:

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

Reference books:

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

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

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

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

Examination and allocation of marks:

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

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

X SEMESTER**COURSE-I: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW****Objective:**

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

Course contents:**UNIT-I**

The Idea of Environment:

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE-II : OPTIONAL –V : INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-II

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books :

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

Reference Books:

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

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act,1988.

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Reference:

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

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-VI: LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS.

Objectives:

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

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books :

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

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

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

COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-IV: MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

Objectives:

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

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

Course contents:

Moot Court (30 Marks)

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

Observation of Trial (30 Marks)

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

Client Interviewing (30 Marks)

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

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

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

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

Viva (10 marks)

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

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