

Subject List of B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (2023-24)Batch

	FIRST SEMESTER		SECOND SEMESTER
1.1	English	2.1	Kanoonu Kannada/Kannada Kali
1.2	Political Science – I (Political Thought And Organisation (Major - 1.1)	2.2	Political Science – III (Foundation of Political Obligations) (Major – 1.3)
1.3	Political Science – II (Public Administration) (Major – 1.2)	2.3	Political Science – IV (Major World Governments) (Major – 1.4)
1.4	Contract – I (General Principles Of Contract)	2.4	Economics – I (Principles Of Economics) (Minor – 1.1)
1.5	Law of Torts including MV Accident and Consumer Protection Law	2.5	Contract – II (Special Contracts)
1.6	Legal Methods and Research	2.6	2.6 a. Physical Education & Yoga (Value Added) 2.6 b. Computer Applications (Value Added)
	THIRD SEMESTER		FOURTH SEMESTER
3.1	Sociology – I (Principles of Sociology) (Minor – 2.1)	4.1	Sociology – II (Indian Society) (Minor – 2.2)
3.2	Political Science – V (International Relations) (Major – 1.5)	4.2	Sociology – III (Social Psychology) (Minor – 2.3)
3.3	Economics – II (Economic Development in India) (Minor – 1.2)	4.3	Economics – III (Money and Public Finance) (Minor – 1.3)
3.4	Constitutional Law – I (Constitutional Features and Principles)	4.4	Political Science – VI (Local Self Government) (Major – 1.6)
3.5	International Trade Economics (Hons – I)	4.5	Constitutional Law – II (Constitutional Institutions and Dimensions)
3.6	Law of Crimes Paper I (Indian Penal Code)	4.6	Company Law
	FIFTH SEMESTER		SIXTH SEMESTER
5.1	Family Law – I (Hindu Law)	6.1	Family Law – II (Mohammedan Law and Indian Succession Act)
5.2	Jurisprudence	6.2	Sports Law
5.3	Bankruptcy and Insolvency Law/Private International Law (Optional – I)	6.3	Law and Agriculture (Hons. – IV)
5.4	Public Health Law (Hons – II)	6.4	Law and Infrastructure Development (Hons – V)
5.5	Land Laws/Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence (Optional – II)	6.5	Law of Banking/Law of Carriage (Optional – III)
5.6	White Collar Crime (Economic Offences) (Hons. – III)	6.6	Law of Insurance/Corporate Governance (Optional – IV)
	SEVENTH SEMESTER		EIGHTH SEMESTER
7.1	Labour and Industrial Law – Paper I	8.1	Administrative Law
7.2	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	8.2	Principles of Taxation Law
7.3	Property Law	8.3	Law of Crimes – Paper II (Criminal Procedure Code)
7.4	Employment Law	8.4	Right to Information and Information Technology Laws/Human Rights Law and Practice (Optional – V)
7.5	Media and Law (Hons – VI)	8.5	Intellectual Property Law / Penology and Victimology (Optional – VI)
7.6	Competition Law	8.6	Interpretation of Statutes (Hons - VII)
	NINTH SEMESTER		TENTH SEMESTER
9.1	Environmental Law	10.1	Public International Law
9.2	Labour and Industrial Law – Paper II (Labour Welfare Legislations)	10.2	Law of Evidence
9.3	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinic – I)	10.3	Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems (Clinic – III)
9.4	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System (Clinic – II)	10.4	Litigation Advocacy and Internship (Clinic – IV)
9.5	Principles of Legislative Drafting (Hons - VIII)	10.5	SWAYAM

COURSE 1.1

ENGLISH

Course Objectives:

One of the significant aspects of introducing this course is to develop general linguistic abilities and to familiarize the students with sources of legal material. The course is aimed at training the students in increasing their vocabulary, proper use of idioms and phrases, introducing them to legal terms, legal maxims and Latin terms. The syllabus also has a prescribed text "Legends in Law" which sheds light on the importance of oratorical skills for successful advocacy. The lives of the 'Legal Luminaries' inspires the students to practice the ethics of the profession.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Demonstrate writing skills, good vocabulary and communicate with confidence.
- Shorten sentences and use the words in the right order.
- Identify legal terminology, foreign terms and legal maxims.
- Employ Legal English and Common English.
- Appraise the LSRW technique.
- Practice the knowledge of English with life examples of legal luminaries that makes him stand distinct in his profession.

Unit I

Kinds of sentence: Simple, compound and complex sentences. Transformations. **Use of connectives.** **Composition:** Punctuation, common errors in English (Articles, Preposition, Verb etc.,) Vocabulary (Homonyms, Homophones)

Unit II

Idioms and Phrases, Comprehension passage, Formal Correspondence, Précis writing, Report writing, Words for Different Expressions, Pair of Words used Differently, Expressive Expression.

Unit III

Significance of Legal Language: Communication, Phonetics, the Concept, the Characteristics, Purpose and Scope of Legal Language, Distinction between Conventional and Legal Language. Problems of Legal Language. **Sources of Legal Language: Primary sources:** Statutes, Statutory instruments, Reports, Judicial decisions- Case Laws, Government Official Publications, Academic Journals. **Secondary Sources:** Legal Encyclopaedias, Dictionaries, Digests Manuals, Legal Research.

Unit IV

Aids to understand Legal Language: Legal maxims – Analysis of the Principles. Legal terms including Latin terms and Concepts –Civil Law and Criminal Law. Sentences and Awards, Legal Arguments, Contentions, Prayers, Appeals. Reading of the selected Judgments.

Unit V

Legends in Law – V. SUDISH PAI

Men of Law

1. J. D Mayne
2. S. SubramaniaIyer
3. V. BhashyamAyyangar
4. RashbeharyGhose
5. Eardley Norton
6. AushotoshMookerjee
7. AlladiKrishnaswamiAyyar
8. B.N.Rau
9. M.C. Chagla
10. M.Hidayatullah
11. H.M.Seervai
12. K.K.Mathew
13. H.R. Khanna
14. N.A. Palkhivala

Prescribed Books:

1. Legends in Law – V. SUDISH PAI
2. O.R. Krishnaswamy and M.Ranganathan- Methodology of Research in Social Sciences.
3. AIR, SCC & other Law reporters & Journals.

Reference Books:

1. R.W.Zandvoort - A Handbook of English Grammar.
2. Michael Swan - Practical English Usage.
4. Dr S.C.Tripathi –Legal Language, Legal writing, General English.
5. M. Gandhi,L. Solomon Raja-Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
6. Srikanth Mishra – Legal Language, Legal Method and General English.
7. Julius Stone – Legal System and Lawyers’ Reasoning.
8. H.L.A.HART- The Concept of Law
9. Herbert Broom’s- Legal Maxims
10. Wren and Martin- High School English Grammar and Composition

COURSE1.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE-I
(POLITICAL THOUGHT AND ORGANIZATION)- Major 1.1

Course Objectives:

The study of Political Science as a core subject in legal education has definite significance. Legal system is ultimately an expression of Political power policy at a given time. Therefore study of Political Organization is inevitable as it is the source of Positive Law. At the same time Political systems are influenced by ideas of justice and change. Hence, learning of thoughts and concepts which have evolved political power and knowing of organizations which materialize the thoughts into systems will be focused in this course.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the theories and concepts of Political Science and to interpret the policies made by the government.
- Appraise the role of Parliament in making laws, executing and Interpreting the statutes.
- Identify the key issues and interact with the authorities or government in decision making, and involve in strengthening the base of the democracy.
- Revitalize with Right to Information Act, SAKALA and other programmes of the Government.
- Review the basic structure of the constitution and reexamine the system of Government based on interaction.

Unit I

Introduction to the Study of Political Science. Science: Meaning, Nature Scope and Importance. State: Meaning, Nature and Elements, Origin of the State-Theories of Social Contract and Evolutionary theory. Concept of Welfare State- Functions of the state-Relationship of Political Science with law [Law Making and Interpretation]

Unit II

Constitution and Government, Constitution; Types, Merits and Defects, Ancient forms of Government, Unitary and Federal forms of Government with suitable illustrations. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government with reference to U.K., India and U.S.A Theory of Separation of Power. Aristotle's Classification of Government. Due Process of Law and Procedure Established by law.

Unit III

Polity and Governance: Law and Ethics – Meaning, importance and relevance. National Court of Appeal – prospects and problems. RTI 2005 and SAKALA – objectives. New Education Policy, RTE – Issues and Challenges.

Unit IV

Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies. Election Commission: Composition, Powers and Functions. UPSC: Composition and Functions, SPSC Composition and Functions. Budget: Preparation, Ratification and Enactment, Niti Ayoga, CAG [Comptroller and Auditor General]

Unit V

E-governance and good governance: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of E-Governance. E-governance and Judiciary. E-Governance: Problems and Prospects. E-government Projects: Bhoomi and Khajane, SAKAL

Prescribed Books:

1. J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory
2. Avasthi and Avasthi - Public Administration
3. A.C. Kapoor - Principles of Political Science
4. S.C. Singhal – Principles of Political Science

Reference Books:

1. T.H. Green - Principles of Political Obligation
2. Mohit Bhattacharya - Political Theory
3. Vishnu Bhagavan and Vidyabhushan - Public Administration
4. C.P. Bhambri - Public Administration
5. A.R. Tyagi - Principles of Public Administration
6. M.P. Sharma - Theory and Practice of Public Administration
7. M.P. Sharma - Public Administration. Concepts and Theories
8. Dr. U. Gurumurthy - Local Governments of Modern States
9. S.R. Maheshwari - Local Governments in India
10. Brecht – Political Theory

COURSE1.3
POLITICAL SCIENCE-II
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – Major 1.2

Course Objectives:

Public Administration has a wider perspective. In the changing global political and socio-economic scenario, Knowledge about administration, Management, Bureaucracy is indispensable for the law students. Acquaint with the function of Indian Administration at central, State and Local level ensures to address the grievances of the public. The study of public administration facilitates the students of Law to understand the impact of political dynamism on administrative process in the changing political ambience across the globe. Knowledge of various concepts of public administration facilitates the students of law to appear judicial examination.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Interpret the approaches, Theories, Concepts and composition of Administrative system in India and other countries.
- Identify the role of the Chief Executive, Line and Staff agencies in the hierarchy of administration.
- Prepare for civil service examinations and develop the confidence to get through the civil service examinations
- Develop leadership and foster ethical commitment to the values and accountability.
- Illustrate with new Public Management, and compassionate towards Public service and Transparency.

Unit I

Public Administration: Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance. Public Administration Vs Private Administration, New Public Administration. Organization: Meaning and importance, Principles: Hierarchy, Span of control, Unity of Command, centralization and Decentralization- Limitations.

Unit II

Meaning, Definitions, functions of Line agencies [Department/Public Corporations/Companies/ IRC] Features and functions. Staff Agencies: General, Special, Technical, Auxiliary functions. Chief Executive: Types, Functions and Role. Delegated legislation: Meaning, growth, forms merits and limitations. Administrative adjudications: Importance, Growth and Functions.

Unit III

Personnel Administration: Bureaucracy – Meaning, Merits and Demerits, Functions, Kinds of Bureaucracies'. Features: Neutrality, Anonymity. Problems: Recruitment, Training, Promotion, Retirement, Morale, Discipline: Merits and Demerits. Recruitment agencies: UPSC and SPSC. Authority and Responsibility: Meaning, Relationship, Limitations.

Unit IV

Management: Meaning, Principles, Test of Good Management, Values – POSDCORB.
Leadership: Meaning Qualities, Policy formulations, Decision makings - Tasks and problems.
Morale and Discipline: Meaning, implications Relationship and Conditions.

Unit V

Planning: Need for, and importance, Principles, Features, Problems of Planning in India.
Budget: Meaning, Importance, Kinds and Principles. Communication: Meaning, Principles-
What, When, Who and How, Necessary conditions and limitations. Directions and Supervision:
Meaning, importance and limitations, reporting as special instrument. Control: Meaning,
Measures and Problems.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avasti and Maheshwari – Public Administration

Reference Books:

1. Bhagavan, Vishnu and Bhoosh – Public Administration
2. Chaturvedi (Ed) – Comparative Public Administration
3. Maheshwari – Administrative Theory, Indian Administration, Administrative Thinkers
4. Mohit Bhattacharya – Public Administration
5. Nigro – Fleix A – Public Administration

Journals: Indian Journal of Public Administration

COURSE 1.4
CONTRACT – I
(GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify the essential elements for formation of valid contract.
- Explain the different types of contracts.
- Analyze the various modes of discharge of contract and appropriate remedy for non-performance of contract.
- Appraise the remedy provided under the Specific Relief Act and the specific enforcement of contract.
- Interpret the working of E-Contracts and Government Contracts.

Unit I

Introduction: Formation of an Agreement, Intention to create legal relationship, Proposal and acceptance, their various forms, Essential elements, communication and revocation, Mode of Revocation of offer, proposal and invitations for proposals, Making of an Agreement.

Consideration: Meaning, basis and the nature of Consideration, Kinds, Essential elements. Doctrine of Privity of Contract and Consideration and its exceptions, nudum pactum, adequacy of Consideration – Present, past and adequate consideration.

Unit II

Capacity to Contract: Legal disability to enter into contract – Minors, Persons of unsound mind, Person under legal disability - lunatics, idiots. Restitution in cases of minor's agreement liability for necessities supplied to the minor, fraud by a minor agreements made on behalf of a minor and Estoppels Evaluation of the law relating to minor's agreements and the illustrations.

Free consent – Its need and definition, factors vitiating Free Consent. Coercion - definition, essential elements, Misrepresentation, Undue Influence, Fraud-definition, essentials elements. Mistake – definition, mistake of law and of fact, their effects.

Unit III

Legality of objects: Unlawful Agreements forbidden by law, Defeating the provisions of any law, injurious to person or property, immoral, against public policy. Void Agreement: Agreement without consideration, Agreements in restraint of marriage, Agreements in restraint

of trade and its exception, Wagering agreement – its exceptions. Formation of Contract through Tenders.

Unit IV

Discharge of a contract and its various modes: By performance, by breach, frustration – application to leases, theories of frustration – Effect of frustration, frustration and restitution. By agreement and novation, Recission and restoration, remission of performance – extension of time – accord and satisfaction. **Remedies for Breach of Contract:** Damages –kinds – remoteness of damages- measure of damages. Quasi contract

Unit V

E Contracts and Specific Relief Act: E-Contracts, Section 10A of Information Technology Act, 2000, Electronic Documents as Web Pages, Digital Certificates as Entry Passes, Time and Place of Contract, Secured Custody of Electronic Records. **Government as a Contracting Party:** Constitutional provisions – Government’s power to contract, procedural requirements kinds of Government contracts, Settlement of disputes and remedies. **Nature of Specific Relief Act:** Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property, Specific performance when granted and not granted, Who may obtain and against whom, Discretionary remedy, Powers 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 Contract and Specific Relief

Reference Books:

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

COURSE 1.5

LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Course 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 connected 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 and 2019.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the importance of mental elements and various kinds of specific torts.
- Recall the defences recognized by the court in daily life such as nuisance and negligence.
- Identify the consumer rights, to redress the grievances in consumer redressal commission.
- Apply the knowledge for filing the appeals under the consumer Protection.

Unit I

Definition and Nature of Tort. Evolution of Law of Torts: Ubi Jus ibi Remedium, Definition, Distinction between Tort and Contract, Crime, and Breach of Trust. **Essentials of Torts:** a. Act and Omission; b. Legal Damage - Damnum Sine Injuria, Injuria Sine Damnum. **Nature of Tortious Liability:** Mental Elements: Intention, Motive, Malice in Law and in Fact. **Rule of Strict and Absolute Liability**

Unit II

General Defences, Doctrine of Vicarious Liability, Joint Tort Feasors. **Torts against persons:** Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment, Malicious Persecution, Defamation- Libel and Slander.

Unit III

Tort against Property: Trespass. **Negligence:** Ingredients of Negligence, Proof of Negligence – Res Ipsa Locquitor, Contributory Negligence and Composite Negligence. **Nuisance:** Meaning, Essentials, Kinds – Private and Public Nuisance, Specific Defences. **Legal Remedies:** Kinds- Damages, Injunction, Specific Restitution of Property

Unit IV

Consumer Protection: Brief history of Consumer Movement. Introduction to Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Problems of the consumers, Consumer Protection Councils. **Definition of key terms:** Consumer, Defect, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practices, Restrictive Trade Practices. **COPRA, 2019**

Unit V

Grievances Redressal Mechanism under the COPRA 2019, District Commission, State Commission & National Commission. Procedure involved in District Commission, State and National Commission. Redressal Mechanism in Service Sectors: Electricity and Telecom. **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988-** Salient Features, Compulsory Insurance, First Party Insurance, Third Party Insurance, Claim Tribunal.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avtar Singh - The Law of Torts
2. Dr. Gurubax Singh - Law of Consumer Protection
3. Bare Act- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Reference Books:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal - The Law of Torts
2. Winfield - Law of Torts
3. D. D. Basu - The Law of Torts
4. Salmond and Heuston - Law of Torts
5. Gurjeet Singh - Consumer Protection Act
6. R. M. Vatsa - Consumer and the Law
7. Achuthan Pillai - The Law of Torts
8. R. K. Bangia - The Law of Torts
9. D. N. Saraf - Law of Consumer Protection in India

Bare Act: The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

COURSE 1.5

LEGAL METHODS AND RESEARCH

Course Objectives: Legal research has undergone a tremendous change on the path of better understanding of the role of the law in society. The primary objective of this course is to develop a research orientation among the students and guiding to acquaint them with legal methods and fundamentals of research. Students are equipped with the basic research methods and report writing including modern methods, this course is intended to train the students on fundamentals principles of law, interface between law and society, application and developing techniques of research skills by using library and online sources.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to understand:

- The legal systems and methods followed in justice delivery systems
- To familiarize the students with basic research skills and sources of legal materials
- Enables them to discover authority for principles of law in cases and else where
- Developing basic moot skills and advocacy skills
- Literary skills in writing articles on legal and contemporary issues
- Using of library resources in a better way and developing the techniques of case finding and online resources

Unit I: Introduction to Legal education in India, meaning of law and essential functions of law, legal methods, sources of Law, meaning of legislation, legislation as source of law, Supreme and subordinate legislation, Delegated legislation. Kinds of Law: Criminal Law, Civil Law, Substantial Law, Procedural Law, Constitutional Law, International Law.

Unit II: Methods of Social Control through law: Penal technique, Grievance remedial Technique, Private arranging technique, Constitutive technique, administrative regulatory technique, Fiscal technique, Social benefits technique, Interface between law and society.

Unit III: Law Library: How to find law, using law library, Law reports, Digest, Law Journals, Commission reports, Constituent Assembly Debate, Gazettes, Report of Commissions, Law Lexicon, Legal encyclopedia, Law Dictionaries, Legal maxims, Dissertation and research works, Internet use, using online sources of law.

Unit IV: Highlighting important legal terms and maxims, Legal research: Meaning and its objective, Types of Research: Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal research, Research Techniques, Report Writing – Style and Language, Size, Spacing and Numbering, Parts of a Research Report.

Unit V: Analysis of case laws, citation methods, socio-legal research, moot court and research, articles on contemporary legal issues, essays, methods of citation, finding case laws, Interpretation of statutes, field visit and submission of report.

Reference Books:

- William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt - Methods in Social Research.
- M. Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja – Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
- John. H. Farrar & Anthony .M. Dagdale- Introduction to Legal Method.
- Glanville Williams- Learning the Law
- Dr. S. R. Myneni- Legal Research and Methodology
- David Pope& Dan Hill- Mooting and Advocacy Skills
- John Knowles- Effective legal research
- P. Ishwara Bhat - Idea and Methods of Legal Research
- Victor Tunkell- Legal Research.

COURSE 2.1

PÀŁÀßqÀ

GzÉYÃ±ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ:

PÀŁÀŁŁÄÄ «zÁÿðUÀ½UÉ ,Á»vÀQÌAvÀ °ÉZÁÑV ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ°è ¥Áæ«tåvÉ ,Áçü,À·ÉÃPÀUÀÄvÀÛzÉ. D zÀÈ¶Ö-ÄAzÀ ¨sÁµÉ, ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄCUÀvÀâ ¥ÀæAiÉÆÄdŁÀUÀ¼ÄÄ, °ÁPÀâUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ, °ÁâPÀgÀt ±ÄZÀPvÉ E°ÁUÀ½UÉ DzÀâvÉ¶ÃqÀ-ÁVzÉ, CŁÀâzÉÄ²AiÀÄ PÀŁÀŁŁÄÄ ¥Áj¨sÁ¶PÀ ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼Ä §UÉUÀÆ Cj°ÁÄ °ÄÄÆr,ÄÄ°À ¥ÀæAiÀÄvÀß °ÄiÁqÀ-ÁVzÉ. PÀŁÀßqÀ ¨sÁµÁ «zÁÿðUÀ½UÉ ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀzÀ C°ÁAiÀÄðvÉAiÀÄŁÄßUÀÄgÀw,À-ÁVzÉ. ,ÀgÀPÁj ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼Ä, PÀŁÀŁŁÄÄ ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ °ÁUÀÆ ,ÀégÀÆ¥ÀzÀ°è UÀ°ÄÄ¶,À·ÉÃPÀzÀ ,ÀAUÀwUÀ¼ÄŁÄß w½,À®Ä ¥ÀæAiÀÄwß,À-ÁVzÉ.

WÀIPÀ – 1

¨sÁµÉJAzÀgÉÄŁÄÄ? ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ ,ÀégÀÆ¥À. ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ CUÀvÀâUÀ¼ÄÄ, ¥ÀæAiÉÆÄdŁÀUÀ¼ÄÄ, CŁÀâzÉÄ²AiÀÄ ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ (PÀŁÀŁŁÄÄ §UÉUÀÆ ,ÀA§Açü¹zÀAvÉ MvÀÄÛ ¶ÃqÀÄ°ÄÄzÀÄ) ¥Áj¨sÁ¶PÀ ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ, DqÀÄŁÄÄr °ÄÄvÀÄÛ ²µÀÖ ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼Ä ¥ÁjZÀAiÀÄ, ,ÀégÀ °ÄÄAdŁÁPÀëgÀUÀ¼Ä ¥ÁjZÀAiÀÄ.

WÀIPÀ – 2

¥ÀvÀægÀZÀŁÉ, °Äâ°Ä°ÁgÀ ¥ÀvÀæzÀ ««zsÀ CAUÀUÀ¼ÄÄ (°ÁtÂdâ ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ) °Äâ°Ä°ÁgÀ ¥ÀvÀæzÀzÀÈ¶Ö ±ÉÉ°, gÀZÀŁÉ, ¨ÁâAPi ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ, «°ÄiÁ ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ, PÀA¥À¶ PÀAiÀÄðzÀ²ð - PÀAiÀÄð«zsÁŁÄ, ¥ÀvÀæ °Äâ°Ä°ÁgÀ, ,À·sÉAiÀÄ ŁÀqÁ°½UÀ¼ÄÄ.

WÀIPÀ – 3

°ÁPÀâUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ, gÀZÀŁÉAiÀÄzÀÈ¶Ö-ÄAzÀ °ÁPÀâUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ, (,ÀgÀ¼Ä, ,ÀAAiÀÄÄPÀÛ, °ÄÄvÀÄÛ ,ÀAQÄtð °ÁPÀâUÀ¼ÄÄ Simple, Compound & Complex Sentences) CxÀðzÀzÀÈ¶Ö-ÄAzÀ °ÁPÀâUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ, («zsÀâxÀðPÀ, ¶µÉÄzÁxÀðPÀ, ,À¨sÁ°ÁŁÁxÀðPÀ °ÁPÀâUÀ¼ÄÄ. PÀvÀÈPÀ°ÄÄðQæAiÀiÁ (Subject Object Predicate) ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼Ä gÀZÀŁÉ, -ÉÄRŁÄ a°ÉßUÀ¼ÄÄ.

WÀIPÀ – 4

¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ §UÉUÉ ,ÀA«zsÁ¶PÀ ¶AiÀÄ°ÄÄUÀ¼ÄÄ (CŁÀÄZÉÖÄzÀ 343 jAzÀ 351), PÀŁÀßqÀ ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ ««zsÀ °ÄÄd®ÄUÀ¼ÄÄ. °Ä¼ÉUÀŁÄßqÀ, ŁÀqÀÄUÀŁÄßqÀ, °ÉÆ,ÀUÀŁÄßqÀ, PÀ«PÀ°ÄâUÀ¼Ä ¥ÁjZÀAiÀÄ, °ÄZÀŁÄ ,Á»vÀâ, zÁ,À ,Á»vÀâ, ,À°ðdÖŁÄ °ÄZÀŁÄUÀ¼Ä ¥ÁjZÀAiÀÄ (,Á°ÄiÁfPÀ ŁÄâAiÀÄPÉİ ,ÀA§Açü¹zÀAvÉ).

WÀIPÀ – 5

„ÄgÀPÁj ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ - CçüPÀÈvÀ ¥ÀvÀæ, CgÉ,ÄgÀPÁj ¥ÀvÀæ,
 „ÄÄvÉÆÛÄ-É, CçüPÀÈvÀeÁÕ¥À£À¥ÀvÀæ.
 PÀæAiÄÄ¥ÀvÀæ, zÁ£À¥ÀvÀæ, “sÉÆÄUÀå¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ gÀZÀ£É, G¬Ä®Ä (Will)
 ¥ÀvÀæUÀ¼ÄÄ gÀZÀ£É.

DPÀgÀ UÀæAxÀUÀ¼ÄÄ:

1. gÀ^aÉÄÄ±ï “ÉÄ^aÀÇgi, JZi.J,ï.PÉ - DqÀ½vÀ PÀ£ÀßqÀ.
2. qÁ. JA. azÁ£ÀAzÀ ^aÄÄÆwð - “ÁµÁ «eÁÕ£ÀzÀ ^aÄÄÆ®vÀvÀéUÀ¼ÄÄ.
3. r.n. gÀAUÀ,Áé«Ä - „ÀPÁðj ¥ÀvÀæ-ÉÄR£À.
4. w.£ÀA.²æÄ - PÀ£ÀßqÀ ^aÄiÁzsÀå«ÄPÀ ^aÄåPÀgÀt.

PÀ£ÀßqÀ PÀ°(¥ÀoÀåPÀæªÀÄ)
 KANNADA KALI

Course Objectives:

JSSLC being a multicultural milieu encompasses vernacular language in its academic curriculum in order to establish a bond between the Kannada and non Kannada students. The design of the curriculum aims at enabling the non-Kannada students to learn and use Kannada in their daily public life. The syllabus comprises learning of alphabets, spelling and writing skills as well.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Read, write and speak in Kannada.
- Dramatize certain real life situations
- Summarize the Social, Cultural and Historical, life of Karnataka.
- Equip skills to practice in regional courts.

GzÉÝÃ±ÀUÀ¼Ä:

PÀ£ÀßqÀ PÀ° JA§ F ¨sÁµÉAiÀÄ ¥ÀoÀâªÀ£ÀÄß ªÀÈwÛ ¥ÀzÀ«AiÀÄ ²PÀët
vÀgÀUÀwUÀ¼À°è C¨sÁâ,À ªÀiÀqÀÄwÛgÀªÀÀPÀ£ÀßqÉÃvÀ£À «zÁÿðUÀ½UÁV
gÀa,À-ÁVzÉ. °ÉÆgÀ gÁdâUÀ½AzÀ £ÀªÀÄª°è ±ÉÊPÀëtÂPÀ ªÀâ,ÀAUÀPÁIV
§gÀªÀÀPÀ£ÀßqÉÃvÀgÀ «zÁÿðUÀ½UÉ PÀ£ÀßqÀ
¨sÁµÉAiÀÄeÁÕ£ÀCvÀâªÀ±ÀâPÀªÁVgÀªÀªÀzÀjAzÀ, PÀ.gÁ.PÁ.«.AiÀÄ ªÀâ!ÛUÉ
M¼À¥ÀqÀªÀªÀAvÀ°À PÁ£ÀÆ£ÀÄ ªÀÄ°Á«zÁâ@AiÀÄUÀ¼À°è PÀ£ÀßqÀ
¨sÁµÉeÁÕ£ÀªÀ£ÀÄß PÀqÀØAiÀÄUÉÆ½,ÄªÀÀ ÀzÀÄzÉÝÃ±ÀçAzÀ
¥ÀoÀâPÀæªÀÄzÀ°è “PÀ£ÀßqÀ PÀ°” JA§ ¥ÀÄ,ÀÛPÀªÀ£ÀÄß □UÀç¥Àr,À-ÁVzÉ.

PÀ£ÀßqÉÃvÀgA «zÁâyðUÀ¼Ä
CzsÀâAiÀÄ£ÀPÊÎAzÀÄgÀa,À- ÁVgÀÄªÀPÀ£ÀßqÀ PÀ° ¥ÀoÀâªÀ£ÀÄß F PÉëÃvÀæzÀ°è
¥ÀjtÁvÀgÁzÀqÁ. °AUzÉÃªÀgÀÄ °À¼ÉªÀÄ£É CªÀgÀÄ «±ÉµÀ ¥Àj±ÀæªÀÄçAzÀ
ªÀÄvÀÄÛ F PÉëÃvÀæzÀvªÀÄÄ ,ÄÇcÅWÀðC£ÀÄ·sªÀÄçAzÀvÀÄÄ§ D,ÄQÛ ªÀ»¹ gÀa¹
PÉÆnÖzÁÝgÉ. PÀ£ÀßqÀ ·sÁµÉAiÀÄ£ÀÄßCvÀâAvÀ ,ÄUÀªÀÄªAV PÀ°AiÀÄ®Ä,
¥ÀæAiÉÆAV,Ä®Ä ªÀÄvÀÄÛCzÀgÀ°è ªÀâªÀ°Àj,Ä®Ä ªÀÄvÀÄÛ D ªÀÄÆ®PÀ vªÀÄÄä
«µÀAiÀÄPÉëÃvÀæzÀ°è F £ÁqÀªÀÄgÉEqÀ£ÉCxÀð¥ÀÆtð ,ÄAYÀPÀð ªÀÄvÀÄÛ
,ÄªªÀ°À£ÀªÀ£ÀÄß ,Äcü,Ä®Ä £ÉgÀªÀAUÄªÀjAwAiÀÄ°èEzÀÄgÀavªÀÁVzÉ.

Part I : Structure (PÀfÀBqÀ "sÁμÉAiÀÄ ,ÀAgÀZÀfÉAiÀÄfÀÄß w½,Ä` ÁVzÉ)	
WÀIPÀ1 (Unit – 1) Lesson 1 to Lesson 5:	<p>Lesson: 1.Introducing each other Personal Pronouns, Possessive forms, Interrogative words.</p> <p>Lesson: 2. Introducing each other Personal Pronouns, Possessive forms, Yes/No Type Interrogative.</p> <p>Lesson: 3. About Ramayana. Possessive forms of nouns, dubitive question, Relative nouns.</p> <p>Lesson: 4. Enquiring about college.</p>

	Qualitative and quantitative adjectives. Lesson: 5. Enquiring about room. Predicative forms, locative case.
WÀIPÀ2 (Unit – 2) Lesson 6 to Lesson 10:	Lesson: 6. Vegetable Market. Diative case, basic numerals Lesson: 7. About Medical college Ordinal numerals, plural markers. Lesson: 8 In a cloth shop. Color adjectives, defective verbs. Lesson: 9 Plan to go for picnic. Imperative, permissive and hortative. Lesson: 10 Enquiring about one's family. Verb iru, and corresponding negation.
WÀIPÀ3 (Unit – 3) Lesson 11 to Lesson 15:	Lesson: 11 Plan to go for a movie. Comparative, non- past tense, instrumental and ablative case. Lesson: 12 Conversations between Doctor and Patient. Potential forms, accusative case. Lesson: 13 Enquiring about friend's family. Past tense –d- and –t- and negation. Lesson: 14 Conversation between friends. Past tense –k- -t- -d- and –id-, negation, verbal noun. Lesson: 15 Routine activities of a student.
WÀIPÀ4 (Unit – 4) Lesson 16 to Lesson 20:	Lesson: 16 About children's education. Continuous, Perfect tenses and negations. Lesson: 17 Halebid – Belur Relative participle, negation and Participle nouns. Lesson: 18 Discussing about Examination and future plan Conditional and negative conditions. Lesson: 19 Karnataka (Lesson for reading) Lesson: 20 Bekubedagalu (lesson for reading)
WÀIPÀ5 (Unit – 5)	Part II : Kannada Script (PÉÃ¼ÄÄªÄªÄvÄÄÛPÀ°AiÄÄÄªÄPË±Ä®âUÄ¼Ä£ÄÄß C©üªÄÈçP ¥Är,ÄÄªÄUÄÄjAiÄÄ£ÄÄß °ÉÆAçzÉ)

¥ÄÄ,ÄÛPÀ: PÀ£ÄßqÀ PÀ°

- ÉÄRPÀgÄÄ: °AUÄzÉÄªÄgÄÄ °Ä¼ÉªÄ£É (PÀ£ÄßqÀ «±Äé«zÁâ®AiÄÄ, °ÄÄ!, §¼Áîj)

Kannada Kali (A Language Text Book for the Non-Kannada Professional Degree courses by LingadevaruHalemane) Published by Publication Division, Prasaraṅga Kannada University, Hampi, Vidyaṛanya – 583276 Published year 2002.

COURSE 2.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III
(FOUNDATIONS OF POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS)

Course Objectives:

The concept of the State has prevailed because of obedience and duties on the part of the community. Theoretically, a State can survive only on the basis of its legitimacy. Great political thinkers have propounded theories on the concepts of power, obligations, duty to obey etc., This course is an analysis of ideas of great thinkers and it will enable the students to comprehend the evolution of state and transformation of political system due to changes in ideas and thoughts.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the key concepts such as Rights, Duties and Obligations; Appreciate the obligations of the Individual towards the State.
- Appraise the relationship with other individuals and the State by realizing the Rights and Duties.
- Interpret and execute Jurisprudence in a better way after studying views of Jeremy Bentham and J. S. Mill on Utilitarianism.
- Discuss the relevance of Kautilya's views on State and Administration.

Unit I

Political Obligation: Meaning, Nature, Characteristics and Kinds. Theories of Political Obligation; Obligation of the individual towards the State; Grounds of Political Obligation; Limitations of Political Obligations.

Unit II

Concept of Power, Authority and Legitimacy. Power: Meaning, Nature, Sources and Kinds. Authority: Meaning, Nature, Sources and Kinds of Authority. Legitimacy of Power: Classical Approach, Views of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau. Legitimacy of Power: Modern Approach- Views of Max Weber, Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim.

Unit-III

Theory of Utilitarianism; Meaning and Nature of Utilitarianism; Basic Doctrine of Jeremy Bentham; Basic Doctrine of John Stuart Mill; Problems of Obedience to Unjust Laws, Safeguards towards Unjust laws.

Unit- IV

Kautilya's views on State and Administration- Saptanga theory; Gandhian Views: Sathyagraha- Techniques of Sathyagraha; Sarvodaya: Meaning, Objective and Programmes; Hindu Concept of State: Manusmriti - Great Epics. Islamic Concept of State

Unit-V

Political Obligations and Administration Bureaucracy: Meaning, and its role in Public Administration; Role of PMO and Cabinet Secretary; District Administration- Composition, Role of District Commissioner; Role of Human Resource in Judicial System-Independent Judiciary, Judicial Review.

Prescribed Books:

1. A.C. Kapoor - Principles of Political Science
2. J.C. Johari - Contemporary Political Theory
3. S.C. Singhal - Principles of Political Science
4. Prof. S.R. Myneni - Political Science to law students
5. A.S. Bhagyashree Mallikarjun - Foundations of Political Obligation

Reference Books:

1. S.P. Varma - Modern Political Theory
2. H. Finer - Theory and Practice of Modern Government
3. R.G. Gettell - History of Political Thought
4. Dunning - History of Political Thought
5. Brecht - Political Theory
6. T.H. Green - Lectures on Political Obligation
7. B.K. Gokhale - Political Science
8. R.C. Agarwal - Political Theory
9. L.S. Rathore and S.A. Hakki - Political Theory and Organisation
10. Subba Rao and Dr. N. Srinivasa Shastri - Lectures on Political Science
11. V.D. Mahajan - Political Theory
12. R.L. Gupta - Political Theory

COURSE – 2.3
POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV
MAJOR WORLD GOVERNMENTS – MAJOR 1.4

Course Objectives:

The concept of government and Administration is becoming increasingly crucial in a complex and controversial world. Current cynicism about law, public leadership, politics need for responsive government. The knowledge of various governments facilitates the students of law to understand the system of administration, judicial system, practice related to participatory democracy, diverse approaches to study political administration.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Appraise various Governments and analyse the qualities of the best Governments.
- Recall the composition, system, powers and functions of various Governments and compare their system of administration.
- Evaluate public affairs, appraise international trade practice, appreciate diplomatic relations.
- Appreciate the role of judiciary and reexamine the independence of judiciary.
- Compare major world Governments and analyse the structure and composition of various Governments at Global level.

Unit I

U.K: A Brief history: Nature, Sources, Features, Role of Conventions and Importance; Executive: The Chief Executive; Monarchy: Role, Power and functions; Distinguish between King and the crown. Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, Role, Power and functions. Judiciary: Rule of Law: Composition, Organization, Law lords: Functions and Privy Council. Political Parties: Organization, Two Major Political Parties.

Unit II

U.S.A.: Brief History- Declaration Independence, Philadelphia Conventions. Features of Federal Constitution (Centre). Federal System: Division of Power, State Government in the federal system. Amendment Procedures, Separation of Power. The Chief Executive: President, Vice President- Election, Impeachment, Veto Power. Congress: Composition, Powers and Functions. Federal Judiciary: Organization, Powers and Functions, Parallel Courts. Political Parties.

Unit III

Switzerland: Introduction: Development, Features, Canton- Role, Functions. Federal Executive: Federal Council, Composition, Powers and Functions; Federal Legislature: Bicameralism - Composition, Powers and functions. Federal Judiciary: Federal Tribunal, other courts-selection, tenure and functions. Direct Democracy: Four methods, amendment of the constitutions, folk moot, Lands gemeinde.

Unit IV

France: Brief History, French Revolution, Democracy, First Republic. The 'de Gaville Constitution' (Fifth Republic); Unitary system: Features; Executive: Chief Executive, Selections, Role and functions. Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. Legislature: Organization, Power and Functions; Federal Judiciary: Features, Composition, Power and Functions, Droit Administratif, Administrative laws and administrative courts

Unit V

A brief history: Government of India Act-1935 Constituent Assembly and Its Role, Preamble, Features, amendment procedures- Landmark amendments. Quasi federal structure, Centre – State relations. Executive- Chief Executive, Selection, Role, Functions, Privileges and impeachment. Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition- Power and functions, impeachment. Judiciary: Organization, Power and Functions appointment and removal, jurisdiction. Political Parties: Organization, National and Regional Parties- Role and Problems.

Prescribed Books:

1. World Constitutions (Comparative study) by Vishnoo Bhagawan, Vidya Bhushan, Vandana Mohla
2. Select Constitutions, Anup Chand Kapur K.K. Mishra

Reference Books:

1. Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, R.C. Agarwal
2. The constitution of India, Mahajan V.D.
3. American Constitutional Law, Laurence H. Tribe

COURSE 2.4
ECONOMICS-I
(PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS)- Minor 1.1

Course Objectives:

The objective of the course at the B.A., LL.B (Hons.) level would be to sharpen the analytical faculty of the students, by highlighting an integrated approach to the conceptual and functioning aspects of the Economic Theory. The students will be informed of the basic terms in Economics. They will be made aware of the fundamental laws such as Utility, Demand and Pricing. This course will enable the students to understand and interpret economic statutes in proper perspective.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the past, future and current models of economics and apply them to society, government, business and individuals.
- Analyze the economic way of thinking and the functioning of a modern market economy.
- Explain with work, leisure, consumption and how much to save.
- To interpret the macro-economic trends, such as inflation rates and economic growth.

Unit I

Introduction to Economics: **Definitions** –Nature and Scope of Economics. **Branches of Economics:** Micro and Macro Economics-Meaning-Scope-Importance and limitations-Differences and Interdependence of Micro and Macro. Methodology: Positive and Normative, Deductive and Inductive, Static and Dynamic, Partial and General Equilibrium. Production Possibilities Curve, Relation between Law and Economics. **Economic Offences and Economic Legislations. Economics as a basis of social justice.**

Unit II

Utility Analysis: Concept of Utility, Marginal Utility and its assumptions. **Cardinal Utility:** a.The Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility b.The Law of Equi-marginal Utility, Consumer Surplus and their application. **Ordinal Utility:** Meaning and Defects of Cardinal Utility. Indifference Curve Analysis: Meaning-Assumptions-**Indifference Map-Marginal Rate of Substitution** and Properties of Indifference curve. Properties. Samuelson's Revealed Preference Theory.

Unit III

Demand Analysis: Demand-Meaning-Types-Law of Demand-Factors Determination of Demand and its Exceptions. Elasticity of Demand: Meaning, Types, Factors determining Price Elasticity of Demand-Practical and Theoretical Applications. **Supply: Meaning, Law of Supply**& Factors Affecting Supply. Laws of Returns: Law of Diminishing, Increasing and Constant Returns to Scale and the application of Laws.

Unit IV

Production: Meaning-Production Function-Short and Long run Production Function (TP,AP and MP). Cost and Revenue Concepts: Money, Real, Implicit, Explicit, Opportunity cost, Total, Average and Marginal cost. **Market Structure:** Classification, Importance of Time

Element, Price and Output. Determination under Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic, Duopoly and Oligopoly Market, Cartels.

Unit V

Economic Fluctuations: Meaning and Phases of Trade Cycle, Theories of Trade Cycle - Climatic, Psychological, Under-consumption, Monetary, Over-investment and Keynes Theory.

Policy for Control Trade Cycle: Monetary and Fiscal policy. **National Income:** Definition, Concepts of National Income, Importance, Measurement, Difficulties to Calculate National Income, Circular Flow of National Income. **International Financial Institutions:** International Monetary Fund, World Bank, International Development Association and International Finance Corporation.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dewett K.K. - Modern Economic Theory.

Reference Books:

1. Paul A.Samuelson - Economics.
2. Sankaran.S - Economic Analysis.
3. Seth.M.L - Principles of Economics.
4. Stonier and Hague - A Text Book of Economic Theory.
5. Myneni.S.R - General Principles of Economics.
6. Surbhi Arora - Economics for Law Students, Central Law Publications

COURSE 2.5
CONTRACT - II
(SPECIAL CONTRACTS)

Course Objectives:

In the society wherein all major ventures are getting corporatized, a law student should acquaint himself with the knowledge of special contracts apart from equipping himself with general principles of contract. The student is enabled to comprehend several legislations apart from the Indian Contract Act. The practical business in day-to-day life requires the legal provisions relating to agency, indemnity, bailment, pledge, partnership and carriage laws.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall Contract of Indemnity and its associated liability including the rights and liabilities of Surety.
- Interpret the aspects of Contract of Bailment, Pledge and Agency.
- Explain sale of goods and the legal implications.
- Appraise Partnership and differentiate with Limited Liability Partnership.
- Explore Carriage by Road.

Unit I

Indemnity: Definition, Nature and Extent of liability of the Indemnifier, Commencement of liability of the Indemnifier.

Guarantee: Definition of Guarantee-as distinguished from Indemnity, Continuing Guarantee, Nature of Surety's Liability, Duration and termination of such liability, Rights of surety, Extent of Sureties liability, Discharge of Liability of Sureties.

Bailment: Definition of Bailment, Features of Bailment, Duties of Bailor and Bailee towards each other, Rights of Bailor and Bailee.

Pledge: Definition of pledge, Comparison with Bailment; Rights of the Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by certain specified persons.

Unit II

Contract of Agency: Definition of Agent and Principal. Kinds of agents and Essentials of agency. Distinction between Agent and Servant. Various methods of Creation of Agency, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Principal and Agent, Scope and Limitation. Ratification and Revocation of Authority. Termination of Agency, Liability of the Principal and Agent before and after such termination.

Unit III

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930:

Formation of Contract of Sale - Concept of goods, Sale and Agreement, Features of Contract of Sale, Statutory Transactions, Contract of Works & Labour. Conditions and Warranties: Stipulation as to time, Implied conditions and warranties as to title, quality, fitness etc., Sale by description and by Sample, Treating conditions as warranties, Doctrine of Caveat Emptor.

Effects of the Contract: Transfer of Property, Doctrine of Nemo dat Quad non Habet, Sale by a person other than the owner, by joint owner, mercantile agent, seller or buyer in possession after sale, Estoppels.

Performance of Contracts: Duties of Seller and Buyer, Rules relating to delivery of goods.

Rights of Unpaid Seller: Unpaid seller's Rights – Right of Lien, Rights of Stoppage in Transit, Resale. Transfer of goods by Buyer and Seller.

Suit for Breach of Contract: For price, Non delivery, Non acceptance, Damages for breach of conditions and warranties, Repudiation of Contract, Payment of damages and special damages. Auction Sale.

Unit IV

Indian Partnership Act, 1932: Nature of Partnership – Definition of Partnership, Essentials of Partnership. Partnership not created by Status, Mode of determining existence of partnership, Partnership at Will, Particular partnership, Partnership and Private Limited Company, Advantages and Disadvantages.

Mutual Relations: Rights and Duties of Partners, Incoming and Outgoing Partners, Dissolution of Firm, Registration of Firms.

Unit V

Limited Liability of Partnership (LLP)

The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: Concept and nature of Limited Liabilities Partnerships, Distinction between LLP and a Company, Incorporation of LLPs, Effects of registration, Partners and their relations, Liabilities of LLP and its partners, Holding Out, Protection to whistle blowers, Investigation.

The Carriage by Road Act, 2007.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avtar Singh - Law of Contract
2. Avtar Singh - Law on Carriage of Goods
3. Avtar Singh - Indian Partnership Act
4. Avtar Singh - Sale of Goods Act

Reference Books:

1. J. P. Verma - The Law of Partnership in India
2. Saharay. H. K - Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act
3. Krishnan Nair - Law of Contract
4. Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act
5. Anson - Law of Contract
6. Avtar Singh - Sale of Goods Act
7. Mulla - Sale of Goods Act
8. S. D. Singh and S. P. Gupta - Law of Partnership
9. Rajagopalachari - Partnership Act
10. Avtar Singh – Law of Carriage

COURSE 2.6 (a)
PHYSICAL EDUCATION, YOGA AND ETHICAL LIVING (Value Added Course)

Course Objectives:

The course is intended to provide the importance of Physical Education & Physical Fitness and Health & Wellbeing. It also facilitates the need of Life Style, Food & Nutrition. It helps in developing skills on First aid, Ergogenic Aids & Posture in Sports Injuries. It enhances the advantages in practice of Yoga & Ethical living.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Tell the importance of physical education and fitness.
- Conduct various sports activities and practice the spirit of sportsmanship.
- Appraise food and nutrition.
- Use first aid for sports injuries.
- Demonstrate correct postures, demonstrate yoga asanas and practice ethical living.

Unit I PHYSICAL EDUCATION, PHYSICAL FITNESS:

- A) Physical Education & Sports science: Meaning, Definition of Physical Education, History of Physical Education, Aim and objectives of Physical Education, Need and Importance of Physical Education.
- B) Physical Fitness: Meaning, Concept of Physical Fitness, Need of Physical Fitness, Components of Physical Fitness.

Unit II SPORTS & RECREATION:

- A) Sports: Meaning, Definition, Importance. Qualities of Sports person.
- B) Recreation; Meaning, Types of Recreation, Importance of Recreation.
- C) Adventure Sports: Meaning, objectives of Adventure Sports.
- D) Types of activities – Camping, Rock Climbing, Trekking River rafting and Mountaineering.

Unit III HEALTH, WELLNESS & LIFE STYLE:

- A) Health: Meaning, Definition, and Importance of Health.
- B) Different dimension of Health & Personal hygiene.
- C) Need, objectives & Importance of Health Education.
- D) Meaning & Importance of wellness & Life Style, Components of Wellness, Components of Lifestyle, Dimensions of wellness and Dimensions of Lifestyle.

Unit IV SPORTS INJURIES, FIRST AID:

- A) Sports Injuries: Classification, causes and prevention.
- B) First Aid: meaning, Definition & Importance of First Aid in Physical Education and Sports.

Unit V YOGA

- A) Meaning & Importance of Yoga.
- B) Yoga as an Indian Heritage.
- C) Elements of Yoga.
- D) Introduction of Asanas, Pranayama & Meditation.
- E) Physiological benefits of Asanas, Pranayama & Meditation.
- F) Prevention & management of common Life Style Disease: Obesity, Diabetes, Hyper – tension, Back Pain, Asthma.

Reference Books:

1. Dr. Sanjay A. Rawat – History. Principles and foundation of Physical Education
2. A.K. Uppa – Physical Fitness – how to develop
3. Sport accord. Archived from the original on 7 May 2012
4. Gardiner, Norman E – The Olympic Festival in Greek Athletic Sports and festivals.
5. [https:// www.sarthanks.com/14402/](https://www.sarthanks.com/14402/) what – are- the –objective-of-adventure sports
6. Catherine Moore, Psychologist – How to set and achieve life goals the right way, positive psychology, University of Melbourne.
7. W.W. Bauer, M.D., F.A.P.H.A. What is health education/ Volume 37, number 6, American Journal of public health and THE NATIONS HEALTH.
8. Ryan Corte, What is Wellness and why is it importance? Introwellness.
9. Ajmer singh, Jagar Singh Gill, Jagdis Bains and rachhpal Singh Brar, - Essentials of Physical Education, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Bengaluru.
10. Swaminathan, M (1977) Handbook of food and nutrition, Madras; Ganesh & Co.
11. Yoga: Its origin, history and development
12. BKS Iyengar – Light on yoga
13. BKS Iyengar – Light on Pranayama
14. [https:// www.mea.gov.in/](https://www.mea.gov.in/in-focus-article.htm?25096) in-focus-article.htm?25096 Meditation

COURSE 2.6 (b)
COMPUTER APPLICATIONS (Value Added Course)

Course Objectives:

The aim of the course is to provide an opportunity for the students of Law in developing and understanding the basic operations in a computer system, and the use of application software. Training the students in practical aspects of office management software and Legal database.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the basic concepts of Computers, Peripheral devices, and how it works.
- Describe data representation, Networking & Emerging Technologies.
- Appraise office automation tools and legal database.

Unit I

Introduction: Introduction to Computer system, Functions, Characteristics, Types & Generations of Computers. **Computer Architecture. Input and output devices.**

Unit II

Memory: Primary, Secondary, Auxiliary Memory, RAM, ROM, Cache Memory, Hard disks, Optical disks. **Representation of Data and Information,** Data Processing & Data Processing Stages. **Introduction to Software,** Types of Software, Program vs Software, Computer Virus and Antivirus.

Unit III

Operating system: Introduction, Functions, Types of Operating System and Open Source Operating System. **Data Communication and Computer Network:** Introduction to Communication system, Modes of Communication, Introduction to Computer Network, LAN Topologies, Transmission Media, Network Devices.

Unit IV

Overview of Emerging Technologies: AI, IOT, Bluetooth, Cloud Computing, Big Data, Data Mining, Mobile computing, and embedded systems. **Use of Computers in Education and Research:** Data Analysis, Heterogeneous storage, e-Library, Google scholar. Google Sites, Manupatra Legal Data base.

Unit V

Advance Office Automation: Word Processing: Tools and Techniques, Spread Sheet & PowerPoint Presentations. **Google Drive:** Practical Approach.

Reference Books:

1. Fundamentals of Computers – E. Balaurusamy
2. Mastering Google Drive and Docs – Saqib Khan E-book Kindle Edition

Website: www.tutorialspoint.com

COURSE 3.1
(SOCIOLOGY – I)
(PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY)- Minor 2.1

Course Objectives:

The subject provides a broad overview of Sociology and how it applies to everyday life. Major theoretical perspectives and concepts are presented, including sociological imagination, culture, deviance, inequality, social change and social structure. Students also explore the influence of social class and social institutions, such as Religion, Education, Healthcare, Government, Economy and Environment. Sociology seeks to develop in students the sociological knowledge and skills that will enable them to think critically and imaginatively about society and social issues.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify and define basic terms and concepts which are needed for advanced courses in Sociology.
- State the contribution of the schools on various aspects of society's development.
- Develop a positive attitude towards life and society.
- Interpret Indian Art and Culture and to develop respect for it.
- Analyse the principles that are the foundation of brain-based learning.

Unit I

Origin, Nature & Scope of Sociology; Subject matter of sociology, Definition of sociology, Characteristics of sociology, **Sociological Thinkers:** Auguste Comte – Laws of three stages, Durkheim – Division of Society and Theory of Suicide, Karl Marx – Historical Materialism. Sociology – Science or Art, **Sociology & other Social sciences:** Economics, Anthropology, Psychology, Criminology.

Unit II

Basic concepts in Sociology; Society – Concepts of society, classification of society, salient features of society. **Methods of Sociological Research:** Survey method, Case study method, Interview method, Sampling method. **Race and Ethnicity:** Meaning, features and types, Elements and function. **Social Role and Social Status:** Definition, Characteristics, Types of status, Classification of Roles, Role Conflict, Distinction between Status and Role.

Unit III

Social Institutions: Family - Origin of the family, forms of family, modern family, features of modern family, problems of the modern family, challenges of family life today. **Marriage:** Meaning, Characteristics and Function. Forms of marriage: Exogamy & Endogamy, Functions of Marriage, the trend of divorce. **Spirituality:** Meaning, features, nature, characteristics and types of spirituality.

Unit IV

Social Stratification: Definition, meaning, features of social stratification, forms of social stratification. **Social Class:** Definition, characteristics, origin and development of class. **Social**

Caste: Definition, traditional features of caste. **Rural & Urban Society:** Definition and characteristics of rural society recent trends in rural society – a) Impact of Industrialization, b) Urbanization, c) Globalization on Rural Society modern trends of Urbanization. Rural and agrarian transformation in India, Programmes of Rural Development.

Unit V

Visions of Social Changes in India: Factors of social change, Theories of social change, causes and types of social change. Some legislations influencing such changes. **Law as a technique of Social Control:** Means of social control, Formal and Informal social control, legislative examples of social control, social order and social stability. **Law as a Technique of avoiding social conflict:** Causes of conflict, Kinds of conflict – positive and negative, Consequences of conflicts. **Law as a technique of bringing welfare and development:** **Concept of social welfare,** Evolution of the welfare state functions, idea of social justice, recent legislations.

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

COURSE 3.2
POLITICAL SCIENCE- V
(INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS) Major – 1.5

Course Objectives:

The emphasis of this course is to encourage the student to develop the spirit of internationalism and world community. The approach is to understand the causes for hostile international relations and to search for the modes to create better relations among the states. The course aims at evolving and developing institutes of International Harmony. The course appraises Human Achievements via institutions to provide better conditions for bettering International Community life.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the significance of International Relations, its Key concepts and theories of International Relations.
- Review Foreign affairs, ICJ, NGO's, and specialized agencies.
- Recall, evaluate and analyse India's relations with the other countries in building the international relations.
- Appraise and appreciate the role
- of UNO in establishing world peace through Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.

Unit I

Introduction to International Relations: Meaning, Nature and Importance of International Relations. Multinational Corporations- Advantages and disadvantages. Non-governmental Organizations. National power, Meaning and Elements of National Power. Limitations of National Power. Major Sources of Conflict- East & West, North & South.

Unit II

Foreign Policy: Meaning, Nature and Importance. Factors influencing the formulation of Foreign Policy. India and Non alignment Movement. Foreign Policy of India in the Post Independent Era. Foreign Policy of US in the Post World War II

Unit III

Instruments of Foreign Policy: Diplomacy- Meaning, Kinds and Functions of Diplomats. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes. Alliances- Objectives and Types. War - Causes, Effects, Functions and Remedies. Disarmament, Major Achievements in the field. Collective Security System - Role of UN. Regional Organisations- OAU, OAS, SAARC, ARAB LEAGUE, COMMON WEALTH OF NATIONS. A case for and against World Government.

Unit IV

UNO and its Principal Organs: Achievements - Political and Non Political. Areas of UN's failure. International Non-Governmental Organisations and UN. Future of UN

Unit V

Objectives of Specialised Agencies: Types & Characteristics of Specialised Agencies. UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, WHO, FAO, IBRD, IDA, IMF

Prescribed Books:

1. B.S. Murthy - International Relations and Organisations
2. H. T. Ramakrishna - International Relations
3. Palmer and Perkins - International Relations

Books for references:

1. Walter Lippmann - Public Opinion
2. U. Sharma - International Relations From 1945 to Present Day
3. V.K. Malhotra - International Relations
4. Dr N.C. Aparanji - International Relations
5. Hans J Morgenthau - Politics Among Nations
6. Quincy Wright - The Study of International Relations
7. Hass and Whiting - Dynamics of International Relations
8. Reynolds - Introduction to International Relations
9. Pedelford and Lincoln - The Dynamics of International Politics
10. Nicolson - Diplomacy
11. Modelski - Principles of World Politics
12. B S Murthy - International Law of Diplomacy
13. V P Dutt, V N Khanna and Prakash Chandra - Foreign Policy of India
14. V D Mahajan - International Relations
15. R Jayapal - International Relations
16. Jaitley - International Politics
17. F H Hartman - The Relations of Nations
18. Sakthi Mukherjee - International Organisation
19. Verman VanDyke - International Politics
20. Ghai - International Relations
21. Hans Morgenthau – Politics among Nation
22. Palmer and Perkins – International Relations and Organisation

COURSE 3.3
ECONOMICS-II
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA – Minor 1.2

Course Objectives:

The course is developed keeping in view the dynamics of economic principles in legal system. The course intends to describe economic development in relation to agriculture, industry and service sector and the impact of globalization on the economy.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the economic growth and development including sustainable development of the Indian Economy.
- State the importance of Agricultural Development in India.
- Explain the Industrial Development and Government Policies of Indian Economy.
- Appraise development of Tertiary Sector of Indian Economy.
- Relate the New Economic Policy to the present situation.

Unit I

Concept of Economic Growth and Economic Development: Meaning, distinction between growth and development. The new view of Economic Development: Development as a Multi-dimensional process. Present features of the Indian Economy.

Sustainable Development: Meaning, objectives.

Major issues of Indian Economic Development: Population, Poverty and Unemployment. Government Measures.

Sectoral Profile of Indian Economy: Trends in the distribution of agriculture, industry and service sector in the economy.

Unit II

Agricultural Development: Role and trends of agricultural productivity, causes of Low agricultural productivity and Remedial measures. **Land Reforms:** Meaning, objectives, achievements and shortcomings. **Rural Credit:** NABARD, MGNREGA and other Agricultural & Rural development schemes.

National Agricultural policy.

Agriculture Market, Agricultural Subsidies

Unit III

Industrial Development: New Industrial Policy (1991): Features and evaluation. Role of Public and private sector industries and economic development. **Small Scale Industries:** Role, problems and the role of MUDRA Bank. **Large Scale Industries:** Progress, problems and Government policy of the growth of Iron and Steel, Cotton and Textile Industries. Planning and Industrial growth. Special Economic Zone. Disinvestment. NITI-AYOGA

Unit IV

Development of Tertiary Sector: Transport and development. Land, Air and Sea. Co-ordination between Railways and Roadways. **Development services:** Banking, Insurance, Tourism Industry. Communication revolution: The impact of Globalization on various sectors. Export and Import policy, Export promotion and Import substitution.

Balance of Payments

Unit V

New Economic Policy (NEP): Features and Evaluation. WTO and its impact on the Indian Economy. Capital formation and FDI. New trends in Speculative Market-Stock Market.

Challenges in reducing Inequalities: Extent, causes and effects, measures to reduce economic inequalities. The role of Micro financing in rural development.

The challenges of Parallel economy.

Planning for perspective development: Objectives and achievements of 12th Five year plan.

Various new schemas for Economic Development: JAN-DHAN Yojana, Make in India, Smart City Concepts, E-Administration & M-Administration.

Prescribed Books:

1. Ruddar Datt and K.P.M. Sundaram, Indian Economy.

Reference Books:

1. A.N. Agarawal, Indian Economy, Problems of Development and Planning.
2. Uma Kapila, Indian Economy.
3. Myneni, S.R. Indian Economics.

Periodical:

1. Economic and political weekly.

COURSE 3.4
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I
(CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES AND PRINCIPLES)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the values and noble ideas enshrined in the constitution of India.
- Relate the importance of the federal structure of the Constitutional forms in the contemporary scenario.
- Explain the Rights and duties of the citizens and enforcement mechanisms.
- Develop advocacy skills in handling the constitutional issues.

Unit I

Historical Background of the Indian Constitution: Meaning of Constitution, Constitutionalism, Kinds of Constitution, Framing of the Constitution. (Act of 1909, 1919 & 1935) Constitutional Assembly and Various Committees; Nature of the Indian Constitution, Federalism Principles as practiced in India. Features of Indian Constitution. Preamble: Objectives and Values.

Unit II

The Union and its Territories (Art. 1-4). **Citizenship** (Art.5-11) - Citizenship Act 1955, Citizenship Amendment Act, 2003, Overseas Citizenship. **Fundamental Rights:** The Concept of State. (Art.12) –Pre-Constitutional and Post-Constitutional Law Art. 13; Right to Equality (Art. 14): New concept of Equality, Reasonable classifications.

Unit III

Prohibition of Discrimination (Art.15-16); Untouchability Art.17 and Abolition of Titles Art.18. Right to Freedom: (Art 19 (1) (a-g) Reasonable Restrictions. Art.19 (2-6)

Unit IV

Protection in respect of conviction of offences and personal liberty (Art.20-22): Rights of the Accused - Ex post facto law, Double Jeopardy, Self-incrimination.

Right to Life and Personal Liberty – Scope and Limitation, Judicial Interpretation, Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and Preventive Detention; **Right against Exploitation** (Art.23-24): Forced labour and child employment; **Freedom of Religion** (Art.25-28) Concept

of Secularism (Judicial Interpretation); **Cultural and Educational Rights** (Art.29-30), Safeguards to Minorities Educational Institutions.

Unit V

Right to Property: Art. 31 A.B.C & Art. 300(A) and present situation in India. **Right to Constitutional Remedies:** Art. 32 & 226, Writs; Dynamic Approach – Public Interest Litigation. Fundamental Duties – Art.51A; Directive Principles of State Policy. Interrelationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Judicial Balancing.

Prescribed Books:

1. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India
2. P. M Bakshi – Indian Constitution
3. D.D. Basu – Shorter Indian Constitutional Law
4. J. N Pandey – Indian Constitutional Law

Reference Books:

1. F.C. Strong – Federalism
2. V.D. Mahajan – Modern Government
3. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap – The Framing of India's Constitution
4. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
5. H.M. Seervai – Constituion of India
6. S. R. Myneni – Constitutional Law

COURSE 3.5
INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS (Hons. – I)

Course Objectives:

After 1990's the protectionist policy of states has been replaced by Liberalization and Globalization. There is a world market of International competition. The survival of the economy of a country depends upon its trade and balance of payment situations. This course enables the students to be aware of rules and regulations of International Law and institutions to face the competition with competence.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the general law of International trade.
- Analyse the laws, rules and conventions on international sale of goods, carriage of goods by sea and other transport methods, marine cargo insurance, documentary credits and bills of exchange, international private law and dispute resolution.
- Reiterate the relevant law and to apply theoretical knowledge to commercial disputes.
- Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the legal principles of international trade transactions in general.
- Evaluate the laws and rules regulating international sale of goods, carriage of goods, marine cargo insurance, documentary credits & bills of exchange, and international private law and dispute resolution.

Unit I

Origin & Nature of International Trade: Internal & International Trade; Distinct features of International Trade.

International Trade Theories: David Ricardo's Comparative Cost Theory, Heckscher's Theory -Ohlin's Theory of International Trade.

International Trade: Advantages & Disadvantages, Balance of Payments in International Trade, importance of Balance of Payments; Protection of Free Trade, Trade Barriers.

Unit II

GATT- Historical Evolution, Objectives, Salient features, GATT Negotiation Rounds.

Evolution of World Trade Organization from 1947 to 1995: Organization, structure, powers and objectives of WTO, difference between GATT & WTO provisions. Most Favored Nation Treatment and National Treatment, Tariffs and Safeguards.

Unit III

Technical Barriers to Trade: Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures, Trade Related Investment Measures, Anti- dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing measures, Agriculture, Textiles, WTO Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Unit IV

International Sale of Goods: Meaning of International Sale of Goods, Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for International Sale of Goods, Types of Commercial Contracts,

Frustration of Contracts. UN Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG), Special Trade Terms in International Sale of Contracts.

International Chamber of Commerce: Origin, Organs of ICC, Functions, International Commercial Arbitration & Conciliation, UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration.

Unit V

Law Relating to International Carriage of Goods: Bill of Lading- Meaning, functions of bill of lading, International Conventions governing the bill of lading. Brussels Convention, Hague Rules, Hague- Visby Rules, International Transport by Sea- Provisions under Hamburg Rules, Conventions on Carriage by Air- The Warsaw Convention & Montreal Convention. Convention on Carriage by land- CMR Convention.

Prescribed Books:

1. Clive M Schmitthoff- The Law and Practices of International Trade
2. Bhagirath Lal Das- World Trade Organization

Reference Books

1. Dr.S.R Myneni – International Trade Law
2. Indira Carr- International Trade Law
3. John H. Jackson- The World Trading System
4. Arun Goyal- WTO in the New Millennium

COURSE 3.6
LAW OF CRIMES –I
(INDIAN PENAL CODE)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code. The study signifies that intention for a crime is vital for fixing criminal liability. The course will highlight the logical relationship between crime and punishment.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the basic concepts of crime and the stages of crime.
- Differentiate crime from other wrongs.
- Analyze the kinds of punishments and relevancy of death sentence in the present scenario.
- Identify offences like abetment, conspiracy, and various offences which affect the health and safety of the people.
- Interpret specific offences like Bodily offences and Property offences, offences relating to Religion, Coins and Government Stamps.
- Differentiate – hurt and grievous hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, Theft, Robbery and Dacoity, Kidnapping and Abduction.
- Categorize be aware of cheating, mischief, Defamation and criminal trespass; Assess marital offences and crimes against women.

Unit I

Concept of Crime: Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under Common Law, Crime and Morality, State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime.

Principles of Criminal Liability: Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea, statutory offences.

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.

General Explanation: Sec. 6 – 33 and 39 – 52A **Criminal acts by several persons or group:** Sec. 34 – 38. **Punishment:** Sec. 53 – 75- Social relevance of Capital Punishment, Discretion in awarding punishment.

Unit II

Sec 76 - 229A - General Exceptions: Sec. 76 – 106: Abetment: Sec. 107 – 120, Criminal Conspiracy: Sec. 120A & 120B, Offences against State: Sec. 121 – 130, Offences against public tranquility: Sec. 141 – 160, Offences relating to election: Sec. 171A – 171-I, Contempt of lawful authority and public servants: Sec. 172 – 190, False Evidence and offences against Public Trust: Sections 172 – 229A,

Unit III

S 230-338 Offences relating to Coins and Government Stamps: S. 230 – 260, Offences relating to Weights and Measures: Sec. 261 – 294A, Offences relating to Religion Sec. 295 – 298.

Offences affecting Human Life: Culpable Homicide, Murder, Death caused by negligence, Causing Miscarriage, Injuries to unborn children, Exposure of infants, Concealment of Birth, Hurt, Grievous hurt,

Unit IV

S 349 – 414: Wrongful Restraint, Wrongful Confinement, Criminal Force and Assault etc. Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and forced labour. Rape, Prohibition of indecent representation of women, Unnatural Offences (Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013).

Offences against Property: Theft, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation of Property, Criminal Breach of Trust, Receiving of Stolen Property.

Unit V

Sec 415 – 511 Cheating, Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property etc. **Mischief** (Sec.425 – 440), **Criminal Trespass** (Sec. 441 – 462), Offences relating to document and Property Marks (Sec.463 – 480), **Offences relating to Marriage** (Sec. 493 – 498 A), **Defamation** (Sec. 499 – 502). Criminal Intimidation and annoyance and attempt to commit such Offences, Sec.506 – 511. Relevant Provisions of the following Acts POCSO, Dowry Prohibition Ac, Sexual Harassment at workplace,

Prescribed Books:

1. Rathanlal and Dhirajlal - Indian Penal Code
2. Kenny's Outlines of English Criminal Law

Reference Books:

1. K. D. Gaur - A Text Book on the Indian Penal Code
2. P. S. Achuthan Pillai - Criminal Law.
3. Law Commission Reports.
4. Smith and Hogan- Criminal Law.

COURSE 4.1
SOCIOLOGY-II
(INDIAN SOCIETY)- Minor 2.2

Course Objectives:

Indian civilization is, undoubtedly, the most ancient in the world. It has experienced innumerable invasions, interferences, intrusions and influences throughout the course of history. The process of acceptance and assimilation is continuous. Indian society has experienced exploitation and exposure due to the forces of class and caste. So, the present paper aims at analyzing the reforms and rehabilitation which have occurred in Indian society. The study looks at the directions and dimensions of our society in the areas of family, village community and the emerging urban build up. Indian society is a course to enable the student to grasp social changes brought about by legislations and vice-versa.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Analyze the social structure of education and society.
- Develop an understanding of the historical perspectives and reforms in Indian Society.
- State the Indian and western philosophy and their implication on education.
- Relate modern trends in sociological developments.

Unit I

Unity and Diversity in Indian society:

Geographical Diversity, Linguistic Diversity, Religious Diversity Cultural Diversity and Factors of Unity. Common Cultural values—meaning, definition, and traditional characteristics of Culture.

Unit II

Major Institution of Indian Society

Joint family system: Meaning and definition, types, structural features, Advantages and Disadvantages of joint family, Factors responsible for the disintegration of joint family, causes for the changing family system in India. **Modern Family:** Features and Problems of Modern Family. **Educational Sociology:** The family versus school values in the upbringing of modern youths; The negative perception of single parenthood students. **Collective Behaviour:** Determinants of Collective Behaviour. Crowd, Public and Audience.

Unit III

Tribes: Definition of Indian tribes, characteristics, Geographical distribution of Tribes, Tribal Zone, **Tribal Movement,** Measures for the upliftment of Scheduled Tribes, The Tribal Panchasheela, Brief Assessment of the Tribal Welfare programs and Projects. **Social-Cultural process** of Interaction, Cooperation, Competition, Assimilation, Accommodation, Isolation. **Social System:** Origin, meaning, types and mechanisms of social system. **Leadership:** Why a person assumes leadership. Techniques, nature and elements of leadership.

Unit IV

Impact of Science and Technology on Social Changes: Areas of synthesis of Art and Literature, **Impact of Western Contact:** Education, Law, Social reformation. **Personality:** Meaning, types, features, causes, culture and personality. **Food Sociology:** Food regulations in the modern world, Major factors impacting human food choices, Food discrimination.

Unit V

Modern trends in sociological Developments: Urbanisation and Sociological Problems. **Social Disorganisation:** Causes and characteristics, Housing problem and Food supply. **Social Welfare in India:** Insecurity and Criminalization - Law & social change Communal harmony, **Women, Children, Divyangjan, Deprived Senior Citizen, Labourers and Transgender.** **Youth Culture:** Relationship between youth culture and nationality, Appearances of different subculture.

Prescribed Books:

1. S. R Myneni – Sociology for law students
2. M. N. Srinivas – Study of Indian Society
3. C.N. Shankar Rao (S. Chand) – Sociology of Indian Society

Reference Books:

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

COURSE 4.2
SOCIOLOGY - III
SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY – Minor 2.3

Course Objectives:

Legal science is a social study dealing with human nature and behavior. Every legal system from time immemorial has been baffled by evil motives and violent behavior of human beings. The progress of the science of Psychology has created a better insight into the area of human mind. As there is an eternal necessity to comprehend criminal tendencies and consequences and to provide solutions and treat, Psychology of crimes is introduced in legal education. The study tries to analyze whether punishment is the only remedy or whether different constructive modes of dealing with Psychology of criminal behavior would be necessary.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the basics of criminology, factors of crime causation especially individualistic, biophysical, anthropological and psychiatric approaches.
- Identify the Sociological and multiple factors approaches in crime causation.
- Evaluate the criminality due to mental disorders and interpret psychological theories.
- Examine and evaluate crime prevention methods both traditional and scientific, and the problems of crime prevention.
- Explain the origin, theories, and evolutionary trends in victim restorative justice.

Unit I

Overview of crime, schools of criminology. Psychological Concept of Crime: Aristotle's Four Laws of Association. Conflict Theory of Crime (Sellin Thorsten, Vold G.B and Sutherland). Heredity and Crime: Mental Disorders and Criminality. Bio-Physical Factors and Criminality. Sheldon's views on Criminality: Freud's Theory of Criminal Behaviour. Glueck's Psychiatric Theory of Crime.

Unit II

Sociological Theory of Crime: Sociological Theory of Criminal Behaviour, Theory of Differential Association. Multiple Factor Approach to Crime Causation: Mobility, Culture Conflicts, Family Background, Political Ideology, Religion and Crime, Economic Conditions, Ecology of Crime, Influence of Media, Crimes in Urban and Rural Areas. Poverty and unemployment, Lower- Class Culture, Neighbourhood Influences.

Unit III

Criminality as a part of Social Behaviour: Tentative Theory of Crime. Cultural Transmission Theory. Socio-Cultural Patterns and Criminal Behaviour. Social disorganization Theory of Crime. Tribals Norms and Criminality. Psychological Theories of Criminality (Psychoanalysis and Criminality, the Normal Criminal Personality & Assessment of Dangerousness and Criminality).

Mental Disorders and Criminality (Legal Ideas of Mental Disorders, Medical Ideas of Mental Illness, Psychopathy & Self-induced Mental Incapacity).

Unit IV

Crime Prevention: The Present Scenario. Distinction between Crime, Prevention and Treatment. Prevention of Juvenile Crimes. Suggested changes in Criminal Law and Procedure. Problems involved in Crime Prevention. Modern or New Penology: Essentials of an Ideal Penal System. Penal Policy in India. Traditional methods and Modern methods. Interpol, use of Media, use of Information Technology (Video Conference), Computer Friendly Police, Internet, etc. Methods of Investigation: Use of Informers, Crime Charts/Maps, Criminal Intelligence. Interrogation of Suspects, use of Narco-analysis, Lie Detectors, Brain Mapping and Interviewing of Witness. Recidivism.

Unit V

Victimology: Nature, Scope, Development and Objectives. Pioneers and Victimological Theories. Classification of Victims: Factors of Victimization, Victim-Offender Relationship. Restitution and Compensation to Victims in India and Western Countries. Victim Welfare Programs: Government and NGO's.

Prescribed Books:

1. N.V. Paranjape - Criminology and Penology

Reference Books:

1. Katherine S. Williams - Text Book on Criminology
2. Johnson - Crime, Correction and the Society
3. Robert J. Wicks - Correctional Psychology
4. Schwartz and Travis - Corrections – An issue approach
5. Hallick - Psychology and the dilemma of crime
6. Neustatter - Psychological disorders and crime
7. P. Nataraj - General Psychology
8. R. N. Sharma - Criminology & Penology
9. W. C. Reckless - Crime Problem
10. Ram Ahuja - Criminology
11. Ruth S. Cavan - Criminology
12. H.L. Kapoor - Police Administration
13. O'Hara - Criminal Investigation
14. V. N. Rajan - Victimology in India
15. Sparks - Surveying Victims
16. D. P. Mittal - Taxman's Law of Information Technology
17. Karnataka Police Manual- Government Publication
18. Karnataka Police Act, 1963 – Government Publication.
19. IT Act, 2000 (Amended Act, 2008).
20. CBI Bulletins.
21. Hand book of Forensic Science – KPA Publications.

COURSE 4.3
ECONOMICS-III
MONEY AND PUBLIC FINANCE – Minor 1.3

Course Objectives:

One of the aspirations of the Constitution of India is to create economic justice. The purpose of welfare state is to realize an Egalitarian society. The purpose of creation of Equality in the society is possible only by understanding the market situation. Money and Public Finance is the center around which all economic activities revolve. Hence, the working of Money and public Finance is important as a skill so that all economic legislation may be analyzed and interpreted beneficially.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the concepts of money, finance and investments.
- Practice saving money and to have separate budget for emergencies, children education and retirement.
- Interpret public finance, state how the government collects money and spend for the well-being of the public
- Appraise country's economic security and public debt.

Unit-I

Background: The Evolution of Money. Definitions-functions and classification of Money. The Supply of and demand for Money. Role of Money in a Capitalist, Socialist and Modern Economies. **India's Present Monetary System-** Significance and Evils of Money. Grasham's Law.

Unit-II

Monetary Standards: Gold Standard- Types, Causes of breakdown of the gold standard.

Paper Currency Standard: Principles of Note-Issue, Standard Systems of Note-Issue-essentials of a sound currency system- Paper Currency System: Merits and Demerits.

Demonetization and its effects on the economy**Value of Money and its Measurement:**

Index Numbers - Meaning, methods of construction, simple and Weighted Price Index Numbers, difficulties in the construction, Uses of Index Numbers.

Unit-III

Inflation: Meaning and types, Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation, Causes and Nature of Inflation in a developing economy, control of Inflation. Deflation: Meaning, Causes and control of deflation.

Public Finance: Nature and Scope, distinction between Public and Private Finance - Importance of Public Finance - Classical and Keynesian and Modern view on Public Finance.

Budget: Types and preparation.

The Principle or Aim of Public Finance: a. Maximum Social Advantage b. Least Aggregate Sacrifice and Principle of Maximum Social Benefit c. Daltons Objectives Tests of Social Advantage d. Hicks Optima.

Unit-IV

Public Revenue: **Tax-Meaning –features**-Types of Tax-Adam Smith's Canons of Taxation-Characteristics of a good Tax System-**Classification and choice of Taxes (Single, Multiple, Progressive, Proportional and Regressive Taxes)** –Role of Taxation in a developing economies-Tax Policy for Developing Economies. **Taxable Capacity**-Impact and Incidence of Taxes. **GST (Goods and Services Tax)** Introduction: Meaning, Features, Working and Impact of GST on economic growth.

Unit-V

Public Expenditure and Public Debt:

Introduction: Growth of Public Expenditure-Classification of public expenditure-**Objectives** of public expenditure-Canons of Public Expenditure-Effects of Public Expenditure on Production, Distribution, level of Employment, Economic Stability and Economic Development and Growth.

Public Debt: Objectives-Classification and Growth of Public Debt-Methods of Debt Redemption-Burden of Internal and External Public Debt-**Effects of Public Debt on the Economy-Limits of Public Debt**. Deficit Financing: Meaning- Importance-Effects.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dewett, K. K. Modern Economic Theory.
2. Jhingan, M. L. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance.

Reference Books:

1. Hajela, T. N. Money, Banking and Public Finance.
2. Bhatia, H. L. Public Finance | Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.

Periodicals: Economic and Political Weekly, The Economic Times etc.

COURSE 4.4
POLITICAL SCIENCE - VI
(LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT) - Major 1.6

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the importance of Local Self Government. In a democratic system of Government, decentralisation of power plays a vital role in reaching grass root level. The course detailed below is intended to give a broad idea about the growth of Local Self-government its functioning, finance, Accounting & Auditing. Further this course enables the students to understand and analyse the dynamics of decentralised governance and to equip them with skills and practical exposure in different cross cutting areas.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the importance with the Delegation and Decentralization in a democratic setup.
- Revive the basic structure of the Local Governments and Local Self Governments.
- Identify the constitutional provisions for the Local Self Governments.
- Appraise the development of local bodies, local body elections, and to identify the beneficiaries, and encourage them to involve in the programmes and functions of Gram Sabha at the grass root level.
- Realize socio-economic equality and ensure social Justice.

Unit I

- a. A brief historical background of Local Self Government, Pre-Independence Era.
- b. Meaning, Scope and Importance of Local Self Government in India.
- c. Local Self Government – Constitutional Development.
- d. Differences between Local Government and Local Self Government [U.K. U.S. India]

Unit II

- a. Contribution of British Administration towards Local Self Government in India.
- b. Gandhian view – Grama Swaraj.
- c. Local Self Government under Federal System.
- d. Basic features of Local Self Government in India.

Unit III

- a. Community Development Programme.
- b. Recommendations of Various committees on Local Self Government-Balavnatharoy Mehtha-1957, Ashok Mehtha Committee-1978, P.K.Thungan Committee-1984, G.V.K.Rao Committee-1985, L.M.Singhvi-1986.
- c. Evaluation of Various Committees' Report.
- d. Rural Development and its impact on National Development.
- e. Karnataka Panchayat Raj Act- 1993

Unit IV

- a. Rural and Urban Development in Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Era.
- b. Constitutional Amendment -73rd and 74th amendment Act-Features and Limitations.
- c. Rural Local Self Government- Composition, Power and Functions.
- d. Urban Local Self Government- Composition, Power and Functions.

Unit V

- a. Gram Sabha, Ward Committee –Composition, Power and Functions.
- b. Role of Grama Sabha In selecting beneficiaries under various Programmes.
- c. Rural Finance, Audit and Account.[Role of Micro finance in promoting Rural Development].
- d. Urban Finance, Audit and Account.

Prescribed Books:

1. M.Venkatarangaiya and M.Pattabhiram: Local Government in India, Allied Publishers.
2. SR Maheswari, Local Government in India: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal.
3. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context, Sage, New Delhi.
4. Niraja Gopal Jayal and others, Local Governance in India: Decentralisation and Beyond, Oxford University Press.
5. Sachdeva, Pardeep: Local Government in India, Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.
6. Goel, S.L.: Public Financial Administration, Deep Publications, New Delhi.
7. Chand, S.N: Public Finance, Volume 2, Atlantic Publishers, Delhi.
8. Shah, Anwar: Local Governance in Developing Countries, World Bank Publications, Washington DC.

References Books:

1. Ghosh , Buddhadeb & Girish Kumar: State Politics and Panchayats In India New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
2. Sudhakar, V.: New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development: Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications.
3. Biju, M.R.: Decentralisation: an Indian experience, Jaipur: National Publication.
4. Shah, Anwar: Local Public Financial Management, World Bank Publications, Washington DC.
5. Bhagwan, Jai. : Municipal Finance in the Metropolitan Cities of India: A Case Study Local Government in India: Shriram Maheswari .
6. Municipal Corporation in South India: T.Apparao.

COURSE 4.5
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II
(CONSTITUTIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND DIMENSIONS)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the importance of constitutional institutions and statutory bodies.
- Explain the functioning, nature of Parliamentary institutions and its goals enshrined in the preamble of the constitution.
- Analyze the intra and interstate relationship to ensure the cardinal principles of cooperative federalism.

Unit I

Federal System: Indian Federalism, Identification of Federal Features, challenges to Indian Federalism (Sarkaria Commission) Co-operative Federalism.

Distribution of Power between Centre and State Legislature: Principles of Interpretation of Lists (Territorial nexus, Pith and Substances, Colourable Legislation, Harmonious construction).

Administrative Powers: Financial Distribution (Finance Commission) Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Constitutional present status of Jammu and Kashmir.

Unit II

Centre and State Executive: President of India and Governor of State, Constitutional position and powers, Election, qualification tenure and impeachment, Bicameralism. Council of Ministers (Cabinet System): Parliament and State legislature, composition, election, qualifications, and tenure of members, collective responsibility and individual responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister.

Privileges of the Legislatures: Art. 105 & Art.194 (Legislature v/s Judiciary).

Unit III

Speakers and Anti Defection Law: Powers and functions of Parliament and State Legislatures, process of law making, Ordinary Bills, Money Bills, Financial Bills and Appropriation Bills.

Judiciary: Supreme Court—composition, appointment, jurisdiction, removal, etc. High Court - Composition, Appointment and Transfer, Jurisdiction, Independence of Judiciary. Subordinate Judiciary.

Unit IV

Services under the Centre and State – Doctrine of Pleasure, Constitutional Safeguards to Civil Servants. Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: Powers and Functions. Election Commission: Powers and Functions. Code of Conduct. Tortious Liability and Government Contracts- Art. 299 and 300

Unit V

Local Self Government with special emphasis on 73rd and 74th Amendment. Emergency Provisions – Kinds of Emergencies, Effect of Emergency. Amendment of the Constitution – Doctrine of Basic Structure.

Official Language. Special Provisions relating to certain classes - Art. 332 – 342. (Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes)

Prescribed Books:

1. V.N. Shukla – Constitution of India
2. P. M Bakshi – Indian Constitution
3. D.D. Basu – Shorter Indian Constitutional Law
4. J. N Pandey – Indian Constitutional Law

Reference Books:

1. F.C. Strong – Federalism
2. V.D. Mahajan – Modern Government
3. Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap – The Framing of India's Constitution
4. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
5. H.M. Seervai – Constituion of India
6. S. R. Myneni – Constitutional Law

COURSE 4.6
COMPANY LAW (CORPORATE LAW)

Course 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 to the students the idea of the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Describe the history and promotion of company.
- Critique the important documents to form a company.
- Inspect the position of directors and to know the importance of meeting.
- Appraise securities market in India.
- Analyze corporate restructuring, winding up process and FEMA

Unit I

The Concept of Corporate Personality: Advantages and Disadvantages, History of Company Legislation (England and India), **Modes of Business Organization.** Differences between Modes of Business Organization, Classification of Companies, Concept of Corporate Personality, lifting of corporate veil. **Companies Act, 1956/2013.** Classification of Companies. **Promoters** – Definition, Legal position of Promoter, Duties and Liabilities, Remedies available to the Company against the Promoter.

Unit II

Registration & Incorporation - Important steps. Preliminary Contracts, Pre-incorporation Contracts. **Memorandum of Association:** Nature, Purpose, Form, Contents, Registration, Doctrine of Ultravires, Alteration of MOA. **Articles of Association:** Nature, Purpose, Form, Contents, Registration, Distinction between MOA and AOA, Legal effects of MOA and AOA, Doctrine of Constructive Notice, Doctrine of Indoor Management, its exceptions. **Prospectus-** Meaning and Definition, Statement in lieu of Prospectus, Contents/Disclosures of prospectus, Types of prospectus, Criminal Liability for Mis-statement in Prospectus, Remedies for Misrepresentation in prospectus, against directors and promoters.

Unit III

Directors: Concept, Definition, Types, Legal position, Qualifications, Number of Directors, Appointment of Directors, Removal, Retirement, Resignation, Vacation of office, Remuneration, Office or place of profit, Liabilities and Duties, Responsibilities, Criminal Liability, Managing director, Executive director/whole-time director, Manager, Chairman. **Meetings:** Meaning, Kinds, Requisites of a valid meeting, Notice, Venue, Agenda, Quorum, Proxy, Duties and role of Chairman, Resolutions, Minutes of proceedings of meetings, Registration of Resolutions and Agreements. Role of Company Secretary. **Corporate Social responsibility.**

Unit IV

Financial structure: Meaning of the term 'Capital', Sources of Capital, Equity Capital, Shares: Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Issue of shares, Dividends, Alteration of share capital, Debt Capital, Debentures and its kinds, deposits, Procedure for allotment of shares and debentures. Rights and Privileges of shareholders, majority rule and minority protection, prevention of oppression and Mis-management. **Securities Market in India:** Primary and Secondary Market. **Regulatory Mechanism:** SEBI, ROC, Ministry of Company Affairs, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Clause 49 of Listing Agreement on Corporate Governance.

Unit V

Corporate Restructuring: Laws relating to Mergers and Acquisitions. **Winding up of companies:** Different Modes. **FEMA, 1999:** Objectives, Regulations and Management of Foreign Exchange, Contravention and penalty provisions, Adjudication and Appeal, Enforcement of Appeal Orders.

Prescribed Books:

1. A.K.Majumdar - Taxman's Corporate Laws
2. Avtar Singh - Company Law

Reference Books:

1. Ramaiah- Company's Act, PART I and II
2. K. C. Anantharaman – Lectures on Company Law
3. Taxman's Company Law
4. Dr. H.K. Saharai – Company Law
5. Datta. C. R. - Company Law
6. Bhandari. M. C. – Guide to Company Law Procedures.
7. S. C. Kuchal – Corporation Finance: Principles and problems.
8. V. G. Kulkarni - Corporate Finance.
9. Y. D. Kulshreshta – Government regulation of financial management of private corporate sector in India.
10. S. K. Roy - Corporate Image in India
11. Tone Hosmer - Ethics in Management
12. Gower - Company Law
13. Datta - Company Law
14. Sen – New Horizons in Company Law

15. D. L. Majumdar - Towards a philosophy of Modern Corporation.
16. Pennington - Company Law
17. Rajiv Jain - Guide on foreign collaboration – Policies & Procedures.
18. C. Singhanian – Foreign collaborations and Investments in India – Law and procedures.
19. Joyant M Thakur – Comparative Analysis of FEMA – FEMA Act, 1999 with FERA
20. S. M. Dugar – Law of Monopolistic, Restrictive and unfair Trade Practices.
21. Sanjiv Agarwal - Bharat's guide to Indian capital.
22. Study materials of ICSI – Corporate Law and Secretarial Practice
23. Internet study material – LPO and BPO's

Journals:

- Journal of Indian Law Institute, Journal of Business Law, Company Secretary, Company Law Journal.

Relevant Bare Acts

COURSE 5.1
FAMILY LAW-I
(HINDU LAW)

Course Objectives:

India is a country of various religion and faith. The Constitution of India has guaranteed the right of religion. So, there are different sets of laws, secular and personal. Hindu law is a personal law applied to Hindus for their personal and family rights and obligations.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Interpret personal laws in different practical situations.
- Recall the sources and the schools of Hindu law.
- Explain the classification of property, partition, dowry and other aspect of Hindu personal law.
- Discuss the functioning of family courts, matrimonial reliefs, succession and inheritance, adoption and guardianship.
- Solve disputes arising out of personal laws and to provide free legal aid to the needy.

Unit I

Introduction: Concept of Dharma, Hindu Philosophy & Social Structure. Sources of Hindu Law, Modern and Ancient schools of Hindu law. Mitakshara and Dayabhaga. Application of Hindu law.

Unit II

Hindu Joint Family: Mitakshara Joint Family & Coparcenary- Formation and Incidents. Dayabhaga Joint Family & Coparcenary Property under schools. **Kartha:** Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations. Alienation of Property-Separate and Coparcenary. **Debts:** Doctrine of Pious Obligation. **Partition:** Modes, Shares & Re-union.

Unit III

Evolution of the Institution of Marriage: Concept of Marriage, forms, essential conditions of marriage, ceremonies and registration. **Hindu Marriage Act, 1955:** Nullity of marriage, Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation, Theories of Divorce, Grounds, Matrimonial Reliefs & Remedies. **Maintenance and Alimony. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.**

Unit IV

Inheritance and Succession: Intestate Succession, A detailed study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Succession to the property of Hindu male & female, recent state and central amendments to Hindu Succession Act, disqualifications.

Stridhan & Women's Estate, enlargement of limited estate of women into their absolute estate. **Gifts & Wills:** Testamentary Succession, Formalities & subject matter, Restriction & Revocation. **Family Courts:** Powers and Functions.

Unit V

Concept of Adoption: Scope and Significance. **Law of Maintenance:** Concept and Significance. **Law of Guardianship:** Hindu Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. Maintenance of neglected wives, divorced wives, minor children, disabled children & parents who are unable to support themselves under Cr.P.C 1973.

Prescribed Books:

1. Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law
2. R. K. Agarwal - Hindu law

Reference Books:

1. John D. Mayne – Hindu Law Usages
2. Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law
3. Venkataraman – Treatise on Hindu Law
4. N. R. Raghavachariyar – Principles of Hindu Law
5. Paras Diwan – Law of Adoption, Ministry Guardianship's custody
6. Basu .N. D – Law of Succession
7. A. M. Bhattachargee – Hindu Law's Constitution
8. T. R. Desai – Introduction to Hindu Law
9. J. D. M. Derrett – Hindu Law – Past and Present

COURSE 5.2

JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objectives:

Jurisprudence in its etymological sense means the science of law. It is the foundation on which the entire edifice of law is structured. Any academic discipline, worthy of the name, must develop in the student the capacity for critical thought. Legal education needs to impart both law and its context- social, political and theoretical. Without deep understanding of the concept of law 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 questions like, what is law? What are the purposes of law? The relationship between law and justice and the like. This course also deals with the meaning of the term “rights” in the abstract and seeks to distinguish various kinds of rights. Similarly, it investigates other legal concepts and tries to build up a general and more comprehensive picture of each concept.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Discuss the Legal concepts and the inter-relation between the concepts.
- Sketch the concept correctly to legal problems and articulate the problem areas for the deficiency.
- Categorize the concept of different kinds of Justice and administration of justice by the courts.
- Summarize different sources of law and its application.
- Discuss different kinds of rights along with its co-relatives and also able to get the clarity about ownership as a right.
- Evaluate the concept of “persons”- legal and natural rights and obligations attached to it and also various types of liabilities.
- Synthesize the analytical skills that are the pre-requisite for good advocacy.

Unit I

Introduction: Meaning and nature of ‘Jurisprudence’, Purpose and value of Jurisprudence.

Schools of Jurisprudence: Natural law Theory: The Greek notion., Analytical Positivism- Critical Approach, The Historical School: Savigny’s concept of Law, The Comparative School of Law, Sociological School of Law, American Realism-Holmes and Frank-The rule Skeptics and Facts Skeptics.

Unit II

The Authority of Law: Function and Purpose of law, the territorial nature of law, dimensions of international law. **The concept of Justice:** Corrective and Distributive Justice.

Administration of Justice: Courts, Civil Justice and Criminal Justice, Primary and Secondary functions of Courts.

Unit III

Sources of law: Legislation: The process, Importance of legislation in modern days. Subordinate legislation and its kinds. **Precedent:** Common law system, Doctrine of Stare decisis, Nature of Precedent, kinds of Precedent: The doctrines of Ratio-decidenti and Obiter dicta, the authority of Precedent and its exceptions. **Customs:** Legal and Historical customs. Stages in the formation of customs, the characteristics of legal customs. **Equity:** Evolution and its Application.

Unit IV

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, Legal status of lower animals, Idol, Corporate and Corporate Personality.

Unit V

Liability: Conditions for imposing liability, Wrongful act, Damnum Sine injuria, Injuria sine Damnum, causation, mens rea, intention, malice, negligence and recklessness, strict liability, vicarious liability, obligation, evidence.

Prescribed Books:

- 1 Fitzgerald – Salmond on Jurisprudence
- 2 R. W. M. Dias – Jurisprudence

Reference Books:

1. W. Friedman – Legal Theory
2. V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
3. Paton – Jurisprudence
4. Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence

COURSE 5.3
BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW (Optional – I)

Course Objectives:

The objective of the course is to impart to the students the conceptual foundations of Corporate Insolvency Law. To understand the significance of IBC Code with legal, procedural and practical aspects of Insolvency and its resolution. The Course also provides an outlook into the cross-border insolvency issues.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Memorize the various aspects of Insolvency and Bankruptcy laws in India.
- Illustrate the role IBBI and Insolvency intermediaries.
- Construct students with CIRP, Insolvency of partnership firms and fresh start process.
- Analyze the juxtaposition of insolvency laws with entrepreneurship along with developing a conceptual understanding of their interplay in both theoretical and practical terms.
- Execute with theoretical and practical skills for decision-making and leadership positions in any industry that leverages insolvency related commercial laws.

Unit I

Historical Perspective on the Concept of Insolvency, Indian Constitution on Insolvency, Personal Insolvency Legislations in India, Acts of Insolvency under the Personal Insolvency Legislations, Conceptual Analysis-Insolvency, Winding-up, Liquidation, Dissolution, Bankruptcy', Over view on the Legal and Procedural framework relating to Corporate Insolvency in India.

- a) Insolvency and Bankruptcy: Social, Legal, Economic and Financial Perspectives
- b) Need for Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: Exploring the rationale and objectives,
- c) Insolvency: Historical Background; Pillars of IBC, 2016 [IBBI, IPA, IP, AA, Information Utility]; Key Definitions and Concepts; Insolvency Initiation/Resolution under sections 7, 8 and 10.

Practical work: Petition for Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process: Legal Provisions; Procedure, Documentation; Appearance, Approval; Case Laws.

Unit II

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

Authorities and Enforcement Mechanism in IBC 2016

- a) Role of Adjudicating Authorities
- b) Role of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI)
- c) Appellate Authorities and analysis of some important cases
- d) Role, Functions and Duties of IP/ IRP/ RP: Public announcement, Management of affairs and operations of company as a going concern, Raising of Interim Finance, Preparation of Information Memorandum.

Unit III

Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP)

- a) Initiating an application for Resolution and role of Interim Resolution Professional
- b) Committee of Creditors: Powers, Duties and Processes
- c) Information Memorandum and Resolution plan
- Liquidation Process
 - a) Moving from Resolution to Liquidation
 - b) Voluntary Liquidation

Unit IV

Insolvency of Individuals and Partnership firms

Resolution Strategies: Restructuring of Equity & Debt; Compromise & Arrangement; Acquisition, Takeover & Change of Management; Sale of Assets; Valuation.

Convening and Conduct of Meetings of Committee of Creditors: Constitution of Committee of Creditors; Procedural aspects for meeting of creditors.

Preparation & Approval of Resolution Plan: Contents of resolution plan; Submission of resolution plan; Approval of resolution plan.

Individual/ Firm Insolvency: Application for insolvency resolution process; Report of resolution professional; Repayment plan; Discharge Order.

Unit V

Fresh Start Process: Person eligible to apply for fresh start; Application for fresh start order; Procedure after receipt of application; Discharge order.

Debt Recovery & SARFAESI: Non-Performing Assets; Asset Reconstruction Company; Security Interest (Enforcement) Rules, 2002; Evaluation of various options available to bank viz. SARFAESI, DRT, Insolvency Proceedings; Application to the Tribunal/Appellate Tribunal.

Cross Border Insolvency: International Perspective and Global Developments; UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Laws; US Bankruptcy Code, Chapter 11 reorganization; enabling provisions for cross border transactions under IBC.

Liquidation on or after failing of RP: Initiation of Liquidation; Distribution of assets; Dissolution of corporate debtor.

Voluntary Liquidation: Procedure for Voluntary Liquidation; Powers and duties of the Liquidator; Completion of Liquidation.

Insolvency of multinational corporations

Winding-up by Tribunal under the Companies Act, 2013: Procedure of Winding-up by Tribunal; Powers and duties of the Company Liquidator; Fraudulent preferences.

Case Laws, Case Studies and Practical aspects.

Prescribed Books:

1. Sumanta Batra, Corporate Insolvency Law & Practice
2. Datey V S., Guide to insolvency & bankruptcy code
3. Edward Bailey, Corporate Insolvency: Law And Practice

Reference Books:

1. Narayana P S, Law of insolvency
2. Avtar Singh, Law of insolvency
3. DinshawFardunjiMulla, Law of insolvency in India
4. Krishnamurthy K, Provincial Insolvency Act
5. SubrahmanyaSastri L, Provincial Insolvency Act
6. McPherson, Law of Company Liquidation, Sweet and Maxwell, (2001)
7. Vanessa Finch, Corporate Insolvency Law: Perspectives and Principles , Cambridge University Press, (2009)
8. Fletcher, Ian F, The Law of Insolvency, Sweet & Maxwell, (2009)
9. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act-2013 (2014)
10. Pollard, David, Corporate Insolvency: Employment and Pension Rights, Hayward's Heath, West Sussex :Tottel Pub., (2007)
11. Worthington, Sarah; Sealy, L. S, Sealy's Cases and Materials in Company Law, LexisNexis Butterworths, (2005)
12. David MilaMan, Chris Durrant, Corporate insolvency: Law and Practice (2011)
13. Rebecca James Parry, Transaction Avoidance in Insolvencies (2009)
14. R.M.Goode, Principles of Corporate Insolvency Law Sweet and Maxwell (2008)

COURSE 5.3

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW (Optional – I)

Course Objectives:

In this 21st century, Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalization (LPG) works beyond national barriers. The course creates an understanding on the conflict of laws under various legal systems pertaining to jurisdiction, marriage, divorce, adoption, maintenance, property. The course also covers torts and contracts laws. The course also covers enforcement of foreign judgements and arbitral awards.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the scope and theories of Private International Law and differentiate it with Public International Law.
- Identify the jurisdiction and proper forum.
- Relate cases under Private International Law.
- Interpret the mercantile matters.
- Discuss the enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees including arbitral awards.

Unit I

Introduction – Scope of Private International Law – Theories of Private International Law – Conflict of Law or Private International Law – Codification of Private International Law – Hague Conventions – Distinction between Public International Law and Private International Law.

Unit II

Jurisdiction – Choice of Law – Domicile – Residence – Renvoi – Forum Convenience.

Unit III

Cases involving Private International Law – Marriage – Divorce – Adoption – Guardianship and Maintenance.

Unit IV

Contract – Negotiable Instruments – e-contracts - Private International Law Relating to Corporations – Jurisdiction over Corporations – Insolvency Jurisdiction and effects of foreign insolvency proceedings.

Unit V

Enforcement of Foreign Judgements and Decrees – Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards – Evidence and Procedure – Stay of Proceeding – Proof of Foreign Laws.

Prescribed Books:

1. V. C. Govindaraj – The conflict of Law in India, Oxford.
2. ParasDiwan – Private International Law, Deep & Deep Publication.
3. Setalvad – Conflict of Laws, Lexis Nexis Publications.

Reference Books:

1. Cheshire, North and Fawcett – Private International Law

COURSE 5.4

PUBLIC HEALTH LAW (Hons.-II)

Course Objectives:

In modern times, particularly after the Advent of globalization and liberalization, science and technology are having great impact on the community. Along with traditional legal subjects, there is a need to incorporate emerging sectors in legal education. Public Health Law is one such subject. This subject should be viewed as one of the measures of welfare legislation. At the same time the control and regulation of medicines and drugs are vital. Therefore, a comprehensive legal study of different dimensions of medical area is introduced for the purpose of determining the liabilities and distribution of medical benefits to the public at large, and to achieve the Constitutional goal of right to Health and Environment.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the significance of public health.
- Explain the public health administration in India.
- Solve the legal issues in field of medical sciences.
- Relate public health and medical negligence.
- Appraise the health delivery system in India including its recent trends.
- Trained in dealing with legal aspects of law and medicine.

Unit I

Introduction to Health, Policy and Constitutional initiatives

Introduction to Public Health, Meaning and concept of Health, Signification of Health, factors influencing Health. Factors affecting Public Health, Maintenance of public health and Public Sanitation, water management and waste management, rural sanitation, causes for ill health in rural India.

Health Policies in India: National Health Policies, Various forms of Medical Profession; Allopathic and Alternative Medical Systems- Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani, Naturopathy, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa or Amichi, Reiki and Yoga.

Health as a Fundamental Right: Constitutional initiatives: Role and responsibilities of the State for improving the community health in a welfare state; the right to health emerging from parts III and IV of the Constitution. Samaritan Law, WHO-dimensions of health; Physical, Mental and social, International initiatives aftermath of Covid -19 pandemic situations.

Unit II

Health Care: Administration and Regulatory Mechanisms.

Health Administration in India: Nature and scope of Public Health Administration. Health Care Levels: Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Health care and its administration.

Rural Health Care: Primary health center. The model of National Health Service (NHS) in Great Britain. Regulating the Private Health Care systems: Private Nursing homes and Clinics, Diagnostic centers etc.

Regulating the Public Health Care Systems: Legal organization of public hospitals, Medico-legal cases and duties of hospitals liability for medical negligence in public hospitals, Mental Health Care in public hospitals: duties and liabilities.

Regulatory Authorities in India: THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION, Pharmacy Council, Dental Council of India, Indian Nursing Council, Rehabilitation Council of India and other Statutory Bodies. The National Commission for Allied and Healthcare Professions Act, 2021.

Unit III

Law and Medicine: Legal Issues

Law and Medicine: Drug laws in relation to India: The Regulation of Pharmaceutical Industry, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Regulation of research development, Patenting of Drugs and Medicines, Blood as a drug, regulating the blood banks.

Multinational Drug Industry in India: Patent law aspects and dumping of unsafe drugs. Drug as an essential commodity, Generic drugs, Case laws relating to violation of the Drugs and Cosmetic Rules.

Regulation of drug testing procedures in India: Clinical Trial, the Constitution of the Ethical Committee and functions of the Ethical Committee, Informed Consent.

Scientific advancement in medical Science and its legal issues: Euthanasia, Artificial Reproductive Techniques (ART), Surrogacy, Genetic Engineering and Human cloning, Test Tube baby, Transplantation of Human organs and Stem Cell Research and Banking, Body Donation.

Unit IV

Health and Management:

Health Hazards and its Control: Major Industrial Accidents causing health hazards, epidemics and its control, natural calamities causing health problems in India, Health of workers and occupational hazards, Disablement and Health Care, Bhopal Gas tragedy and aftermath development.

Hospital Management: Regulating the hospitals, Services and control, Bio-Medical Waste Management. **National Disasters Management Authority:** Role and functions of NDMA Hospitals and Disasters, Disaster Prevention, Mitigation and Medical Preparedness, awareness generation for Hospital Safety.

Consumer protection and medical negligence: Unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements, Common law remedies for medical negligence. Compulsory Medical Service at Rural Places. Protection to Medicare service personnel and Medicare Service Institutions. Professional Indemnity Insurance. Electronic Health Record (HER) Standards for India.

Unit V

Health Delivery Systems in India:

Public Health Insurance Schemes and Community Welfare: Need, for Public Health Insurance in India. Important projects and schemes of State and Central Governments (Janani, Madilu, Ayushman Bharat etc.,) Health Care and Weaker Sections of Society.

International health hazards and control programmes: Control of Contagious and Communicable diseases, international health hazards and control programmes. Medical Quarantine, Market economy and public health law. Public Health Laws in the developed Nations, Central and State initiatives, Health awareness programmes, Telemedicine, the practice of E-medicine and legal and ethical implications.

Prescribed Books:

1. Law and Medicine by: Nanditha Adikari
2. Public Health Policy and Administration by : S.L. Goel

3. Law and Medicine by: Lilly Srivastava
4. Law and Medicine: Module-1 & 7 prepared by: NLSIU, Bangalore

References:

1. Medicine and Law By: K.Kannan,Oxford,2014
2. The New Public Health Law – A trans disciplinary approach to practice and advocacy, By: Scott Burris &etal, Oxford publication - 2018
3. Medical Law and Ethics, By: Shaun D. Patterson Sweet & Maxwell, South Asian Edition,2013
4. Medical Negligence and Law by: Dr.Avtar Singh
5. Health Law By: Dr.Ishita Chatterjee ,Central Law Publishers, -2019
6. Medical Jurisprudence &Toxicology by: Joshi's
7. Guide to Medical laws, edited by; M.L. Bhargava's
8. National Health Policies and Report on Health care data for India.
9. The Alma Ata Declaration, the International Conference on Primary Health Care, 1978 at Almaty, USSR:
10. The Health Planning and Development Committee's Report, 1946 (popularly known as the Bhole Committee Report) is the first organized set of health care data for India.
11. The first National Health Policy in 1983 aimed to achieve the goal of 'Health for All' by 2000 AD
12. National Health Policy,2002
13. National Health Policy,2017
14. The ICH- GCP Guidelines-1996
15. Health Care Committees
16. Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (Different forms of medical systems)
17. EHR Standards for India
18. Labour Welfare Code-2019 (Special focus to Occupational Safety, Health and working conditions)

COURSE 5.5

LAND LAWS (Optional-II)

Course Objectives:

Land Laws is the form of Law that deals with the rights to use, alienate, or exclude others from land. This course is an integral part of the Law course, as they socially enforce groups of individuals' rights to own land in concurrence with the Land Laws of a nation. Land Laws addresses the legal mandates set forth by a country in regards to land ownership. It intends to be a systematic and practical guide to the basic features of modern Land Legislations.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Extrapolate the fundamental and legal principles relating to land laws.
- Formulate the spectrum of Land Acquisition in India.
- Inculcate critical thinking to carry out research objectively.
- Estimate effective scientific technical communication in Land Laws.
- Demonstrate sophisticated cognitive and creative skills.

Unit I

Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964:

Historical development of Land Laws, Pre-Independence & Post-Independence scenario, KLR Act, 1964: Definitions, Constitution and Powers of the Revenue Officers & Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Land and Land Revenue - Grant, use and relinquishment of un-alienated land, Revenue Survey - Record of Rights, boundaries and boundary marks - Realisation of Revenue and other Public Demands, Land Grant Rules.

Unit II

The Registration Act, 1908:

Definitions, Registration Establishment, Registrable Documents, Time of Presentation, Place of Registration, Enforcing the Appearance of Executants and Witnesses, Deposit of Wills, Effects of Registration and Non-Registration, Duties and Powers of Registering Officers, Refusal to Register, Fees for Registration, Searches and Copies, Penalties.

Unit III

Karnataka Rent Act, 1999:

Definitions, Regulation of Rent, Deposit of Rent, Registration of Middlemen or Estate Agents, Controllers: Their Powers and Procedure, Regulation of Eviction, Special Obligations of Landlords and Tenants.

Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act 1966-Special features.

Unit IV

Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation & Resettlement Act, 2013- Features

To be read with Previous Land Acquisition Act.

Application of Act, Definitions, Determination of Social Impact and Public Purpose, Special Provision to Safeguard Food Security, Notification and Acquisition, Rehabilitation and

Resettlement Award, Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement, National Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement, Establishment of Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority, Apportionment of Compensation, Payment, Temporary Occupation of Land, Offences and Penalties, miscellaneous.

Unit V

Indian Stamp Act, 1899:

Definitions, Stamp Duties, Adjudication as to Stamps, Instruments not duly stamped, Allowances for Stamps in certain cases, Reference and Revision, Criminal Offences and Procedure, Supplemental Provisions.

With reference to recent Amendments and Landmark Judgements

Prescribed Books:

1. T. S. Nagarajan - Karnataka Land Revenue Act
2. Karnataka Rent Act
3. Sirohi - Indian Registration Act
4. Karnataka Industrial Areas Development Act
5. Indian Stamp Act

Reference Books:

1. M. R. Achar and T. Venkanna - Karnataka Land Revenue Act.
2. Srishaila - Karnataka Land Revenue Act, Rules relating to Land Grants.
3. Karnataka Land Reforms Act.
4. D. F. Mulla - Indian Registration Act.

COURSE 5.5
(Optional-II)
GENDER JUSTICE AND FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

Course Objectives:

It is a historical fact that women constitute the vulnerable section and they have been exploited in patriarchal and feudal systems. But in the last two centuries, in all democratic countries, law has been considered as a tool and technique to provide social justice to women. This course attempts to highlight the struggle for equality of women and the efforts of social legislation to provide solutions, remedies and redressal.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the status and role of women in India.
- Explain the feminist approach and constitutional background.
- Examine the international efforts in safeguarding the interests of women.
- Relate the status of women and personal laws.
- Appraise relevant special enactments concerning women.

Unit I

The status of women in the course of history: Roman period, ancient India, Islamic ideals. The Socio religious movements for the uplift of women. The role of women in the struggle of Indian Independence. Constitution and women: fundamental rights, directive principles, fundamental duties towards women.

Unit II

Feminist theorizing and legal order: distinction between —sex (nature) and—gender (culture). Equality approach: Equality in wages, work-place, access to public services, matrimonial remedies, inheritance and property rights, reservation in legislative representation.

Unit III

Political rights of women: The British experience, Article of Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1952 Convention on Political Rights of Women, Convention on the Abolition of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979. The programme of action by the United Nations Convention on traffic in women and children 1949.

Unit IV

Law as a factor-affecting fertility; Rising the minimum age of marriage through the law: problems and prospects. Women and Inheritance Right: Personal laws. Marriage and Divorce: Personal law. Maintenance: Personal laws

Unit V

Social Legislation: Family Courts Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Sex Determination Act, Medical Termination of Pregnancy, Exploitation of Women in working places. Domestic Violence Act National Commission for Women Act, 1990: role, powers, functions and constitution. National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, NGO and Women Empowerment.

Prescribed Books:

1. Indu Prakash Singh, Women, Law, and Social Change in India, 1989, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Paras Dewan, Dowry and Protection to Married Women, 1995, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1. S.P.Sathe, Towards Gender Justice, 1993, RCWS, SNDT W.V. Bombay.
2. Dwarka Nath Mittal, Position of Women in Hindu Law, 1989, Inter-India Publications, New Delhi.
3. Shaukat Nasir, Muslim Women and their Rights, 1992, Ashoka Law House, New Delhi.
4. Paras Diwan and Piyush Diwan, Women and Legal Protection.
5. Kelly.D.Askin, Dorean.M.Koenig, Women and International Human Rights Law,(1999).
6. Janaki Nair, Women and Law in Colonial India, (1996).
7. Susan Edwards (ed.), Gender, Sex, Law (1985).
8. E. Diane Pask, Kathleen E. Mahency and Catherine A. Brown (ed.), Women, the Law and Economy (1985).
9. Catherine A. Mackinnon, Toward a Feminist Theory of the State (1989).
10. RatnaKapur and Brinda Crossman, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India (1996), Sage.
11. Patricia Smith (ed.), Feminist Jurisprudence (1993), Oxford.
12. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
13. Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, (1994).
14. Krishna Iyer, V.R., Human Rights – A Judge's Miscellany, (1995).
15. Rama Jois,M., Human Rights: Bharatiya Values, (1998).
16. S. R. Bakshi and Kiran Bala, Development of Women, Children and Weaker Sections 1999, Deep and Deep Publications.

COURSE 5.6
WHITE COLLAR CRIMES
ECONOMIC OFFENCES – (Hons – III)

Course Objectives:

This course focuses on the criminality of the privileged classes – the wielders of all forms of State and social power. The course focuses on the relation between privilege, power and deviant behaviour. The traditional approach of criminology is inadequate to deal with white collar offences, socio-economic offences or crimes of the powerful. The dimension of deviance associated with the bureaucracy, the new rich religious leaders and organisations, professional classes are to be focused. In teaching this course, current developments in deviants reflected in press and media, law reports and legislative proceedings are to be considered.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Sketch the criminality of privileged class and analyze deviances.
- Express the genesis of economic crimes, principles of legality, new legislative thinking and apply economic theories.
- Critically analyze the contributions made by various committees and commissions.
- Interpret and evaluate western thoughts on White Collar Crimes.
- Review the various special enactments to counter the socio economic offences.

Unit I

Background of Schools of Criminology; Genesis of Economic Crimes: Origin of Law. Criminal Law and its Purpose. History of crime. An overview of Schools of Criminology. From Tort to Crime. Emergence of Economic Crimes. Nullum Crimen Sine Lege. New Legislative Thinking. Welfare State and Economic Crimes. Courts and Economic Crimes. World War II and Economic Crimes. Marxist Theory, Bonger's Economic Theory of Criminality (Criticisms). Limitations of Economic Explanation of Crime.

Unit II

Economic Crimes in India: Crime and Economic Conditions: Relationship between Economic Structure and Crimes. Penal Laws of India. New Legislative Deal. The Santhanam Committee. The Wanchoo Committee, Lentin Commission Report, N N Vohra Committee Report. Introduction to Deviances: Parliamentary, Bureaucratic, Judicial and other deviances. Anti-corruption laws – an overview.

Unit III

Nature and Scope of Economic Crimes: White Collar Crime: Definition, Sutherland's Theory of White Collar Crime. Contributing Factors. White Collar Crime in India. White Collar Crime in Certain Professions & Business Deals. White Collar Crime distinguished from Traditional Crime. Violations of Rationing and Price Control Orders. Smuggling, under invoicing, over invoicing and other violations of Foreign Exchange Regulations. Bribery, Corruption, Favoritism and Nepotism. Corruption and Bribery – Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Whistle Blower's Protection Act, 2011. The Lokpal Act, 2013.

Unit IV

Evasion & Avoidance of Tax: (Income Tax Act), Black Money: The Black Money (Undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act, 2015. Demonetisation; Introduction to GST. Illicit Trafficking in Contraband Goods & Drugs – (Customs Act, NDPS Act & COFEPOSA). Racketeering in False Travel Documents (Passport Act). Bootlegging and Violation of Anti Narcotic Legislation. Human Trafficking (The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act). Trade in Human Body Parts (Transplantation of Human Organs Act). Terrorist Activities (IPC provisions & Related Acts).

Unit V

Embezzlement, Misappropriation, Frauds and other Malpractices including Share Pushing and Monopolistic Controls in the administration of Corporate and other Companies. Violations of Specifications in Public Contracts and Theft, Misappropriation and Frauds relating to Public Property. Trafficking in Licenses, Permits and Quotas, Profiteering, Black Marketing and Hoarding, Money Laundering (FEMA & Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Amendments). Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018. Illicit Trafficking in Arms & Explosives (Arms Act, Explosives Act & Explosive Substances Act). Overview of Cyber Crimes.

Prescribed Books:

1. Chandra Mahesh - Socio-Economic Crimes (Bombay: N. M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd 1979)
2. N.V. Paranjape - Criminology and Penology (Allahabad – Central Law Publications, 2008).

Reference Books:

1. Ramakrishna P.V., A treatise on Anti Corruption Laws in India (Hyderabad: S. Gorgia & Co., 1996)
2. Forty Seventh Report, Law Commission of India
3. Baxi Upendra, Law & Poverty: Critical Essays (Bombay N.M. Tripathi, 1988)
4. Relevant Treatise on Economic and Social Offence

Relevant Bare Acts

COURSE 6.1
FAMILY LAW-II
(MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT)

Course Objectives:

This course deals with the laws which are applicable to Mohammedans in India. Muslims in India are governed by their personal law contained in Shariat Act. Personal laws of Muslims are protected by the Constitution. This course analyzes the Islamic laws related to marriage and divorce, gifts and wills, maintenance and inheritance which create rights and obligations of individual Muslims etc., Indian Succession Act creates rights and obligations of Indians who are not Hindus or Muslims in relation to Succession. It is a secular law of succession.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Identify the various sources and schools of Muslim personal laws.
- Analyze the concept of marriage and matrimonial remedies.
- Respond how to create a waqf, gifts and pre-emption of the property.
- Categorize the kinds of Domicile and to prepare a will.
- Perform the procedure to get a Probate, Letters of Administration and Succession Certificate.

Unit I

Advent of Islam and Development of Muslim Law: History, origin and schools of Muslim Law, Application, operation and interpretation of Muslim Law. **Shariat Act, 1937;** Definition of ‘Muslim’ ; Conversion to Islam and its effect, Sources of Muslim law; Primary Sources and Secondary sources; **Marriage:** Definition, object, nature; Essential requirements of a Muslim marriage, classification of marriage, legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriages. **Muta marriage.**

Unit II

Dower: Definition, nature and objects, classification, enforcement of dower and wife’s rights of retention. **Divorce:** Classification. **Talaq:** Talaq-e-tafweez, Khula, ila, Mubarat, Zihar, Lian, Faskh, Formalities of Talaq. Judicial divorce. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939. **Parentage:** Legitimacy and Acknowledgements, Establishment of Paternity and Maternity, special rules regarding presumption of legitimacy, conditions of valid acknowledgement. **Guardianship:** Kinds and duties of Guardians.

Unit III

Maintenance : Traditional and present law, Gifts, Pre-emption, Wakf, Will and Gift made in death or illness, limitation on testamentary disposition, Muslim Law of Inheritance.

Unit IV

Indian Succession Act: Preliminary; Domicile (Sec. 1-19) and Consanguinity (Sec.23-28, Intestate Succession (Sec.29-56), Testamentary Succession (Sec. 57 –191)

Unit V

Protection of property of the deceased (Sec 192 – 210) Probate, Letters of Administration and administration of their assets of the deceased (Sec. 217-369), Succession Certificate (Sec. 370 – 390)

Prescribed Books:

1. Mulla - Principles of Mohammadan Law
2. B.B. Mitra - Indian Succession Act
3. Fyzee - Outlines of Mohammadan Law
4. Indian Divorce Act

Reference Books:

1. Aquil Ahmad- Mohammedan Law
2. Paruck- Indian Succession Act
3. Basu -Indian Succession Act

COURSE 6.2

SPORTS LAW

Course Objectives:

The Course is intended to give a broad idea to the student about the origin and development of sports and sports law in India and World. This course is a brief analysis of regulation of sports in India and world. This course will enable the students to understand and interpret different issues such as doping, betting, civil and criminal liability etc.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To Analyze Sports industry in the manner expected for a competent lawyer.
- To Quantify Sports culture in India.
- To criticize doping and its repercussion in sports aspects.
- To demonstrate central and state schemes relating to sports achievers.
- To theorize various aspects pertaining to sports injuries and its related problems.

Unit I

Historical Development of Sports: Introduction to Sports, Definition of Sports, History of sports, Origin and development of Individual sports, Sports Law – Identity Crisis, Sports Culture in India, Classification of Sports. Role of State and sports law, Sports Ethics.

Unit II

International Law and Sports: International agency regulating Sports and their constitution and powers and functions, Legal Regulation of Drugs in Sports, Doping- Anti Doping, World Anti- Doping Code , World and National Anti-doping Agency. Dispute resolution in Sports – Arbitration and other ADR Methods, International Disciplinary procedures, enforcement of awards and sanctions.

Unit III

Indian Law and Sports: Sports and Indian Constitution, The role of Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and National Sports Federations. The National Sports Policy, 2001 and Draft Sports Policy 2007. Central and State schemes for Sports achievers. Judicial Contribution for the development of Sports Law in India.

Unit IV

Gender Discrimination and Model Agreements: Gender Discrimination – Women and sports, The International Olympic committee, Gender testing and Human Rights. Commercialization of Sports - Labour and Contractual Issues – Participation Agreement, Standard Sponsorship agreement, Model Agreement between clubs and players, Sports Broadcasting.

Unit V

Sports and Special Issues: Betting – Meaning, legalization of Betting in India and Betting in Cricket and other sports. Violence in Sports and Sports Injuries – Meaning, Criminal and Civil Liability, Liability of officials and organizers. Sports Injuries, Taxation and Sports.

Prescribed Books:

1. Mudgal Mukul – Law and Sports in India: Developments, issues and Challenges, Lexis Nixis-Butterworth's Publication, Wadhwa Nagpur, 2015.

Reference Books:

1. Anderson Jock – Modern Sports Law, Hart Publication, 2010.
2. Goel - Encyclopedia of Sports & Games, 2013.
3. Dorling Kindersley - The Sports Book: The Sports. The Rules. The Tactics. The Techniques, DK Publication, 2016.
4. Anujaya Krishna – Sports Law, Universal Publication, New Delhi,. 2014.

COURSE 6.3

LAW AND AGRICULTURE (Hons. – IV)

Course Objectives:

India is an agricultural economy, plays a dominant role in the field of food, employment, industrial development, trade and commerce. The course intends to provide the Laws and Policies relating to agriculture. It also focuses on the current agricultural policies and welfare measures undertaken by the Government. It also emphasizes on a holistic approach towards the overall development of agriculture and its allied sectors in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the importance of agriculture in the Indian economy and to familiarize with the kinds of farming.
- Evaluate the agrarian systems, institutional reforms and agricultural policies.
- Appraise Green Revolution, farmers' movement and allied rural development.
- Review and update on special laws on agriculture at state and national levels.
- Discuss and reiterate the socio-agricultural legislations and development initiations.

Unit I

Introduction- Historical perspective of agriculture in India. Gandhian concept of agriculture. Indian agriculture during British regime. Farmers movements. Constitutional provisions relating to agriculture, Abolition of Zamindari systems and agrarian reforms in India. National Agricultural Policy. Five years plan relating to agriculture. Agriculture and Rural Development-National Initiatives. Kinds of agriculture.

Unit II

Special Laws on Agriculture- Protection of Forest Dwellers and Rights of the Vulnerable sections. The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961. The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968. The National Food Security Act, 2013.

Unit III

Special Laws Relating to Agriculture: Fertilizer Control Order, The Insecticides Act, 1968. The Seeds Act, 1966. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act, 2001. The Traditional Rights of Farmers - Geographical indication of Goods Act, 1999. Plant Quarantine Rules - AGMARK.

Unit IV

Socio-Agricultural Legislations: Agricultural Marketing. Agricultural Credit Policy. Agricultural Co-operative Societies. Fair Price Policy. Contract farming. eNAM. Farm Reform Laws 2020. The status of farmers aftermath of GATT/WTO.

Unit V

Agriculture and Development: Role of ICAR (Indian Council of Agriculture Research) Conserving plant Genetic Resources in India. Issues relating to GMOs (Genetically Modified Organisms) Agriculture & Technology. Promotion of Traditional Crops (like millets) & natural farming. Agricultural Insurance. Agricultural Banks-Role of NABARD. Role of LSGs (Panchayat Raj Institutions).

Prescribed Books:

1. Sukhbir Bhatnagar - Agricultural Law, Mittal Publishers.

Reference Books:

1. A.K.Vyas and Rishi Raj-Introduction to Agriculture
2. S.S.Acharya and N.L.Agarwal-Agricultural Marketing in India
3. S.R.Reddy - Principles of Agronomy, Kalyani Publishers
4. R.L.Arya, Sonam Arya, Rena Arya, Janardhan Kumar-Fundamentals of Agriculture
5. Indian Economy – Gaurav Datt, Ashwani Mahajan, S. Chand & Co Ltd, New Delhi (72e) Datt & Sundaram
6. Indian Economy – Misra.Puri, 28th Revised Edition, Himalaya Publishing House
7. Arun Katyayan - Fundamentals of Agriculture – Vol I

Bare Acts:

- Seeds Act, 1966; Insecticides Act, 1968; Food Security Act, 2013 Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006; Fertilizers Control Order, 1985, The West Bengal Land Reforms Act, 1955; The Agrarian Reforms Act, 1976; the Schedule Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; The Karnataka Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1968; The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006; The Model Contract Farming Act, 2018; The Model Agricultural Produce and Marketing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2003; The Model Agricultural Produce and Livestock Marketing (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2017; the Plant Quarantine (Regulation of Import into India) Order 2003; NABARD Act, 1981;

COURSE 6.4

LAW ON INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT (Hons. – V)

Course Objectives:

This course is designed to discuss the legal issues involved in infrastructure development, to examine the working of regulators in general and specific to sectors. It aims to study PPP contractual agreement and its related documents. It develops an understanding of the Model Concession Agreements of the Planning Commission and deals with other statutes that affect infrastructure sector. It also enlightens other statutes relating to infrastructure.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Demonstrate how the private sector can make a difference in ways that can serve societal needs and contribute to improved living conditions that are essential to sustainability imperatives.
- Evaluate the challenges to devise new strategies, new technologies, new business models, and new financing techniques.
- Label the public private partnership provisions..
- Appraise the existing issues and challenges, and propose new business opportunities in public private partnership.
- Explain the Electricity Act, SEZ Act and RERA Act.
- Investigate the consequences of urban growth on the demand for infrastructure from the global perspective.

Unit I

Concept of Infrastructure: Introduction, Meaning, Characteristics, Need of Infrastructure development for economic development, Stages of implementation for Infrastructure development Projects, Stakeholders in regulating Infrastructure. **General Legal Framework:** Telecom, Airport, Railways, Roads and National Highways, Water. FDI: Different route, FDI restrictions in the infrastructure, Regulatory aspects and liaison with Government agencies, such as, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions, Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

Unit II

Public Private Partnership: Meaning, Characteristics and benefits of PPP, Importance of PPP Nature of, PPP project Structuring, procurement process. Sectoral issues: in roads and national highways, airports, power, railways, special economic zones, telecom. Challenges of PPP projects. Dispute resolution mechanisms in PPP and Applicability of RTI in PPP.

Unit III

PPP project documents such as Expression of Interests, Procurement Documents including Request for Proposal/ Request for Quotations, Bid and Tender Documents, Memorandum of Agreement, Joint Bidding Agreements, Concession Agreements, Power Purchase Agreements, Shareholders' Agreement, Fee-Sharing Agreements, Engineering Procurement & Construction Contracts, Supply Agreements, Service and Equipment Supply Contracts,

Operation & Management Contracts. Risk: Concept, Identification of Risk, Specific categories of Risk, Allocation and Management of Risks, Risk from the perspective of Lender, Developer and Government.

Unit IV

The Electricity Act, 2003. Definitions, National Electricity Policy and Plan, Generation, Transmission and Distribution of Electricity, Licensing and Tariff, Central Electricity Authority and Regulatory Commissions, Offences and Penalties. **The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005,** Definitions, Establishment of Special Economic Zone, Constitution of Board of Approval, Development Commissioner, Single Window Clearance, Special Fiscal Provisions for Special Economic Zones, Special Economic Zone Authority

Unit V

The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016: Definition, Registration of real estate projects and registration of real estate agents, Functions and duties of promoter, rights and duties of allottees, real estate regulatory authority, central advisory council, real estate appellate tribunal, offences and adjudication, Finance, accounts, audits and reports, Miscellaneous provisions. **Smart Cities: Key features of smart cities, smart cities mission in India Infrastructure in Urban areas.**

Prescribed Books:

1. Piyush Joshi, Law Relating to Infrastructure Projects, 2nd Edition, 2003.

Reference Books:

1. N Brega, Marcos, Trenn, Infrastructure in Emerging Markets, LAP Lambert Academic Publishing.
2. Sameer Kochhar, Deepak B Phatak , H Krishnamurthy ,GursharanDhanjal, Infrastructure and Governance Publication Year : 2008 First Edition
3. Anup Chatterjee, K NarindarJetli, Industry and Infrastructure Development in India Publication Year: 2009
4. Judith – Anne Mackenzie, “Text book on Land Law”, (2004), Oxford University Press, U.K.
5. R. N. Joshi, Public Private Partnership in Infrastructure Perspectives, Principles, Practices.
6. Kendemadward Digby, “An introduction to the history of the law of real property” (2005), the law book exchange Ltd. UK.
7. V.G. Ramachandran, “Law of land acquisition & compensation, 8th edition, 2000, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. K.C. Gopalakrishnan, “Legal Economics (Interactional Dimensions of economics and Law), (1998) reprinted (2005), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
9. N. Mani, Smart Cities & Urban Development in India, New Century Publications.
- 10.Sairam Bhat, Public Private Partnership in India, A Sectoral Analysis, NLSIU Book Series. (Newly added book).

Relevant Bare Acts: Electricity Act 2003, Special Economic Zone Act 2003, Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

COURSE 6.5

LAW OF BANKING (Optional – III)

Course Objectives:

Banking Institutions have become important players in the present day economy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. Several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions into agents of social change. Appreciating the importance, the Government has enacted several enactments to direct, regulate and control the banks and banking operations through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance. The course is designed to primarily acquaint the learners with operational parameters of banking law and to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop appreciative faculty of the students in statutory as well as case laws in this area.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- To describe the origin and evolution of Banking Law and Practice.
- To demonstrate the basic terminology and its usage in Banking.
- To employ laws relating to negotiable instruments, foreign exchange across the globe.
- To compare the various services offered by banks, Bank Loans and Advances.
- To extrapolate the fundamental concepts in e-banking/mobile banking technologies.

Unit I

Institution of Banking in India: Evolution of Banking Law & Banking Institutions, Development of British Banking & Bank of England, Nationalization of Banks, (Main Provisions of the Nationalization Act). The Banking (Regulation) Act, 1949: Applicability, Objects and Main Provisions. Reserve Bank of India and its Role: Functions, Organization and Controlling Powers.

Unit II

Commercial Banks: Functions (Subsidiary Services, General Utility Services & Special Banking Services), **Banker and Customer:** Definition of Banker and Customer, General Relationship & Special Relationship. Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891. **Opening of New Accounts:** Savings Bank account, Current account, Recurring Deposit account & Fixed Deposit account. **Special Types of Customers:** Precautions required to be taken by a banker to open an account in case of administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions. (Minors, Joint stock company, Partnership firm, Joint accounts etc.,) **Ancillary Services:** (General, DD, MT, TT, Traveler's cheques, bank orders, credit card, debit/smart cards, safe deposit vaults, gift cheques, stock invest).

Unit III

Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881: Negotiable Instruments, Bills in Sets, Crossing of Cheques, Holder & Holder in Due Course, Parties, Endorsements, Negotiation, Assignment, Liability of Parties, Obligations of Paying Banker, Collecting Banker & Customers' Account (NI Act). Presentment, Discharge from Liability, Material Alteration, Noting & Protest, Reasonable Time for giving Notice of Dishonour, Compensation, Special rules of Evidence,

Acceptance and Payment for Honour and Reference in case of need. Dishonour of Cheques. Penal Provisions (Section 138-142)

Unit IV

E-Banking: Definition, Internet banking, Mobile Banking, ATM banking, and computerized Banking (NEFT, RTGS etc); E-banking services: retail services, wholesale services and E-Cheque-authentication, Cyber Evidence. Banking Ombudsman Scheme. Securitization Act, 2002 (Relevant Provisions relating to recovery of debts due to banks & DRT).

Unit V

Employment of Funds: Important factors governing Cash Reserve, Profitable uses of Funds, Investments in Government and other Stock Exchange Securities. Loans & Advances: General Principles and Forms. New Concept of Bank Lending (Credit Agencies). Fund Flow Analysis, Working Capital Finance, Term Loans, Precautions in Discounting Bills, Recovery of advances.

Prescribed Books:

1. M. L. Tannan - Law of Banking
2. Khargamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act – M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.)

Reference Books:

1. Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.
2. Basu - Review of current banking theory and practise, Macmillan.
3. Pagets Law of Banking - Butterworths, London.
4. L. C. Goyle – The Law of Banking and Bankers – Eastern Book Co.
5. K. Subramanyan – Banking Reforms in India
6. R. K. Talavar- Report of working group on customer service in Banks
7. S. N. Gupta - The Banking law in theory & practice.
8. G. S. N. Tripathi (Ed.) Sethi's commentaries on Banking Regulation Act 1949 and allied Banking Laws.
9. Bashyam and Adiga – The Negotiable Instruments Act.
10. Mukherjee. T. K. - Banking Law and practice.
11. Chorley – Law of Banking
12. Paget – Law of Banking
13. Information System for Banks - Taxmann
14. Vasantha Desai and Joshi - Managing Indian Banks.
15. Justice Bhaghabati Prasad Banerjee- Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of financial assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002
16. Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

COURSE 6.5

LAW OF CARRIAGE (OPTIONAL – III)

Course Objectives:

A study of the general principles and basic regulations governing carriers (Land, Air and Sea) of persons and goods. The course includes study of the rights and obligations of the parties as well as a study of the regulatory framework that governs the transportation business and other public utilities. The course will end with discussion of the basic rules regarding the agencies that regulate public utilities.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the various provisions of Carriage by road.
- Explain the laws relating to Carriage by air.
- Discuss the laws relating to Carriage by rail and sea.
- Appraise various aspects of Carriage by passengers.

Unit I

Carriage by Road- Carriage by Road Act, 2007-The Carriers Act, 1865- Definition, Classification of carriers, Liability of Carrier, Duties of Common Carrier, Principles of absolute liability, Carriage of animals, liability during transit, exceptions, Goods of dangerous nature & liability-, measure of Damages, rights to sue, suit by non-owner, subrogation, Liability for criminal breach of trust.

Unit II

Carriage by Air- The Carriage by Air Act, 1972, International Carriage by Air, Liability of Carrier, Accident, the Hague Protocol, Liability, Combined Carriage, Consumer cases on Airline services, Travel agent- deficiency in services & liability, Carriage of goods by air, Limitation.

Unit III

Carriage by Rail- Carriage of Goods- dangerous & offensive, Railways (Prescription of Offensive Goods) Rules, 1990, Railways (Prescription of Infectious and Contagious Diseases for Animals) Rules, 1990, The Railways (Punitive Charges for Overloading of Wagon) Rules, 2004, The Railways (Manner of Delivery of Consignments and Sale Proceeds in the Absence of Railway Receipt) Rules, 1990, Weighment of Consignments (in Wagon-load or Train-load) Rules, 1990, Manner of Giving Open Delivery and Prescription of Partial Delivery Certificate Form rules, 1990- Sale of goods held under lien, Responsibility of railway administration as Carriers, Right to Sue, Carriage of passengers, Compensation payable for death and injuries, The Railways Act, 1989.

Unit IV

Carriage by Sea- Contract of Affreightment- implied undertakings, charter parties, payment of Hire, Bill of Lading, Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925, Parties of Bills of Lading, loading and discharge of joint operation, Rights & Immunities, Conditions, Liability & burden, Excepted Perils, Act of God, Waiver of privilege by carrier and increasing liability, Demurrage & Lay Days, Freight, Right to sue for loss or damage, Lien, The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

Unit V

Carriage of Passengers- Passage Money, liability for personal injuries-basis of liability, standard of care- Duties of carrier, burden of proof, liability for loss of luggage, The Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993. Consumer Cases on Carries of Passengers- Air crash, railway reservation, cloakroom service, responsibility for luggage, Discrimination in amenities, Bus passengers.

Prescribed Books:

1. Avtar Singh, 'Law of Carriage- Air, Land & Sea', Eastern Book Company, 5th edition 2015.

Reference Books:

1. David A. Glass, Chris Cashmore, "Introduction to the Law of Carriage of Goods", Sweet& Maxwell, 1989.
2. H.K. Saharay, "The Law of carriage of Goods", ISBN Number: 978817177259, 2nd Edition, 2013.
3. MichielSpanjaart, "Multimodal Transport Law", 1st Edition,*ISBN 9780415789813*, Routledge Publications, 2017.
4. Stephen Girvin, "Carriage of Goods by Sea", 2nd Edition, Oxford publications.
5. Tala Fathima, "Transport Law in India", Wolters Cluver Law & Business publications.
6. Tan Lee Meng, "Law on Carriage of Goods by Sea", 3rd Edition Academy Publishing.
7. Paula Backden, "The Contract of Carriage-Multi Model Transport and Unimodel regulation", Informa law from Routledge.

COURSE 6.6

LAW OF INSURANCE (Optional – IV)

Course Objectives:

The idea of insurance is an old-institution of transactional trade. Insurance is a method of transferring risk to capable persons and bodies to bear the loss. Recently insurance is growing enormously as a service in India. This course deals with the concepts of insurable interests and the different types of insurance. The course is designed to incorporate the changing trends in contracts of insurance on the basis of improvement in science, technology and transport.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the historical background and underlying principles of insurance laws.
- Explain the various aspects of life insurance.
- Interpret the laws and principles of fire insurance.
- Discuss marine insurance and related matters.
- Interpret motor vehicle insurance and other types of insurances.

Unit I

History of Insurance: Definition, development of Insurance in India. **Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999:** Composition, Powers and Functions. Registration of Insurance companies. Classification of Contract of Insurance. **General Principles of Contract of Insurance.** Uberime fides-utmost good faith, Contract of Indemnity, Insurable interest, causa proxima.

Unit II

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance. The formation of a life insurance contract. Parties to the contract, Insurable Interest, free consent, misrepresentation, consideration and legal object (coparcener in a Hindu Joint Family) Meaning and scope of risk. Premium- mode of payment-days of grace. Event insured against Life Insurance contract, circumstances affecting the risk, amount recoverable under the Life Policy, settlement of claim and payment of money, assignment of life Insurance.

Unit III

Fire Insurance and Miscellaneous Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance, Basic Principles and Kinds of policies. Standard Fire Policy, Conditions & Warranties, Right & Duties of Parties, Claims, Reinsurance, Double Insurance, Insurable Interest in Fire Insurance. **Special doctrines:** Doctrine of Subrogation, Contribution and Reinstatement, Burglary and Theft insurance (including Robbery and Dacoity).

Unit IV

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope, Classification of Marine policies, Insurable interest, Insurable values, Conditions and warranties, Voyage deviation, Perils of the sea. **Loss:** Kinds of Loss.

Unit V

Motor Vehicle Insurance: Introduction, Absolute or No-fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance, Claims Tribunal, Public Liability Insurance, coverage of third party risk. Surveyors and Loss Assessors. Application of Res ipsa loquitur principle. Agriculture Insurance, Health Insurance, Insurance of Livestock.

Prescribed Books:

1. E. R. Hardy Ivamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.
2. K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India
3. M. N. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law
4. J. V. N. Jaiswal – Law of Insurance

Reference Books:

1. Insurance Principles and Practice-M.N.Mishra&S.B.Mishra.
2. Insurance Act, 1938
3. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
4. General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972
5. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
6. Motor Vehicle Act, 1988
7. Hand Book of Insurance Law- Rangarajan.

COURSE 6.6
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE (Optional – IV)

Course Objectives:

Corporate governance is the set of processes, customs, policies, laws and institutions affecting the way a corporation is directed or controlled. The course aims at providing basic idea about corporate governance and its impact and implications on society and legal system.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Trace the evolution and development of Corporate Governance.
- Explain the Companies Act and relevant law on corporate governance.
- Identify the role of board of directors.
- State shareholders rights.
- Evaluate corporate social responsibility.

Unit I

INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Corporate governance - meaning and structure
- Importance of corporate governance
- Corporate governance v Public Governance
- History of corporate governance
- Concept of corporate governance and stakeholders
- Evolution of corporate governance-Developments in India, US, UK
- Development of corporate governance in India

Unit II

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN INDIA

- Companies Act, 2013
- SEBI
- Listing Agreement
- Provisions Of Securities Contract (Regulation) Act Relating To Corporate Governance

Unit III

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- Directors- Introduction, types of directors, duties and responsibilities, independence
- SEBI regulation
- Corporate Fraud and crimes
- Analysis of Whistle Blower Policy
- Clause 49 of Listing Agreement
- Board Committees-Composition, role and responsibilities, contribution to board governance, Auditors, Audit Committee, Shareholders Grievance committee, Remuneration committee,
- Corporate Governance committee, Nomination committee, Corporate Compliance committees.

Unit IV

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND SHAREHOLDER RIGHTS

- Rights of share holders
- Challenges in exercising shareholder's rights
- Protection Of Minority Interest
- Corporate governance and related party transactions
- Investor protection in India; Role of institutional investors
- Whistle-blowing and Corporate governance

Unit V

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Need and New Developments.
- Provisions under New Companies Act, 2013.
- CSR and CSR Activities
- CSR to CNR (Corporate Nature Responsibility)
- Analysis of CSR report of random popular corporations.
- Criticism on CSR

Prescribed Books:

1. Law of Corporate Governance by Banerjee, Dr. S. N. Ghosh; Prof. Amitava
2. Corporate Governance by Jasthi, Jawaharlal

COURSE 7.1
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – Paper: I

Course Objectives:

In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework in our country. Further, the importance of the maintenance of Industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockouts are to be emphasized. This course deals with the protection of workers who form Trade Unions. There is an emphasis on the safety and security measures provided by the Factories Act.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the importance of Industrialization, industrial legislations, authorities and adjudicatory mechanisms.
- Formulate the rights, duties and liabilities of employers and workman management
- To appreciate the concept of collective bargaining.
- To analyze the dispute redressal mechanism in industries.

Unit I

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: History, scope and features.

Area of interaction and participants: Industry, Workmen and Employer, Industrial Dispute and Individual Dispute.

Settlement of Industrial Disputes: Works Committee, Conciliation Machinery, Court of Enquiry, Voluntary Arbitration.

Adjudication: Labour Court, Tribunal and National Tribunal.

Powers of the Appropriate Government, Unfair Labour Practice.

Unit II

Modes of Coercion:

Strike - Kinds of Strike, Right to Strike, General prohibition of strikes in Public Utility Services, Illegal Strikes.

Lock-out: General prohibition of Lock-outs in Public Utility Services, Illegal Lock-outs. Gherao and Bandh.

Lay-off, Retrenchment and Closure: Retrenchment Compensation, Compensation to workmen in case of transfer of undertaking.

Unit III

Concept and Nature of Standing Orders: Scope and Coverage of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. Certification process, Procedure for Certification, Appeals against Certification, Condition for certification, Date of operation of Standing Orders, Binding nature and effect of certified Standing Orders, Posting of Standing Orders, Modification and temporary application of model Standing Orders, Interpretation and Enforcement of Standing Orders, Penalties and Procedure.

The Apprentices Act, 1961:

Object and Scope, Definitions, Apprentices and their training, Obligations of employers and apprentices, Authorities under Act- Constitution of Councils and appointment of apprenticeship adviser, power and functions, Penalties.

Unit IV

Trade Unions Act, 1926: Trade Union movement in Britain, Trade Unionism in India, Definition of Trade Union and trade disputes, Registration of Trade Unions, Legal status of registered Trade Union, Mode of registration, Powers and duties of Registrar. Cancellation and Dissolution of Trade Union, Procedure for change of name. Amalgamation and Dissolution of trade union. Disqualifications of office-bearers, Rights and Duties of office bearers and members, General and Political funds of Trade Union, Civil and Criminal immunities of registered Trade Unions. Recognition of Trade Union. Collective Bargaining.

Unit V

Factories Act, 1948: Concept of Factory, Manufacturing Process, Worker and Occupier. General duties of Occupier, Measures to be taken in factories for Health, Safety and Welfare of Workers, working hours of Adults, Employment of Young Persons and Children, Annual leave with wages, Additional Provisions regulating employment of Women in factory.

Prescribed Books:

1. S.N. Mishra.– Labour and Industrial Laws
2. Dr. V. G. Goswami- Labour and Industrial Laws

Reference Books

1. MalhotraO.P - The Law of Industrial Disputes
2. Memoria and Memoria - Dynamics of Industrial Relations.
3. K.D. Srivastava –Laws Relating to Trade Union Act

COURSE 7.2

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the differences between substantive and procedural laws, nature of suits, jurisdiction and other basic concepts.
- Recall institution of suits and summons.
- Explain the appearance and examination of parties; and general principles of execution, suits in specific case and appeals.
- Apply the Indian Limitation Act.

Unit I

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

Unit II

Institution of Suits and Summons: (Sec. 26, O. IV and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and 0V). Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B). Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings, Complaint and written statement, Return and rejection of complaint, Defences, Set off- Counter claim. Parties to the suit (O.I), Joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties, Misjoinder of causes of action, Multifariousness.

Unit III

Appearance and examination of parties (O.IX, & XVIII): Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.XI & XIII), First hearing and framing of issues (O.X & XIV), Admission and affidavit (O.XII & XIX), Adjournment (O.XVII), Death, marriage, Insolvency of the parties (O.XXII), Withdrawal and compromise of suits (O.XXIII)- Judgement and Decree (O.XX). **Execution** (Sec. 30 to 74, O.XXI):

General Principle of Execution: Power of executing court, Transfer of decrees for execution. **Mode of execution:** a) Arrest and detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale.

Unit IV

Suits in particular cases: Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82 O.XXVII), Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87), Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93), Suits by or against firms (O.XXX), Suits by or against minors and unsound persons (O.XXXII), Suits by indigent persons (O.XXXIII), Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, O.XXXV). Interim Orders.Commissions (Sec. 75, O.XXVI). Arrest before judgement and attachments before judgement (O.XXXVIII). Temporary injunctions (O.XXXIX). Appointment of receivers (O.XL).

Appeals (Sec. 90 to 109, O.XLI, XLII, XLIII, XLV). Reference- Review and Revision (Sec. 113, 114, 115, O.XLVI). Caveat (Sec. 144.A), Inherent powers of the court (Sec. 148, 149, 151)

Unit V

The Indian Limitation Act, 1963.

Prescribed Books:

1. Mulla - Civil Procedure Code
2. Sanjiwa Rao - Civil Procedure Code
3. Mitra. B - Limitation Act

Reference Books:

1. P. M. Bakshi - Civil Procedure Code
2. C. K. Takwani - Civil Procedure Code

COURSE 7.3

PROPERTY LAW

Course 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 and gift will also be undertaken. The course also deals with the law of Trust.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Integrate the etymological aspect of property by integrating its various types.
- Demarcate the differences between different types of transfers.
- State the importance of trust and its laws.
- Review logical legal arguments by exhibiting the ability to research skill.

Unit I

Transfer of Property: General principles, Concept and meaning of immovable property, Transferable Immovable Property, Persons Competent to transfer, Operation of Transfer, Conditions restraining alienation and restrictions repugnant to the interest created. Transfer for the benefit of unborn person. Rule against perpetuity and its exceptions. Direction for Accumulation. Vested interest and contingent interest.

Unit II

Doctrine of Election: Transfer by ostensible and Co-owner.

Apportionment: Priority of rights, Rent paid to holder under defective title. Improvements made by bonafide holder.

Unit III

Doctrine of Lis pendens. Fraudulent transfer and Part-performance. **Sale:** Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale. Difference between sale and contract for sale. **Mortgage:** Definition, Kinds and its features, rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee, priority of securities, marshalling and contribution. **Charges.**

Unit IV

Lease: Definition, creation, rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee, Determination and holding over. **Exchange:** Definition and Mode. Actionable Claims. **Gift:** Scope, meaning, mode of transfer, universal gifts and onerous gifts. **Easement rights.**

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

1. Mulla – Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Dr. Tripathi- The Transfer of Property Act

Reference Books:

1. Subbarao – Transfer of Property
2. Shah – Principles of the Law of Property
3. Shukla – Transfer of Property Act
4. Menon – Property Law
5. M. P. Tandon – Indian Trust Act.

COURSE 7.4

EMPLOYMENT LAW

Course objectives:

This course gives an overview of various laws and regulations that determine the rights and obligations of employees and employers in government and private sector. Topics covered include the Constitutional safeguards, prohibitions against discrimination, nature of the employment relationship in different sectors and common law principles. It also focuses on modern employment contracts in public and private sector.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Classify contract of employment in public and private sector.
- Interpret the disciplinary proceedings, departmental remedies and judicial review in service matters.
- Appraise the legal machinery for resolving employment claims.
- Explain labour relations and laws governing the terms of service contracts in private and public sector.

Unit I

Modern Employment Law-Ideological Conflict, formation of the contract of employment in public and private sector, service regulation under the Constitution, Constitutional safeguards-The Rights of Civil Servants, doctrine of Pleasure and its limitations, domestic inquiry, compassionate appointments, voluntary retirement, compulsory retirement.

Unit II

Departmental remedies, representation, Review, Revision, and Appeal under CCA rules, Procedure for imposing penalties, Remedy before the Administrative Tribunals, its jurisdiction, Scope and procedure, Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 Articles 323A and 323B, Exclusion of judicial Review, Judicial Review of service matters, limited jurisdiction of judicial review against disciplinary proceedings. jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Unit III

Collective Labour Relations, The Individual employment relationship, contract of employment, legal machinery for resolving employment claims in public and private sector. Terms and conditions of employment-law governing the employment.

Unit IV

The Employment Relationship, The Process of Hiring Employees, Evaluating Performance, Termination, Employee Compensation and Benefits, Taxes, Leave Policies, Workplace Safety, Discrimination, Disabilities, Unions and Labor Relations, Legal Issues, Employment termination in India, grounds for termination, Miscellaneous Topics (Public and Private Sector)

Unit V

Laws governing the terms of Service Contracts in private sector, agreements in restraint of Employment in India, Hiring and firing in India, applicable labour laws and Contract laws applicable to Private sectors.

Prescribed Books:

1. ILI (by Justice M.RaamaJois), Services under the State (1987)
2. Michael Jefferson, Principles of Employment Law, Cavendish Publishing Limited, London & Sydney, Third Edition 1997
3. Hepple & O'Higgins, Employment Law, Sweet & Maxwell, London, Fourth Edition.

Reference Books:

1. Ejaz Ahmed, Service Laws in India, Ashoka Law House, New Delhi (Volume 1&2)
2. M.P.Mallick, Service Law in India, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Muthuswamy & Brinda, Swamy's Manual on Disciplinary Proceedings for Central Government Staff, Swamy Publishers(P) Ltd, Chennai, Tenth Edition, 2006.
4. H.C.Arora and Miss.Shaveta Arora, Practical Aspects of Service Law, Bahri Brothers, Delhi, 2002.
5. N.Narayan Nair, The Civil Servants under the Law and the Constitution (1973)
6. K.K.Goyal, Administrative Tribunals Act (1985)
7. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
8. Arjun.P.Aggarwal, "Freedom of Association in Public Employment", 14 JILI (1972)
9. C.K.Kochukoshy, "All India Services-Their Role and Future", 25 J.I.L.I359 (1983)
10. Douglas Vass, "The Public Service in modern Society", 1983 I.J.P.A. 970
11. Z.M.S Siddiqui, "Sanctions for the breach of contracts of service", 25 J.I.L.I359 (1983)
12. O.P.Motial "Compulsory Retirement", 1975 I.J.P.A 247
13. D.S.Chopra, "Doctrine of Pleasure-its scope implication and limitations", 1975 .J.P.A 92
14. G.C.V.SubbaRao, "The O.N.G.C Case and New Horizons in Public Services Law", 1975 S.C.J. 29
15. The Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1965.
16. The Karnataka Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules, 1957.

COURSE 7.5

MEDIA AND LAW (Hons. – VI)

Course Objectives:

Media plays a crucial role in shaping a healthy democracy. It creates awareness on socio-economic and political activities happening around the world. It is an interface between the common man and the Government, a powerful tool with the ability to make or break the opinion of people. This course intends to provide insights into freedom of the press as enshrined in the Constitution and the reasonable restrictions on them including journalistic ethics. It also focuses on the major regulatory mechanisms relating to the print, electronic, social media. It encompasses the entire gamut of media jurisprudence in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the scope and importance of freedom of speech and expression.
- Interpret the legal dimensions of media regulation.
- Apply the self-restraints and legal controls on various issues relating to Media.
- Analyze the concept of advertisement.
- Appraise the suitable regulatory mechanisms for the effective functioning of media.

Unit I

Introduction to Media Law:

Concept of Media, Characteristics, Kinds, Freedom of Speech and Expression under the Constitution. Constitutional Status of Media in India, Media Legislations in U.K & U.S.A comparison with the Indian context, Constitutional Restrictions on freedom of Speech and Expression, the historical perspective of mass media in India.

Unit II

Legal Dimension: An overview of Laws relating to Press in India British to present- The Press Council Act, 1978, Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867.

Convergence and Media: Evolution of Broadcast Sector- Films, Radio and Television, Impact of Media-Broadcasting and Print Media, Airwaves and Government control, ownership patterns, licensing issues in Broadcast Sector- Cinematography Act, 1952; The Prasar Bharati Act, 1990; The Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995, Indian Telegraph Act of, 1885. The evolution of internet as new media, regulating the internet under Information Technology Act, 2000 and Communication Convergence Bill, 2001.

Unit III

Self-regulation and other Issues: Media and Ethics, Self-regulation Vs Legal regulation, Media & Human Rights, Issues relating to entry of Foreign Print Media, Media and Legislature Privileges of the Legislature, Reporting of Judicial Proceedings- Open Justice Rule, Media and Journalists, Issues of Privacy & Right to Information, Statutory and Self-regulatory bodies regulating Media in India.

Unit IV

Media and Advertisement: The concept of advertisement, Types and techniques of Advertising, Statutory regulation of Advertising- The Indecent representation of women,

Misleading advertisement, The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, The Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, Advertisement and ethics/Self-regulation.

Taxation- Power to legislate on media under Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule-Central and the State Governments power to impose tax on circulation, sale, on purchase of newspapers and Advertisements, Power to tax Cinema.

Unit V

Welfare Legislations: Welfare measures to working journalists-The Working Journalists and other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955, The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958, The Cine-workers welfare & Employment regulation laws.

Prescribed Books:

1. D.D Basu. 2002. Law of the Press, New Delhi Prentice Hall.
2. H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1991
3. Dr C K N Raja, Freedom of Speech and Expression, Karnataka University Dharwad.
4. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India, 1994

Reference Books:

1. John B.Howard, the Social Accountability of Public Enterprises, 1980
2. P The Press - Press Institute of India
3. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press, Censorship in India.
4. S.R. Myneni , Media Law, Asia Law House, 1st edition, 2013
5. Rajeev Dhavan, On the Law of the Press in India, 26 JILI 288 (1984)
6. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India, 1976
7. Justice E.S.Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends, 1984
8. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India, 1980
9. Rajeev Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission, 26 JILI 391, 1984
10. P.K. Ravindranath Press Laws and Ethics of Journalism, Author Press, New Delhi
11. R.K.Ravindrana Press in the Indian Constitution.
12. K.S. Venkateshwaran Mass Media Laws and Regulations in India, Published by Asian Mass Communication Research and Information Centre, Distributed by N M Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.
13. Dr. Ambrish Saxena Freedom of Press and Right to Information in India, Kanishka Publication, New Delhi.
14. Principles & Ethics of Journalism Dr. Jan R Hakemuldar, Dr. Fay AC de Jouge, P P Singh
15. Media Ethics and Laws –Jan R Hakemulder, Fay A.C. de Jonge, PP Singh.

Bare Acts:

The Cine-workers and Cinema Theatre Workers (Regulation of Employment)Act ,1981, The Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Act,1955, Copy Right Act, 1957, Official Secrets Act, 1923, Cinematograph Act, 1952, Information Technology Act, 2000, Convergence Bill, Cyber Laws.

COURSE 7.6

COMPETITION LAW

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recognize the need and rationale for competition law from a developmental perspective.
- Demonstrate its interface with IPR laws and other laws.
- Analyze the emerging international competition law and its impact on developing countries.

Unit I

Competition Law in India: Introduction, Indian Industrial Policy, Economic Reforms-Historical Background, Competition Policy and Law, Competition, Advantages and Disadvantages, Need for Competition Regulations, Shortcomings of Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, Monopolistic Trade Practices, Restrictive Trade Practices, Unfair Trade Practices, Raghavan Committee Report on Competition Law.

Unit II

Anti-competition Agreements and the Freedom of Contract (S.23&27), Constitutional initiatives in the Protection from Monopolistic Activities. Competition laws in U.K., U.S.A and European Union and other countries, Cartel system and law.

Anti-trust Laws: Introduction, the Sherman Act, Clayton Act, and Federal Trade Commission Act, Relevant provisions of the said laws with comparative analysis.

Unit III

Globalization and Competition Policy in India, Monopoly and the new change. Consumer Protection under Competition Act, 2002, International position on competition.

The influence of WTO on Indian markets and International developments

Anti-Dumping, Competition Law, & International Trade, Competition Law & IPR.

Unit IV

The Competition Act, 2002: Objectives, preliminary and definitions of technical terms.

Competition Laws: Core issues, Dominant Position and its abuses, comparative analysis with U.K, U.S.A and European Union. The Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements, Indian position and remedies, Combinations and Regulations of Combination-Merger between enterprises-comparative perspectives-Accommodative approach and protection of people from anti-competitive arrangements.

Unit V

Authorities, Composition, Duties of Director General, Powers, Functions and Jurisdiction of Competition Commission of India. Disposal of cases and remedies through the Commission, Some important judgments of the Commission and the Supreme Court, Future initiatives, challenges. Competition Law Practice & Procedure.

Prescribed Books:

1. T.Ramappa - Competition Law in India
2. D.P Mittal - Taxmann's Competition Law & Practice, Taxmann's Publications (P) Ltd, 3rd Edition

Reference Books:

1. Dr .V.K Agarwal - Competition Act, 2002,
2. P.Satyanarayana Prasad - Competition Law-Emerging Trends
4. Competition Act, 2002.
5. Avtar Singh - Competition Law
6. Suzanne Ra - Indian Competition Law an Internal perspective CCH
7. Vinod Dhall - Competition Law Today
8. Suresh T.Vishwanathan - Competition Act, 2002- Law and Practice

COURSE 8.1

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Appraise the evolution, nature and scope of administrative law.
- Explain the delegated legislation.
- Discuss the adjudicatory power of the administration and the principles of natural justice.
- Summarize the administrative liability and appreciate the need for accountability and transparency.
- Analyze the governing systems, working of Government and its agencies.

Unit I

Introduction to Administrative Law: Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law, Relation with Constitutional Law, Theory of Separation of Powers, its application in India, Concept of Rule of law and its application in India. **The French Administrative Model:** Droit Administratif. Conseil-d-Etat. **Classification of Administrative Action:** Rule making action, Rule decision, Rule application, Ministerial action.

Unit II

Quasi Legislative Action/Rule Making Action/ Delegated Legislation: The need for Quasi Legislative Action, Classification of Quasi Legislative Action, Extent of delegation, Constitutional validity of Quasi Legislative Action. **Control over Delegated Legislation:** Parliamentary Control, Procedural Control, Judicial Control, Sub-delegation.

Unit III

Adjudicating Power of the Administration: Quasi-Judicial power of Administration: Characteristic of Quasi-Judicial power, Test for determining the quasi-judicial nature, Distinction between Quasi-Judicial power and Judicial power and executive power, Tribunals: need, nature, constitution, jurisdiction and procedure. **Principles of Natural Justice:** Meaning and scope, Rule against Bias, Doctrine of fair hearing, Rule of reasoned decision, Effect of non-compliance with principle of Natural Justice, exceptions to the Principles of Natural Justice.

Unit IV

Administrative Discretion: need, Principles for the exercise of Administrative discretion, Judicial control of discretionary power. **Judicial Review:** Grounds, Modes of Judicial review: **Public Law review:** Writs: Principles and procedure, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court. **Private Law review:** Ordinary remedies: injunctions, declarations and damages. Doctrine of Legitimate expectation, Doctrine of Accountability and Doctrine of Proportionality.

Unit V

Administrative Liability: Liability in Tort, Liability in Contract, Doctrine of Waiver, Doctrine of estoppel. Administrative Privileges and Immunities, Accountability and transparency: Right to know, Ombudsman – Lokpal and Lokayuktha, Central Vigilance Commission, Central bureau of Investigation, Anti corruption Bureau, Corporations and Public Undertakings, Significance of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Concept of Good Governance.

Prescribed Books:

1. Jain M.P. & Jain S.N. – Principles of Administrative Law
2. Massey I.P. – Administrative Law

Reference Books:

1. Takwani C.K. – Lectures on Administrative Law
2. Sathe S.P. –Administrative Law
3. Wade – Administrative Law
4. Desmith – Judicial Review of Administrative Action

COURSE 8.2

LAW OF TAXATION (PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Restate the theory and practice, importance of residential status.
- Compute tax liability.
- Explain the assessment procedure, functioning of income tax authorities and the appeal process.
- Interpret the indirect tax regime in a nutshell and evaluate the working of GST laws.
- Appraise Customs Law and its basic provisions.

Unit I

Concept of Tax: Nature and characteristics of taxes, Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess. Direct and Indirect Taxes: Tax evasion and tax avoidance, Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies. Income Tax Act: Basic Concepts, Assessee, Assessment Year, Previous Year. Residential Status and Incidence of Tax, Capital and Revenue Receipts, Incomes Exempted from Tax.

Unit II

Income from Salaries, Income from House Property, Income from Business or Profession, Income from other Sources. Deductions from Gross Total Income applicable for Individual Assessee. Income Tax Authorities, Jurisdiction, powers and functions. Advance Tax: Tax Deduction at Source, Provisions relating to Procedure for assessment/re-assessment, Appeals and Revision Provisions, Offences and Penalties.

Unit III

Indirect Tax Law Regime: Constitutional Background and Centre State Inter-relations, Concept of Goods and Services Tax, Salient features of GST, Benefits of GST, Overview of GST Acts, GST Council and its role, GSTIN, HSN code, Important Definitions, Supply: Types of supply (Taxable and non-taxable supply), Place of supply, Principal supply, Zero-rated supply, scope of supply, consideration, time of supply of goods and time of supply of services, supply under IGST (intra-state supply).

Unit IV

Registration Procedure under GST, Levy and collection of tax, Composition under GST, Tax Invoice, Credit and Debit Notes, Input tax credit, Payment of tax, Returns, Refunds, Assessment, Concept of e-waybill, Appeals and Revisions, Offences and Penalties, GST Practitioners.

Unit V

Customs Law: Introduction, Definition, GATT, WTO, Prohibition on Importation and Exportation of goods, levy, exemption and collection of customs duties and overview of law and procedure, clearance of goods from the port, including baggage, goods imported or exported by post and stores and goods in transit, duty drawback provisions.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dr. V. K Singhania - Students Guide to Income tax, Taxmann Publications.
2. V. S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice, Taxmann Publications.

Reference Books:

1. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta - Systematic Approach to Income – Tax and Sales –tax, Bharat Law House.
2. T. N. Manoharan- Students Handbook on Income Tax Law, Snowwhite Publications pvt. Ltd.
3. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal- Direct taxes, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
4. P. L. Malik- Commentaries of Customs Act, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Relevant Acts and Rules

COURSE 8.3
LAW OF CRIMES – Paper:2
CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

Course Objectives:

Fair procedural Law is a pre requisite for a just society. The course is designed to clarify how 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 organization 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. The course teacher shall endeavour to familiarise the students with FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- State the stages in investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases.
- Explain the powers, functions and procedure of trial in criminal cases.
- Interpret the recent amendments in the criminal procedure code.
- Review juvenile justice and probation laws.

Unit I

Introduction and classes of Criminal Courts: Concept of Procedural Law, Importance of procedural Law and its applications. Definitions. Construction of References. Trial of offences under the Indian Penal Code and Special Acts. Classes and hierarchy of Criminal Courts in India. Powers of various Criminal Courts. Metropolitan Areas and their Magistrates and Judges, Executive Magistrates and Public Prosecutors.

Unit II

Powers of Police Officers, Arrest of persons and Process to compel Appearance. Powers of Police Officers including Superior Officers. Aid to Magistrate and the Police. Arrest and its procedures. Examination of Accused and Victim. Other related provisions relating to arrest. **Process to compel appearance:** Summons, Warrant, Proclamation and Attachment. Process to compel the production of things: Search Warrants, Summons to produce, Seizure of properties, Reciprocal arrangements for production of person or thing in India and vice versa. **Preventive action by Police:** Information to the Police and their powers to investigate. Security for peace and for good behavior, maintenance of public order and tranquility. Related case laws.

Unit III

Order for maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents. Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trial, Condition requisite for initiation of proceedings, Complaints to Magistrates, Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates. **The Charge:** Contents of Charge, alteration of Charge, Joinder of Charge, Trial before Court of Sessions, Trial of

Warrant Cases by Magistrates based on Police Report, Trial of Summons case by Magistrates, Summary Trials, Plea Bargaining. Related case laws.

Unit IV

Attendance of persons confined or detained in prison. Evidence in Inquiries and Trials, Mode of recording evidence, Commissions. General provisions as to Inquiries and Trials, Trial of persons of unsound mind, Offences affecting administration of Justice, Judgement. Confirmation of death sentence, Appeals, Reference and Revision, Transfer of Criminal Cases, Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentence, Provisions as to Bail and Bonds, Disposal of property, Irregular Proceedings, Limitation for taking Cognizance of cases, Miscellaneous Provisions. Related case laws.

Unit V

Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2016.

The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

Prescribed Books:

1. Rathanlal and Dhiraj Lal- Criminal Procedure Code

Reference Books:

1. Sohoni's - Criminal Procedure Code.
2. Batuk Lal's - Criminal Procedure Code.
3. R.V. Kelkar - Criminal Procedure Code.
4. Decided cases on Criminal Procedure Code.
5. Criminal Judicial System in India.
6. Rarest of rare cases.
7. Annual Digests.
8. Justice. Malimath' Committee on Reforms of Criminal Procedure Code.

Relevant Bare Acts.

COURSE 8.4
RIGHT TO INFORMATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAWS
(Optional - V)

Course 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 right to information can infuse transparency and accountability in governance, preventing abuse of power. The course deals with the enactment, rules and regulations regarding the information technology. The object of this paper is to keep pace with legal developments in the context of emerging technology in various fields.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Demonstrate the practical regime of Right to Information.
- Relate good governance by seeking information from public authorities.
- Categorize cyber crimes and its prevention.
- Recognize developments in Information Technology Laws and regulatory regime.

Unit I

Right to Information Act, 2005: Historical background: Colonial and Post Independent Scenario, British and American Experiences, Prominence of Information, Evolution of Access Law, Role of civil society, Significance of Right to Information in Democracy, Constitutional Basis, Supreme Court on Right to Information. **Other related laws:** The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Unit II

RTI Act: Definitions, Right to Information and Obligations of Public Authorities. Central Information Commission, State Information Commission, Powers and Functions of Information Commissions, Appeals and Penalties. **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. Significant Decisions of Central and Karnataka State Information Commission.

Unit III

Information Technology: Evolution & growth, Privacy and Data Protection, Scope & Need for data protection, Cyber Security, Cyber crimes& frauds, obscenity, defamation, hacking and cracking, spamming and phishing, cyber pornography, crime through mobile phones, Legal Issues of the Internet and its regulation, Consequential Amendments in various convention laws in India. **Artificial intelligence and Block-chain Technology:** Introduction, Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Legal Profession.

Unit IV

Information Technology Act, 2000: (Along with Rules & Regulations) Preliminary, digital signature and electronic signature, Electronic Governance, attribution, acknowledgment and dispatch, electronic records, secure electronic records and secure electronic signatures, Regulation of Certifying Authorities, Electronic signature certificates.

Unit V

Duties of Subscribers: Penalties, compensation and adjudication, The Cyber Appellate Tribunal, Offences, Liabilities of Intermediaries, Electronic Evidence miscellaneous provisions and Amendments.

Prescribed Books:

1. J.H.Barowalia - Commentary on the Right to Information Act
2. Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar - Right to Information: Law & Practice
3. Dr. Jyothi Rattan - Cyber Laws & Information Technology

Reference Books:

1. S.V. Joga Rao - Law Relating to Right to Information
2. Ian J Lloyd - Information Technology law
3. Yatindra Singh - Cyber Laws
4. Vijay Kumar. Na - Cyber laws for every netizen in India
5. Vakul Sharma - Information Technology law and practice
6. Ian J Lloyd - Information Technology
7. Dr.Gupta& Agrawal, Information Technology Law and Practice

Relevant Bare Acts.

COURSE 8.4
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW & PRACTICE (Optional - V)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Discuss the jurisprudential aspect of human rights and its international efforts
- Evaluate the regional measures to protect human rights
- Interpret the provisions of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Analyze human rights and vulnerable groups

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:

1. S K Kapoor, Human rights Under International Law and Indian Law.
2. Meron Theodor, Ed, Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1983.

Reference Books:

1. Henkin Luis, Rights of Man Today, London: Stevens, 1978.
2. Singh Nagendra, Enforcement of Human Rights in Peace and War and the future of humanity, Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1986.

COURSE 8.5
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW
(PATENT, TRADE MARK, COPYRIGHT, OTHER FORMS – CREATION AND
REGISTRATION) (Optional - VI)

Course Objectives:

Intellectual Property Law has assumed greater importance in recent times as a result of the recognition that “knowledge is property”. This new branch of law aspires to protect the creation of human intellect. The syllabus encompasses all relevant IP legislations. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness and familiarize the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Illustrate different types of Intellectual Properties, state the rights of ownership and the available protection.
- Recognize its infringement and the remedies available to the IP owner.
- Analyze the precautions steps to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in products and technology development.
- Appraise the development and reform of intellectual property right institutions.
- Identify the ownership rights and marketing protection.
- Inspect the new facets of IPR.

Unit I

Intellectual Property and Industrial property: Nature of Intellectual property, the main forms of Intellectual property, Rationale for Protection of rights. Intellectual Property and Economic Development. World Intellectual Property Organization. Major International Conventions: Paris convention, Berne convention, Patent Co-operative Treaty, TRIPS.

Unit II

Analysis of Indian Patent Act- Meaning of Patent, Historical evolution of the concept of patent, Acquisition and loss of the right to the patentee, Grounds of opposition, Wrongfully obtaining the invention, Prior publication, lack of inventive step, insufficient description. Rights conferred by patents and obligation of patentee, Patents as chosen in action, Duration of patent, Use and exercises of rights, right to secrecy, Abuse of patent rights, Compulsory licensing. Remedies. **“Standard Essential Patents-its Glimpses”**

Unit III

Analysis of Trade Mark Act: Historical evolution of Trademark Law: Definition, Registration, Rights conferred, Registered user, Assignment and transmission, Well-Known trademarks, **Non-Conventional Trademarks**, domain name, collective trademark, action for passing off and infringement of trademarks. Remedies.

Unit IV

Analysis of Copy Right Act: Historical evolution of Copyright law: Definition, Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works, cinematograph films, computer software, etc. Ownership of copyright, Author's Special rights, Infringement-Fair use provisions. Remedies. Internet and Copyright.

Unit V

Confidential Information. Plant varieties protection. Utility models: Transfer of technology patents, Patenting Biotechnological Inventions, Industrial designs. Geographical Indications. Protection of Traditional Knowledge. IPR and Human Rights. Legal Practice in IPR.

Prescribed Books

1. P. Narayanan - Intellectual Property Law
2. Dr. Ahuja- Intellectual Property Law

Reference Books:

1. B.L Wadhera- Intellectual Property
2. WIPO - Reading Material on Intellectual Property Law
3. Brainbridge, David – Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law
4. Cornish W.R - Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law
5. Dr.S.K Singh- Intellectual Property Rights Laws
6. Patents(Amendment) Act, 2002
7. Copy Right Act, 1957
8. Trade Marks Act, 1999.
9. The Biological Diversities Act, 2002
10. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right Act, 2001
11. Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999

COURSE 8.5
PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (Optional - VI)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Discuss the concept of punishment and its role in crime prevention.
- Evaluate the kinds of punishment and its trends.
- Summarize the alternatives to punishment including prison administration.
- Compare the scope of victimology in India and other countries.

Unit I

Introduction: Notion of punishment in law. Penology and Theories of Punishment: Definition of Penology, Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Deterrence, Preventive, Rehabilitation, Reformation, Expiation. Efficacy of Punishment. Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to Punishment. Crime Prevention – Present scenario, Difference between crime prevention and control. Problems involved in crime prevention.

Unit II

Kinds of punishment. Sentencing policies and processes. Capital punishment – its constitutionality, problems related to capital punishment, the riddle of capital punishment judicial attitude towards capital punishment, law reforms.

Unit III

Rights of prisoners and prison administration. Prison reforms. Alternatives to imprisonment – Probation, Parole, Open prisons, corrective labour. Reparation by the offender/by the court. Victimology – Introduction, history and philosophy, emerging trends and policies.

Unit IV

Victimology – European experience, American experience, Australian experience. Victim witness assistance programmes. Restitution.

Unit V

Victimology – Indian experience. Legal framework, Emerging trends and policies. Victim Compensation Scheme. Victim Assistance Programmes. Role of Courts, Role of NHRC.

Prescribed Books:

1. Ahmad Siddique – Criminology, Penology and Victimology (Lucknow- Eastern Book Company 2016)
2. Dr. N. V. Paranjape – Criminology, Penology and Victimology (Allahabad – Central Law Publications – 2017.
3. V. N. Rajan – Victimology in India (New Delhi – A P H Publishing Corporation)

Reference Books:

1. Edwin H. Sutherland, David R Cressey, David F Luckenbill – Principles of Criminology (Delhi – Universal Law Publishing)
2. Nigel Walker and Nicola Padfield – Sentencing: Theory, Law and Practice (London – Butterworths)
3. G.S. Bajpai, ShriyaGaubha – Victim Justice (Thomson Reuters – 2016)

COURSE 8.6
INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES
(HONS - VII)

Course Objectives:

The course intends to provide an overview of laws, analysis and its interpretation. Language used will leave little or no room for interpretation or construction. But the experience of all those who have to bear and share the task of application of the law has been different. Courts and lawyers are busy in unfolding the meaning of ambiguous words and phrases and resolving inconsistencies. The statute is to be construed according to the intent of them that make it. To ascertain the true meaning, intent of the maker, numerous rules of interpretation have been formulated by courts. The objective of this course is to make the student familiar with various rules of interpretation.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Explain the legislative functions, executive functions and judicial functions.
- State the types of interpretation and its beneficial construction.
- Discuss the internal and external aids of construction.
- Interpret taxing statute and penal laws including remedial statute.
- Prepare for practice in High Courts and Supreme Court.

Unit I

Introduction: The meaning and purpose of a Statute. Interpretation and construction of Statutes. Legislation and Kinds of legislations, brief introduction involved in the process of framing legislation, distinction between statute law and judicial law, advantages of statute law over case law. **Judicial Process:** Evaluation of Judicial Process as an instrument of Social Order. Public Law and Social Philosophy, Characteristics of Judicial Legislation, Judicial Process and Public Policy, Law and Public Policy.

Unit II

The basic principles of interpretation: Intention of the legislature, Statute must be read as a whole and in its context, construction to make it effective and workable every word should be given a plain meaning irrespective of consequence, appraisal of plain meaning rule.

General rules of interpretation: Basic methods of interpretation, Rule of Literal construction (Mischief and Golden rule). **Internal aids to construction:** Preamble, Heading, Marginal notes, Schedule, Punctuation, Illustration, Explanations, Definitions, Proviso.

External aids of Construction: Parliamentary history, historical facts, reports of committees and commissions, International Conventions, and Contemporanea expositio, Dictionaries.

Unit III

Subsidiary Rules of Interpretation: Conjunctive and disjunctive words, SAME word, same meaning, Use of different words, Rule of last antecedent, Non-obstante clause, Legal fiction-Mandatory and directory provisions, use of “or” & “and”.

Construction of general words: General Principles, Rule of Eiusdem Generis, words of rank, Redendo Singula Singulis, Bonam Partem, Causus Omissus. Doctrine of Noscitur a Sociis, Contemporanea expositio, Understanding associated words in a common sense and the expositio unius Rule.

Unit IV

Statutes affecting jurisdiction of Courts: Extent of exclusion, territorial application, Exclusion of jurisdiction, Jurisdiction of Superior Courts.

Interpretation of Taxing Statutes: Principle of construction of a fiscal Statute. Strict construction of Taxing statutes, evasion of statutes

Interpretation of the Constitution: General Principles

Unit V

Operation of the Statutes: Retrospective Operation, Liberal construction of Remedial Statutes, Strict Construction of Penal Statutes, Mens rea in statutory offences.

The General Clauses Act, 1897: The purpose of General Clauses Act and general definitions, (Special Emphasis on SS. 5 to 13, 14 to 19, 20, 24, and 28).

Prescribed Books:

1. G. P. Singh – Principles of Statutory Interpretation.

Reference Books:

1. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes
2. V. P. Sarathi - Interpretation of Statutes
3. Bindra - Interpretation of Statutes
4. General Clauses Act, 1897
5. Avtar Singh - Interpretation of Statutes

COURSE 9.1

LAW OF ENVIRONMENT

Course Objectives:

Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions. It is essential to sensitise the students to environmental issues and the laws. The important principles in the field such as inter-generation equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development and precautionary, polluter pays principles are to be appreciated. The law in practice is to be analysed and evaluated. The recent development relating to the compliance towards international environment conventions and its initiatives, particularly by imposing the Corporate Social Responsibility on various sectors and its measures to implement are the challenging issues in the protection of environment and management. The course is designed towards these objectives.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Relate the environmental issues and explore the legal and judicial mechanism for its redressal.
- Reiterate the approaches to environmental issue, conflicting dimensions, including international conventions.
- Evaluate the redressal mechanisms under common law, IPC, CPC and Cr.P.C.
- Critically appraise major pollution preventions laws, conservation laws, and animal welfare laws.
- Summarize the transition of environment protection to environment management.

Unit I

Concept of Ecology and Environment: The basic concepts of ecology and ecosystem, Biosphere and Biomes. Kinds of pollution-Air, Water, Soil. Causes and Effects of pollution-green house effect-ozone layer depletion acid rain. Ancient Indian approach to Environment, Traditional approach. Natural and Biological Sciences. **Conflicting dimensions:** Anthropogenic V. Anthropocentric approaches- recent issues relating to Environment, Environment and sustainable development, National and International Perspectives, Population and Developmental impact on environment. **SEZ, Land Acquisition Policy, Rehabilitation & Resettlement.**

Unit II

Environmental Law and Policy: An over view of Environmental Policy during Pre and Post Independence era, present policy. The Role of Central and State Governments - Five year Plans – Implementation of the policies. Forest Policy - Conservation strategy – National Water Policy, National Environment Policy-Conservation of Natural Resources and its Management. **Indian Constitution and Environment:** Right to Environment, Constitutional provisions on Environment and its Protection, Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues, evolving of new Principles, Absolute Liability, Polluter Pays Principle, Precautionary Principle, and Public Trust Doctrine.

Unit III

International Law and Environmental Protection: International Conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy - From Stockholm to recent Conventions (Special Emphasis on Major conventions and Protocols) Brown and Green agreements-

Multilateral environmental agreements- Outcomes from Doha Climate Change Conference, Carbon Credit, Corporate Social Responsibility. Control on Marine Pollution. **Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection:** Riparian rights and Prior-appropriation. Relevant Provisions of I.P.C., Cr.P.C and C.P.C for preventing pollution.

Unit IV

The Pollution Prevention Laws: Prevention and Control of Pollution through Scientific methods, prevention of Water pollution- Ground water conservation. Legal Control of Water and Air Pollution, The Water Act, 1974; The Air Act, 1981. **Pollution Controlling Mechanisms-** Modalities of control, Noise Pollution and its control, Noise Pollution control order. Disposal of Waste, Laws on waste disposal and its control - Trans-boundary Pollution hazards and Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste.

Laws relating to Conservation of Flora and Fauna: Bio-diversity and Legal regulation - Authorities under Biological Diversity Act, 2002 -Utilization of flora and fauna. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. **Problems in legal regulation of Medicinal Plants:** Objectives of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 Wildlife Protection Act 1972, Symbiotic relationship and tribal people- Rights of Tribal- Forest Dwellers. Animal Welfare Act, 2010. Experimentation on animals, Legal and Ethical issues.

Wetland Conservation and Law.

Unit V

Environment Protection and Legal Remedies: Environment Protection Act, 1986 including Environment Protection Rules. Major Notifications relating to Coastal Zone Management, ECO-Mark, Environment Impact Assessment. Environmental Audit, Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing. **Legal remedies for environmental problems:** Environmental Disputes and its Redressal agencies, Green Benches, National Environment Appellate Authority, Environmental Tribunals; National Green Tribunal, Public liability Insurance and Environment Relief Fund and remedies under other Laws. **Environment awareness & UN initiatives:** Civil society and environment, Role of NGO's (National and International level) and voluntary organizations, Funding agencies. Complex problems in administration of Environmental Justice. **Environmental Protection to Environmental Management.**

Prescribed Books:

1. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases
2. S. Shantha Kumar - Introduction to Environmental Law

Reference Books:

1. Simon Ball & Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
2. Armin Rosen Cranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
3. Sanjay Upadhyay and Videh Upadhyay - Handbook on Environmental Laws
4. Dr.S.R.Myneni - Environmental Law
5. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications
6. S.Diwan and A. Roscencranz - Environmental Law and Policy in India
7. P. Leelakrishnan- Environmental Law in India, Butterworths Kladhira (2008)
8. P.S. Jaswal - Environmental Law (Pioneer Publications)
9. S. Lal Commentaries on Water, Air and Environmental Pollution
10. D.S. Senegar - Environmental Law.

11. S.K.Nanda - Environmental Law, 2007
12. S. Lal - Commentaries on Water, Air and Environmental Pollution

COURSE 9.2
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW – PAPER II
(LABOUR WELFARE LEGISLATIONS)

Course Objectives:

In the colonial era, before independence Indian psyche was negative and the social and legal efforts were merely imitative and not creative. But after becoming a republic and adopting a normative Constitution, the present look is positive and progressive. Our Country has gone far ahead in implementing Welfare Measures of Social Justice. One such area is enactment of legislations dealing with social securities to help vulnerable sections of the community including labour. The present paper is a specimen for creating awareness as to social securities and legislative aspirations for creating a Welfare Society.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Review conflict management.
- Interpret labour policies and legislations.
- Appraise the constitutional rights of labour comprehensively under the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Unit I

The Concept of Welfare State: Evolution and Functions, Social Welfare and Social Security, Constitutional aspirations of social welfare. **Labour welfare and International Scenario:** ILO-Objectives, Constitution, Organs, impact of ILO on Indian Labor Legislations. **The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923:** Introduction-features and definitions. Employees Compensation: Employers liability for compensation-Occupational disease--Arising out of and in the course of employment- Doctrine of Notional Extension-Doctrine of Added-Peril-Amount of compensation-Method of calculating wage-distribution of compensation. **Commissioner:** Appointment, Reference to commissioner-Jurisdiction of the Civil Court-Venue of proceedings and transfer-powers and Procedure of Commissioners-Appeals.

Unit II

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Introduction-Application and Scope of the act
Definitions: Contribution-Corporation, Dependent-Employment injury, Employment, Employee and Wages. Corporation-Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council-Contributions and Benefits. **The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961:** Definition: Child, Delivery, Maternity Benefit, Medical termination of Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Wages, Women, Employment of or Work by Women prohibited during certain period, Right to payment of Maternity Benefit, continuance and payment of maternity benefit in certain cases, notice of Claim for maternity and payment thereof, payment of maternity benefit in case of death of a women, payment of medical bonus, leave for miscarriage, leave with wages for tubectomy operation, other leaves, nursing breaks, dismissed during absence of pregnancy, deduction of wages. **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:** Object and Scope,

Definitions: Child, Family, Workshop, Prohibition of Employment of children in certain occupations and processes, regulation of conditions of work of children.

Unit III

Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Concept of Minimum Wages, Fair Wage, Living Wage and Need Based Minimum Wage, Constitutional Validity, Procedure for Fixation and Revision of Minimum Wages, Fixation of Minimum Rates of Wage by time rate or by price rate, Procedure for hearing and deciding claims. **The Payment of Wages Act, 1936:** Object, Scope and Application of the Act. **Definition:** Wage, Responsibility for Payment of Wages, Fixation of Wage period, time of payment of wage, deductions which may be made from wages, minimum amount of deduction. **The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970:** Object and scope, **Definitions:** Contract Labor, Contractor, Controlled Industry, Principal Employer, Wages, Workmen, Registration of Establishments employing Contract Labor, Licensing of Contractors, Welfare and Health of Contract Labor.

Unit IV

The Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952: Object and Scope of the Act. **Definitions:** Basic Wages, Contributions, Employer, Employee, Exempted Employee, Exempted Establishment, Fund, Pension Fund and Scheme, Superannuation, Determination of Escaped Amount, Recovery of Money due from employers. **The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965:** Object of the Act. **Definitions:** Payment of Wages and Deductions from Wages, Inspectors Powers and Functions. **The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972:** Object and Scope. **Definitions:** Employee, Employer, Factory, Family, Wages, Continuous Service, Payment of Gratuity, Protection of Gratuity.

Unit V

The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Introduction, Definitions. Payment of Remuneration at Equal Rates to Men and Women Workers and other matters. **The Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976:** Aims, Objects and Operation, **Definitions:** Abolition of Bonded Labor System, Extinguishment of liability to repay bonded debt, Implementing Authorities, Vigilance Committee. **Benefit Schemes for the Unorganized sector:** Issue and Problems. Anxieties of employees in Call Centers and Out Sourcing Centers.

Prescribed Book:

1. Surya Narayan Misra - Labour and Industrial Laws

Reference Books:

1. Dr. Goswami, V.G. - Labor and Industrial laws
2. Jivitesh Kumar Singh - Labor Economics- Principles, problems and practices
3. Srivastava, S.C. - Treaties on Social Security and Labor Laws
4. Meenu Paul - Labor and Industrial Law.

COURSE 9.3
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE (CLINIC –I)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Practice drafting of pleadings, conveyances and other essential documents.

Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyancing:

- a. General Principles of Drafting
- b. Pleadings

I. Civil Cases:

- a. Complaint
- b. Written Statement
- c. Interlocutory Application
- d. Affidavit
- e. Original Petition
- f. Execution Petition
- g. Memorandum of Appeal, Revision
- h. Petitions under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India
- i. Issue of notices of demand/and statutory notices under section 138 of NI Act, Sec.80 of CPC and under Rent Act, Caveat under section 148-A of CPC

II. Criminal Cases:

1. Complaints
2. Criminal Miscellaneous petition
3. Bail Application
4. Memorandum of Appeal and Revision
5. Application for release of property
6. Application for exemption from personal appearance
7. Advancement, recall of warrant

III. Conveyance:

- a. Sale Agreement
- b. Sale Deed
- c. Lease Deed
- d. Mortgage Deed
- e. Gift Deed
- f. Release Deed
- g. Partition Deed
- h. Adoption Deed
- i. Power of Attorney
- j. Trust Deed
- k. Partnership Deed
- l. Will

Note: - Test shall be conducted once in a week, i.e., for every 5 hours of teaching, the sixth hour will be for the test.

Assignment shall be given for every topic and it shall be valued by the subject teacher.

Prescribed Books:

1. Moga's Indian Conveyance
2. Bindra's – Pleading and Practice

Reference Books:

1. P.K. Majumdar – Guide to the Deeds
2. R.K. Gupta – Deeds
3. D'Souza's – Law and Practice of Conveyancing, Deeds and Documents
4. Shiva Gopal – Conveyancing precedents and forms

COURSE 9.4
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM
(CLINIC – II)

Course Objectives:

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. The trust reposed by the society in this profession is to be zealously guarded. The Bar should live up to the expectations of the society. The course is designed to imbibe students with these high values forming the basis of the profession so that they can live up to the standards.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the Bar and Bench relations.
- Appraise the dignity of the profession.
- Apply the professional standards and etiquette.
- Explain the duties towards various stakeholders.
- Practice book keeping.
- Employ professional skills.

Syllabus

The importance of legal education. Professional Conduct and Advocacy (Krishnaswami Aiyar)

Advocates Act 1961, Professional Ethics: Standards of professional conduct & Etiquette. Bar-Bench relationship. Professional & Other Misconduct:

Bar Council of India Rules: Part- IV & VI.

Analysis of important case laws relating to professional & other misconduct.

Contempt of Court 1971. Features of the Act, Contempt Proceedings:

Analysis of important case laws relating to Contempt of Court.

Accountancy for lawyers: Need for maintenance of accounts, books of accounts. Elementary aspects of book-keeping. Journal entries, cash book, profit & loss account. Ledger.

The scheme of evaluation will be as under:

Division of marks; **Total marks = 100**

Tests = 80

(There shall be two tests for 40 marks each, one at the end of 8th week and the other at the end of the semester)

Case Analysis/Assignment =10

Viva = 10

Prescribed Books:

1. Dr. Kailash Rai- Legal Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers & Bar-bench Relations.
2. Sirohi.J P S-Legal Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
3. Myneni S R-Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
4. Gupta S P - Professional Ethics, Accountability for Lawyers, Bench-Bar Relations.
5. Dr. B. Malik, (Ed.) - Art of Lawyer (New Delhi, Universal Book Agency, 1999)- Relevant articles
6. Pre-University text books on Accountancy

Reference Books:

1. Krishnaswami Aiyar - Professional Conduct and Advocacy, Oxford Publication.
2. N. R. Madhava Menon, (ed,) - Clinical Legal Education(1998), Code of Ethics for Advocates published in the Appendix-II and other relevant articles
3. Judgments of Supreme Court on professional ethics
4. Decisions of the Disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India reports in the Indian Bar Review.
5. Bar Council of India-Selected Judgments on Professional Ethics Vol. I & II

Acts & Rules:

1. The Advocates Act, 1961
2. The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001
3. The Bar Council of India Rules 1961
4. Notaries Act, 1952.
5. The Notaries Rules 1956
6. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
7. The Contempt of Courts (CAT) Rules 1992.

COURSE 9.5
PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING (HONS – VIII)

Course Objectives:

Legislation plays an important role in controlling the human behaviour. In the democratic country people are not directly involved in the process of drafting of Legislation. It is very essential for the Law students to acquaint the skills & techniques of legislative drafting. In this course, the students are trained to gain the knowledge of legislative drafting by way of studying principles, theories, process of drafting through theory and practical classes.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the evolutionary development of law.
- Explain the functions of law, usages and customs followed by different countries.
- Analyze the contributions of other countries in evolving the laws in India.
- Prepare a draft Bill.

Unit I

Conceptual background on legislative drafting: Definition and meaning of Legislation, Kinds of Legislation, Evolution of Legislation and Principles of Legislation- Early Laws, Twelve Table, Medieval Laws, Modern Laws, Contribution of Jurists. Bentham's Theory of Legislation. **Principles of Legislative Drafting:** Principles, parts of a Bill, sentence, structure and other grammatical issues.

Unit II

Principles of Legislative Drafting:

Forms: Bills, Acts, Orders, Rules, Schedules, Related Provisions, Case Laws. **Principles of Legislative Instruments:** As a tool of power, Object to Civil & Criminal Legislation, anticipated goals, Limitations of Legislation as a tool for change in relation to Religion, Morality and Tradition, Factors which influence decision of the legislator, Co-relation between Public Opinion and Legislative formulation, major problems and trends in legislative formulation in a modern welfare State. **Ideals of Drafting:** Simplicity, Preciseness, Consistency, Alignment with Existing Laws, Brevity & bibliography sources.

Unit III

Process and Preparation of Legislative Drafting: General rules, words selection, syntax, style, punctuation, reference of other related Laws and existing Laws, relevancy with Constitutional Provisions, required instructions for legislative drafting. Other requirements: punctuation, marginal notes, provisions, illustrations, presumptions, use of non- obstante clauses, retrospective effect, exceptions, fictions, explanations, classification of Statutes, Amending, consolidating and codifying Statutes: Subordinate Legislations.

Unit IV

Stages in Legislative Drafting:

Provisions: Preliminary, substantive, administrative, supplementary, penal.

Translation of Statutes: Basic requirement of regional language and English, Use of glossary and vocabulary, Translation from one language to the other.

Unit V

Practical's (Project & Viva): Each student has to scrutinize one Bill and has to prepare a Draft Bill on a subject assigned. The work will be evaluated for 15 Marks.

Prescribed books:

1. Reed Dickerson: Fundamentals of Legal Drafting
2. Robert C Dick: Legal Drafting
3. Thornton, G.C.: Legislative Drafting, Butterworths, London.
4. Bentham: Theory of Legislation
5. Indian Law Institute: The Drafting of Laws (1980)

Reference Books:

1. Allen, Law in the making: Sweet and Max Well
2. Renton C' Hee Report: Preparation of Legislation, Sweet and Max Well
3. W. Friedman: Law in a Changing Society (1970)
4. Zander M.: The law Making Process, Widenfeld&Icholson, England
5. Renton C' Hee Report: Preparation of Legislation, Sweet & Max Well J.
6. Bentham : Principles of Legislation
7. Indian Law : The Drafting of Laws
8. P.M. Bakshi : Legislative Drafting
9. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion
10. Ruthnaswamy : Legislation Principles and Practice

COURSE 10.1
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the relationship between international law and municipal law.
- Interpret the law relating to State and essential elements of State.
- Explain the law of diplomatic envoys, extradition, asylum and its latest development.
- Evaluate the role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies.
- Identify and relate international conventions on Human Rights.

Unit I

Historical Development of International Law: Definitions of International Law; Nature & Basis of International Law, Theories forming the basis of International Law, Natural Law Theory, Positivism, Consent Theory, Auto Limitation Theory, Pacta Sunt Servanda, Theory of Fundamental Rights. Difference between Public & Private International Law, Codification of International Law

Sources of International Law: International Conventions and Treaties, International Customs, General Principles of Law recognized by Civilized Nations, Decisions of Judicial or Arbitral Tribunals, Juristic Works, Decisions of the organs of International Institutions; Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law-Monism, Dualism, Specific Adoption Theory, Transformation Theory, Delegation Theory, State Practices regarding the relationship between International Law and Municipal Law, Subjects of International Law, Theories on Subject of International Law, State as a Subject of International Law, Nature of State, Essential elements of State, Different kinds of State and Non-State entities, Individual as a Subject of International Law.

Unit II

Position of State in International Law: State Jurisdiction, Basis of Jurisdiction, Civil & Criminal, Principles of Jurisdiction, Subjective and Objective Territorial Principle, Extra-territorial Jurisdiction, International Servitudes, State Recognition- Theories of Recognition, De jure & De facto Recognition, Doctrines on Recognition, Consequences of Non-

Recognition, State Responsibility- Notion of Imputability, State responsibility in different fields.

Unit III

State and Individual: Nationality, Extradition, Asylum, Diplomatic & Consular Privileges and Immunities. **Law of the Sea-** Development of Law of the Sea, Concept of Freedom of Sea; United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea- Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas, Continental Shelf, International Sea Bed Authority, International Tribunal for Law of the Sea and Sea-Bed Dispute Chamber. **International Treaties-** Formation, Termination, Interpretation, Amendment and Modification of treaties

Unit IV

League of Nations: Formation and Failures, UNO Charter, Objectives, Principal Organs of UN & their functions, General Assembly, Security Council- Composition, Veto Power and International Sanctions, Economic and Social Council, Trusteeship Council, Secretariat. **International Court of Justice:** Composition, & Jurisdiction of ICJ. **Specialized Agencies:** Composition, Powers and Functions. Appraisal of the performance of UNO in relation to emerging trends.

Unit V

Concept of Human Rights: Development of the concept of Human Rights, provisions relating to Human Rights in Charter of UN, International Bill of Human Rights, Enumeration of provision of rights in UDHR, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966. Regional Protection of Human Rights, European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights, African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights. **Human Rights in Indian Scenario:** Protection of Human Rights under Human Rights Act 1993- Definition of Human Rights, Objectives, Constitution, Powers and Functions of National Human Rights Commission & State Human Rights Commission.

Prescribed Books:

1. J.G.Starke- International Law
2. Oppenheim- International Law

Reference Books

1. John O Brian - International Law
2. Dr. S.K Kapoor - International Law & Human Rights
3. Martin Dixon - Textbook on International Law
4. Malcolm Nathan Shaw - International Law
5. S.K Verma -An Introduction to International Law
6. Antonio Cassese - Human Rights in a Changing World.
7. Dr. S.K Kapoor - Human Rights

COURSE 10.2

LAW OF EVIDENCE

Course Objectives:

Every legal system will have laws prescribing rights and duties and procedure to enforce such laws. They are Substantive Law and Procedural laws, also known as adjective Law. The Law of evidence is one of the most important parts of the procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the forum. The course enables one to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources. Also, it seeks to impart the student, the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Relate the application of evidence in Civil and Criminal cases.
- State the significance of evidence in all legal proceedings.
- Appraise the argumentative and oratory skills.
- Discuss the reality and the truth in adjudication.
- Apply the skills of science and technology and its tools in court proceedings.

Unit I

Introductory: History and development of Evidence law; Procedure and Substantive law; customary principles of evidence; British principles of evidence (**Sec. 1-3**). Preamble, Short title, Extent and Commencement, Acts which deal with Evidence, Applicability of Evidence Act. Judicial Proceedings, Court, Court Martial, Tribunals, Commissions of Inquiry, Arbitration, Affidavits, Contempt of Court.

Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence (Sec. 3-4): Facts: Definition (Section 3), Evidence: Meaning and kinds (Section 3), Presumption (Section 4), "Proved", "Disproved" and "Not proved" (Section 3), Witness, Appreciation of Evidence.

Relevancy of Facts (Sec. 5-16): Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6, 7, 8, 9), Evidence of common intention (Section 10), Facts not otherwise relevant (Section 11), Relevant facts for proof of custom (Section 13), Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Section 14, 15).

Admissions and Confessions (Sec. 17-31): General principles regarding admission (Section 17, 23), Differences between "admission" and "confession", Non-admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or promise" (Section 24), Inadmissibility of confession made before a Police Officer (Section 25), Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26), Admissibility of "information" received from accused person (Section 27), Confession by co-accused (Section 30), Admissions are not the conclusive proof of the matters admitted (Section 31) .

Unit II

Dying Declarations (Sec. 32-58): Relevancy of dying declarations (Section 32), Judicial standards regarding evidentiary value of dying declarations.

Relevancy of Judgments: General principles, Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section 43), "Fraud" and "Collusion"(Section44).

Expert Testimony: General principles, Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence, Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50), the problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

Relevancy of Character: In civil cases (Section 52), in civil criminal cases (Section 53), Previous bad character (Section 54),

Unit III

Oral and Documentary Evidence(Sec. 59-100): General principles concerning Oral Evidence (Sections 59-60), General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90), General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence, Special problems: re-hearing evidence.

Unit IV

Burden of Proof (Sec. 101-134): Tenancy estoppel (Section 116), The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101), General and special exceptions to onus probandi, Presumption as to certain offences, Presumptions as to abetment of suicide by a married women (Section 113-A), Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B), Presumptions as to absence of consent in certain prosecution of rape.

Estoppel: General Principle (Section 115), Estoppel, res judicata and waiver and presumption, Estoppel by deed, Estoppel by conduct, Equitable and promissory estoppels.

Witnesses: Competent witness (Section 118), State privilege (Section 123), Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128), Accomplice (Section 133).

Unit V

Examination and Cross Examination of witnesses (Sec. 134-167), General principles of examination and cross examination (Section 135-166), Leading questions (Section 141-143), Lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146), Compulsion to answer questions put to witness, Hostile witness (Section 154), Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155). Refreshing memory, Powers of the Judges, Improper and rejection of evidence.

Prescribed Book:

1. Ratan Lal, Dhiraj Lal - Law of Evidence (latest edition, Wadhwa, Nagpur)

Reference Books:

1. Sarkar and Manohar - Sarkar on Evidence (1999), Wadha& Co., Nagpur
2. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
3. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000), Universal, Delhi.
4. Albert S.Osborn - The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998), Universal, Delhi.
5. Avtar Singh - Principles of the Law of Evidence (1992),Central Law Agency, New Delhi.
6. Vepa P. Sarathi - Law of Evidence (6th ed., 2006)
7. M. Monir - Law of Evidence (14th ed., 2006)

COURSE 10.3
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS (CLINIC -III)

Course Objectives:

Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before 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. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Recall the stages involved in Mediation.
- Appraise the Role of Mediation.
- Demonstrate the Techniques of Negotiation through Simulation exercises, overall essence and importance of Mediation as well as Arbitration.

The students are required to study:

The different methods of ADR

The Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996.

Mediation:

Stages in Mediation, The role of the Mediators, The role of the Advocate, Code of conduct for Mediators, Qualities of a Good Mediator, Techniques of Negotiation.

The Services Authority Act 1987.

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The scheme of evaluation will be as under:

Division of marks; **Total marks = 100**

Tests =60

(There shall be two tests for 30 marks each, one at the end of 8th week and the other at the end of the semester)

Simulation exercises: = 20

There shall be four simulation exercises for 5 marks each. (One exercises each in Negotiation, mediation, arbitration & conciliation.)

Viva = 20

Prescribed Books:

1. Sridhar Madabhushi - Alternative Dispute Resolution
2. P.C. Rao - The Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996

Reference Books:

1. Sampath D.K. - Mediation, National Law School, Bangalore
2. Rajan R.D. - A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution
3. Gold Neil, et.al., Learning Lawyers Skills (Chapter-7)
4. Michael Noone- Mediation, (Chapters-1,2&3)

COURSE 10.4
LITIGATION ADVOCACY AND INTERNSHIP (CLINIC – IV)

Course 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.

Course Outcomes:

After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:

- Devise litigation advocacy.
- Practice and integrate on real court experience through moot courts and articulate mooted skills.
- Employ advocacy through court visits, internship activities and visit to advocate's chamber.
- Demonstrate skills of client interviewing and counseling.

Litigation Advocacy

Moot Court: The Paper will have following components of **30 marks** each:

1. Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year. The moot court work will be on an assigned problem. **(10 marks)**
2. Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal. Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the final year of their LL.B. Programme. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the courts assigned. **(10 Marks)**
3. Final Moot Examination: The Clinical Evaluation Committee shall evaluate Moot Court at the end of the semester. The problem for the Moot examination shall be notified at least 25 days before the date of examination. The moot problem given is common to all the batches. Students have to submit memorials in hand written form (along with Citation or supporting documents) for both the sides. **(10 Marks)**

Client's interview and Counseling: The student shall attend court proceedings for at least three days in a week. Each student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the courts assigned. The course teacher shall evaluate this record for a maximum of twenty-five marks. **(25 Marks)**

Pre-Trial Preparation and Internship: Each student shall observe the interviewing sessions of events when they visit the Chambers of Advocates or legal aid offices and shall record the proceedings in a diary. The course teacher shall evaluate this record for fifteen marks. **(15 Marks)**

The student shall also observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the advocate and the procedure for filing of the suit or petition and shall record in the dairy. The course teacher shall evaluate this dairy for 10 marks along with internship diary for 10 marks.

(20 Marks)

At the end of the course, Viva-Voce will be held for 10 marks.

(10 marks)

COURSE 10.5
SWAYAM
COURSE REGULATION

1. PRELIMINARY:

- a) In these regulations SWAYAM means Study Web Active Learning by Young and Aspiring Minds and it is an Indian Vision of MOOCs (Massive Online Open Courses).
- b) The objective of these courses is to widen the access to higher education at low cost by using technological advances.
- c) There should be seamless coordination between online learning and regular class room learning.
- d) National MOOCs Coordinator is a National level agency designated as such by the Government, for the purpose of coordinating the production of the online courses and for overseeing their quality in a designated sector of learning.
- e) Principal Investigator (PI): the PI is a Subject Matter Expert (SME) belonging to a reputed educational institution, identified and entrusted with the task of developing and delivering MOOCs in a given area.

2. QUADRANTS OF SWAYAM:

The SWAYAM provides for four quadrant approach to e-learning as under:

- a) Quadrant-I is e-Tutorial: that shall contain: Video and Audio Content in an organized form, Animation, Simulations, Virtual Labs.
- b) Quadrant-II is an e-Content: that shall contain: PDF/e-Books/illustration, video demonstrations, documents and Interactive simulations wherever required.
- c) Quadrant-III is Web Resources: that shall contain: Related Links, Open Content on Internet, Case Studies, Anecdotal information, Historical development of the subject, Articles.
- d) Quadrant- IV is Self-Assessment: that shall contain: MCQ, Problems, Quizzes, Assignments and solutions, Discussion forum topics and setting up the FAQs, Clarifications on general misconceptions.

3. JSSLC MOOCs/SWAYAM COORDINATOR:

- a. The Chief Executive/Principal shall nominate a faculty member as MOOCs/SWAYAM Coordinator for Under Graduate Programmes.
- b. The JSSLC SWAYAM Coordinator shall coordinate with the designated National Level Agency for registration of JSSLC, Mysore students for different courses available on SWAYAM Platform.
- c. The JSSLC, Mysore Curriculum Development Committee shall identify online learning courses being offered through SWAYAM Platform keeping

in view the requirement of JSSLC, Mysore students.

- d. Recommendation of the Curriculum Development Committee for the online courses available at SWAYAM Platform shall be considered and approved by the Academic Council. The courses offered on SWAYAM would supplement the teaching-learning process at JSSLC, Mysore.
4. JSSLC, Mysore shall allow one course through SWAYAM in lieu of one course of the total courses being offered in the Programme at JSSLC, Mysore, for credit transfer. The SWAYAM Course Certificate to be produced to the SWAYAM Coordinator as and when completed.
5. The students of JSSLC, Mysore under various programmes will be required to complete one MOOCs/SWAYAM course any time by the end of Eighth Semester (for 5 years Programme) and Fourth Semester (for 3 years Programme).
6. The students shall have to get enrolled in SWAYAM course before they enter Third Semester (under all Under Graduate Programmes).
7. JSSLC, Mysore to provide necessary facilities like computers, library etc. that are essential for pursuing the course, free and in adequate measure.
8. **JSSLC, Mysore SWAYAM Course Coordinator:** the Chief Executive/ Principal shall nominate faculty member(s) as a Course Coordinator for each SWAYAM online course for a term, to guide the students throughout the course and to facilitate for the course. The students must provide the registration details to the SWAYAM Coordinator.
9. JSSLC, Mysore shall incorporate the marks/grade obtained by the student as Communicated by the Host Institution through the Principal Investigator (PI), in the marks sheet of the student that would count for final award of the degree.
Provided that programmes in which practical component is involved the JSSLC, Mysore will evaluate the students for that practical and will accordingly incorporate these marks/grades in the overall marks / grade.
10. The certificates of the students on successful completion of MOOCs/SWAYAM Course, signed by the Principal Investigator (PI) and issued through Host Institution will be received at JSSLC, Mysore.
11. **Credit Mobility:** The JSSLC, Mysore will give equivalent credit weightage to the students for credits earned for online MOOCs Courses through SWAYAM in the credit plan of the programme at JSSLC, Mysore.
12. SWAYAM Course credits to be reflected in the Tenth Semester (for 5 years Programme) and Sixth Semester (for 3 years Programme) marks card.
13. In case of difficulty in implementation of these regulations, the provisions in UGC (Credit Framework for Online Learning Courses through SWAYAM) Regulations, 2016 shall prevail.

Note: JSSLC, Mysore refers to JSS Law College (Autonomous), Mysore.
