

ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ



University of Mysore
(Estd.1916)

B.A. L.L.B.

**Choice Based
Credit System
(CBCS)**



Programme Details



UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

Department of Studies in Law

Manasagangotri, Mysuru-570006

Regulations and Syllabus

B.A. L.L.B.

(Five-year semester scheme)

Under

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)


DIRECTOR

**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE SCHOOL OF LAW
UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
MANASAGANGOTRI, MYSORE
KARNATAKA-570006, INDIA**

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE
GUIDELINES AND REGULATIONS
LEADING TO B.A. L.L.B.
(FIVE-YEAR SEMESTER SCHEME UNDER CBCS)

Programme Details

Name of the Department	: School of Law
Subject	: B.A. L.L.B.
Faculty	: Law
Name of the Programme	: B.A. L.L.B.
Duration of the Programme	: 5 years divided into 10 semesters

Programme Outcomes

1. Explore and explain the substantial & procedural laws in which they are made/ drafted and how to think and understand the legislative setup.
2. Interpret and analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.
3. Equip with the knowledge of teaching methods through the subject on Teaching Pedagogy thereby enabling the learners to enter the teaching profession.
4. Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the established legal practices.
5. Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of legal change.

Programme Specific Outcomes

1. Demonstrate exhaustive understanding of variety of substantive & procedural laws including various legislations and connected rules and regulations in the area of their interest.



2. Acquire ability to analyze the legal problems from scholarly and objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.
3. Learn the art of doing doctrinal and empirical research which covers knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research.
4. Develop organizational skills necessary for successful functioning of law office including art of categorizing and organizing documents including prioritizing work, managing time, using forms and maintaining bill data.

done

done

**Scheme of Examination and Details of Course Patterns for B.A. L.L.B.
Degree Course (CBCS)**

First Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Introduction to Law, Legal System and Legal					
2		Language					
3		Economics I					
4		Political Science I					
5		English					

Second Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Contract I					
2		Economics II					
3		Sociology I					
4		Kannada / Special English					
5		Cyber Law					

Third Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Contract II					
2		Economics III					
3		Sociology II					
4		Political Science II					
5		History of Indian Legal System					

Fourth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Law of Crimes					
2		Economics IV					
3	44431	Political Science III					
4		Sociology III					
5		Law of Torts, MV Accident and Consumer Protection Law					

Handwritten signature

Fifth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1	44441	Constitutional Law -I					
2		Economics V					
3		Public International Law					
4	44444	Jurisprudence					
5	44445	Family Law -I					

Sixth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1	44451	Constitutional Law-II					
2		Economics VI					
3	44453	Property Law					
4		Environmental Law					
5	44455	Family Law -II					

Seventh Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1	44461	Intellectual Property Rights Law					
2		Company Law					
3	44463	Labour Law					
4	44464	Interpretation of Statutes					
5		Principles of Taxation Law					

Eighth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Affirmative Action and Gender Justice					
2	44472	Law & Medicine					
3		Law of Banking including Negotiable Instruments Act					
4		Administrative Law					
5		Law and Agriculture					

2024

Handwritten signature

Ninth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Law of Insurance					
2	44481	Law of Evidence					
3	44482	Cr PC including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of offenders Act					
4	44483	CPC & Limitation Act					

Tenth Semester							
Sl. No.	Code	Title of the Paper	Credit pattern in			Credit value	Teaching hours/week
			L	T	P		
1		Clinical- I (Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyance and Viva including PIL)					
2		Clinical – II (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System Bar-Bench Relations)					
3		Clinical – III (Alternate Dispute Resolution including Legal aid)					
4		Clinical – IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internship)					
5		Labour Law II					

Subjects offered

FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE – I: INTRODUCTION TO LAW, LEGAL SYSTEM AND LEGAL LANGUAGE

Course Outcomes:

On the successful completion of this subject each student will be able to:

- Get a basic knowledge about the law, nature of the law and the purpose of the legal system.
- The purpose of the legal system is to provide a systematic, orderly and predictable mechanism for resolving disagreements.
- To enable the students to understand various legal maxims.

Pedagogy:

- Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

[Handwritten Signature]

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Meaning of law and legal system: Kinds and hierarchy of law; components and function of law; sources Law Legal systems: Components, Common law, European system, Civil, Hindu, Muhammadan, Roman and Asian. Sectors of the legal system Pluralism

Library: The layout of the law library, textbooks, law reports, statutes, digest, law journal, case books, explanations of citations and references, general and legal encyclopedias, lexicons, commission reports.

UNIT-II

Legal language, features; characteristics, history, vocabulary, communication; Major diseases of language

- (i) Ambiguity
- (ii) Over generality and under generality
- (iii) Obesity Legal writing as both art and a skill; Fundamental norms of writing: ((i) Introduction
- (iv) Lucidity and directness (iii) Authenticity and credibility (iv) Authorial voice
- (v) Executing the policy and intention of the client, duty of neutrality

Structure of material: (i)Genesis of theme, preparation for writing; (ii) Opening

(iii) Building a climax; (iv) Appropriate ending

Writing by dramatization of

- (i) Situations
- (ii) Dialogues and monologues
- (iii) Imagery and symbols

Readability, conciseness, clarity, cogency, simple structure;

UNIT-III

Essay writing on topics of legal issues; case comments and book review; brief writing
Preparing a press copy (Editing of law journal)

- (i) Proof reading
- (ii) Editing
- (iii) Foot noting and reference
- (iv) Indexing

Legal terms	Amicus curiae
Ab initio	Arbitrator
Action	Attestation
Adhoc	Benami
Ad idem	Bench
Ad litem	Bequeath
Alimony	Bigamy
Allege	

UNIT-IV

Cause of action
Coercion
Conviction

Covenants
Dejure
Defacto
Defendant
Deponent
Ex-officio
Ex-parte
In limine
Injury
Ipsso-facto
Set Aside
Sine-die
Status-quo
Inter-alia
Interloutory application
Interim order
Intra-virus
Jurisdiction
Judgment
Legal heir
Locus-standi
Mesne profit
Malafide
Menu sui
Mutatis mutandis
Null and void
Notice
Onus
Pendente lite
Plaint Plaintiff
Prima facie
Subjudice
Suo motu
Trial
Testator
Vis-major

The student shall be familiar with these terms and must be able to use them in appropriate contexts.

UNIT- V

Legal maxims and the analysis of the principles involved

- (i) actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea
(An act does not make (the doer of it) guilty, unless the mind be guilty,
i.e. unless the intention be criminal.
- (ii) audi alteram partem
Hear the other side.
- (iii) damnum sine injuria
Damage without injury
- (iv) de minimis non curat lex
The law does not care for or take notice of very small or trifling matters.
- (v) expressio unius est exclusio alterius
Expression of one thing is the exclusion of another.
- (vi) ex nudo facto non oritur actio
No cause of action arises from a bare promise,
- (vii) injuria sine damnum
Injury without damage

How

- (viii) ignorantia facit excusat, ignorantia, Juris non-excusat
Ignorance of facts is excusable, ignorance of law is non-excusable,
- ix) jus necessitates
Law of necessity: an act which is necessary is not wrongful even though done with deliberate intension.
- (x) kato dat out non maqet
He who hath not, cannot give.
- (xi) qua facit per alium facit per se
He who does an act through another, does it himself
- (xii) res ipsa loquitur
The thing speaks for itself
- (xiii) suppressio veri, suggestio falsi
Suppression of the truth is (equivalent to) the suggestion of what is false.
- (xiv) ubi jus ibi remedium
Every right has a remedy.
- (Xv) volenti non fit injuria
Damage suffered by consent is not a cause of action.
The student shall be familiar with these maxims and must be able to use them in appropriate contexts.

REFERENCE:

1. A. Gopinandan Piliai and Anil K. Nair - Legal Language and Legal Writing.
2. M. Abdul Razak - Legal Language and Legal Writing.
3. M.P. Tandon - Legal Language and Legal Writing.
4. Ganga Bhai Sharma - Legal Language and Legal Writing.
5. Cranville Williams -Learning the Law.
6. Reed Dickerson - Fundamentals or Legal Drafting.
7. Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar - Legal Language.
8. Rjagopal - Drafting of Laws.
9. P.M. Bakshi - Legislative Drafting
10. Abdul Razak, Kaffur Khan, M. Gandhi and Soloman Raja - Legal Language and Legal Writing.

Refer: IGNOU - Literature for Diploma in Creative writing in English

(a) CRWE-1: General Principles of writing, Vol. I to IV.

CRWE-2: Feature Writing, Vol. 3 to 4

11. Broom's Legal Maxims

COURSE – II: PRINCIPLES ECONOMICS

Course Outcomes:

Economics is an important Social Science. Micro means one part of a million. In Micro Economics we study Single Individual Small Business Unit, Individual Consumer, Specific Commodity Individual price..etc.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT 1 : INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

Why study Economics, Economics- Meaning, Types, Scope, Importance and Limitations ,the problem of choice, Scarcity and efficiency, Distinction between micro and macro economics, Basic problems an economy, Economic theories and economic policies, methods of economic approaches, Economic systems

UNIT 2 : THEORIES OF CONSUMER'S BEHAVIOUR

Cardinal Approach – Utility, Meaning, The law of diminishing marginal utility, The law of equi-marginal utility, Consumer's Surplus Limitations of Marshallian approach. Ordinal Approach – Indifference Curves, Meaning, Schedule, Map, Consumer's equilibrium, Price, Income and substitution effects, Criticisms of the indifference curve approach Revealed preference theory.

UNIT 3 : THEORY OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Demand, Meaning, Law, Schedule, Demand Curve, Exceptions, Factors influencing demand, Increase and decrease in demand and extension and contraction of demand, Elasticity of demand types and measurement of demand (Simple Calculations). Supply - Meaning, Law, Schedule, Supply Curve, Factors influencing supply, Extension and Contraction of supply, Elasticity of supply.

UNIT 4 : COST AND REVENUE ANALYSIS

Production function, The law of variable proportions, Law of returns to scale cost, Types nominal, real, Opportunity, Fixed, Variable Marginal, Average and total costs (Simple Calculations), Short run and long run cost curves. Revenue – Types, Marginal, Average, Total revenue curves.

UNIT 5 : PRODUCT AND FACTOR PRICING

Pure Monopoly and perfect Competition, Features ,price and output determination, Role of time element. Monopoly, Features, Price and output determination, Discriminating monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Product differentiation. Oligopoly, Features, Kinked demand curve, Collusive and non-collusive oligopoly, Cartels and price leadership. Marginal Productivity theory of distribution, Modern theory of distribution.

REFERENCE:

- 1) Samuelson. P.A. (2005) 18th Edition, Economics, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi.
- 2) Mukherjee, Sampat, (2002), Modern Economic Theory, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
- 3) McConnell R.Campbell and Stanley Brue (2005), 16th Edition, Microeconomics, McGraw Hill Irwin, New York.
- 4) Mthani.D.M.(2003), Modern Economic Analysis, Himalayam Publishing House, Mumbai.
- 5) Sen, Anindya, (1999) Microeconomics, Theory and Applications, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes:

- 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 Principles of Political Science 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.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I- a) Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance of Political Science

b) Methods of studying Political Science –

a) State - Meaning and Elements; b) Origin of the state - Theories of Social Contract and Evolutionary Theory

a) Sovereignty - Attributes, Austinian and Pluralistic Theories; b) Legal, Political and Popular Sovereignty

UNIT II- Main currents of Western Political Thought - Concepts of Natural Law and Natural Rights, Liberalism, Socialism, Marxism and Idealism - Conceptions of Political and Legal Sovereignty - The Totalitarian State. Indian political thoughts

UNIT III - Organisation of Government, Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal and Confederal - One party Democracies - Military rule - Presidential and Parliamentary forms with reference to the Constitution of U.S.A. Switzerland, Australia, UK, France, Canada - India and the United Nations Organisation.

UNIT IV- Main currents of Indian Political thought - Hindu concept of the State, Islamic concept of the State, Liberalism, Marxism, Gandhism and Sarvodaya in Indian Political Thought; Law and Justice - Meaning & Importance; views of Gandhiji and Dr Ambedkar

UNIT V- a) Rights - Meaning and Importance - Civil and Political

b) Grounds of Political Obligation; Civil disobedience

c) Separation of powers, Adult franchise and public opinion

d) Foundations and political obligations, concepts of power, authority and legitimation, liberty, equality political obligation

REFERENCES:

1. Modern Political Theory - S. P. Varma
2. Modern Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions - Amal Roy and Mohit Bhattacharya
3. Political Theory - R. C. Agarwal
4. A study of Political Theory - B. K. Gokhale
5. Principles of Political Science - A. C. Kapoor

6. Substance of Politics - Appadorai
7. Principles of Political Science - Agarwal, Vidya Bhushan & Vishnu Bhagawan
8. Principles of Political Science - R. G. Gettel
9. History of Political Theories - V. Venkata Rao
10. Political Theory - V. D. Mahajan

COURSE – IV: ENGLISH

Course Outcomes:

- To understand the factors that influence uses of grammar and vocabulary in speaking and writing.
- To understand the different ways in which grammar has been described.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

Grammar and Usage (Written Skills)

Verbs – Conjugation of the Verb; Prepositions – Simple, Compound, Phrase prepositions; Adjective – Of quality, quantity, number and demonstrative Adjective; Adverbs – of time, number, place, manner, degree, affirmation and negation of reason; Tense; Punctuation and Capitalisation.

UNIT – II

Clauses and Phrases; Sentences – Simple, Complex, Compound; Sentences – Affirmative, Interrogative, Exclamatory and Imperative; Transformation of sentences; Basic verb patterns, Rules of word order

UNIT – III

Noun Modifiers and determinants ; Articles; Auxiliaries; Question Tags; Reported Speech; Sentence connectors

UNIT – IV

Some common errors; Legal terms – using legal terms with contextual connotation; Expansion of proverbs; Idiomatic expressions; Note taking – jotting the points, connecting into coherent ideas, summarizing, writing the outline.

UNIT- V

Comprehension; Precis writing; Paraphrasing; Essay writing; writing of report; drafting of instructions; drafting of advertisements, messages, pamphlets and appeals

REFERENCE:

READING COMPREHENSION:

The student will receive training in

- Recognizing the „register“ (formal informal, Colloquial/technical/literary/journalistic, etc.)

- Deducing the meaning
- Inferring information when not explicitly stated
- Understanding the conceptual meaning
- Understanding relations within the sentence and between various parts of the text.
- Identifying the main point or important information in a piece of discourse
- Tracing the development of argument
- Distinguishing main ideas from supporting details
- Extracting salient points summarising a text
- Following the structure of a text
- Skimming to get a gist of the text
- Scanning to locate specifically required information
- Rapid reading

LISTENING COMPREHENSION:

Skill development in this sphere should equip him to do the following things:

- He understands the meaning of words, phrases, sentences and common idioms in the context of conversations, lectures, announcements, etc.
- He recognizes formal, informal, colloquial, literary, legal and scientific types of oral communications.
- He understands various types of pronunciations and accents.
- He is familiar with conversational strategies of opening, closing, interrupting and inviting to respond.
- He identifies key words in speech and items of specific information.
- He distinguishes between essential information, main theme and details/redundancies
- He fully understands the narration/descriptions.
- He follows the sequence of arguments or proposition.
- He extracts main ideas in order to make outlines, notes and summaries.

SECOND SEMESTER

Course – I: CONTRACT – I

Course Outcomes:

- Each student will understand the basic concept of contract, General Principles of Contract.
- To enable the students to understand the basic remedies from the breach of Contract.

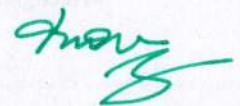
Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Introduction - Law prior to Contract Act – History of contractual obligation - Introduction of English Law into India - Scope of the Indian Contract Act.



Interpretation - Definition of offer and acceptance communication of offer and acceptance and communication of revocation of offer and acceptance - promise Agreement - Consideration - Definition with Exceptions in detail (English Law and Indian Law). Privity of contract and Privity in consideration.

UNIT-II

Formation of a contract: Section 10 - Basis - Details -Capacity to contract sections 11, 12, 68, Free consent (sections 14-22) Lawful consideration/object -Agreements declared as void Public policy sections 23-30 sections - 30 - 36 contingent contracts and wager.

UNIT-III

Discharge of contracts - Sections 37 to 75 and Quasi-contracts

- a. By performance - Time and place of performance -parties to contract
Performance of reciprocal promises -Performance of joint promises
Appropriation of payments.
- b. Discharge by agreement
- c. By operation of Law
- d. By Frustration (impossibility of performance)
- e. By breach - Anticipatory breach and actual breach.

UNIT-IV

Consequences of breach: Remedies for breach - Damages - principles in awarding compensation - remoteness of Damages and measure of damages. . Difference between liquidated and unliquidated damages - Sections 73 and 74 - with English law.

Quasi - Contracts - Sections 68 to 72.

Other remedies for breach of contract under the specific relief act. Specific performance of injunctions. Government contract Constitutional provisions - government power to contract- procedural requirements- kinds of government contracts- their usual clauses- performance of such contracts- settlements of disputes and remedies.;

UNIT-V

The Specific Relief Act

Nature of Specific Relief - Recovery of possession of movable .or immovable property Specific performance when granted. when it is not granted- who may obtain and against whom it is granted.

A discretionary remedy - Power of the court to grant the relief under the act Rescission of contracts;

Rectification of instruments

Cancellation of the instruments

Declaratory decrees

Preventive relief - Temporary injunctions,

Perceptual injunction and mandatory injunctions (subject to be taught in the light of leading cases)

Standard form contract Nature, advantages - unilateral character, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation- judicial approach to such contracts- exemption clauses - clash between two standard form contracts-

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Law of Contract - Avtar Singh
2. Indian Contract Act, (Student edition) – Mulla Banerjee. S.C, *Law of Specific Relief* (1998), Universal Anson, *Law of Contract* (1998), Universal

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Indian Contract Act and Specific Relie Act, Mulla and Pollock
2. Law of Contracts, Veilkatesh Iyer.
3. Law of Contracts, Cheshire and Fifoot.

4. Specific Relief Act, G.C. V.S. Rao.
5. Specific Relief Act, Sarkar.

COURSE – II: MACRO ECONOMICS (MONEY, BANKING AND PUBLIC FINANCE)

Course Outcomes:

- To ensure the students about monetary and banking system in India.
- To inculcate the knowledge of Financial and Non-Financial System in India.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I : MONEY AND MONEY MARKETS

Evaluation of Money, Functions of money, Circular flow of money, Monetary standards, Theories of money and prices, Supply of money and demand for money,

UNIT II : MONEY MARKET AND CAPITAL MARKET

Financial markets – Money market: characteristics and constituents – Capital market : characteristics and constituents – unregulated credit markets – credit instruments – the problem of monetary management in under developed money markets. Indian money and capital markets.

UNIT III : THE CENTRAL BANKING AND COMMERCIAL BANKS

Role of central banks in developed and developing countries – Functions of central bank – controller of credit : Regulatory and promotional measures : Quantitative measures qualitative measures – modern debt management, Liquidity and stability monetary policy and its significance

Nature of commercial banking – the structure of commercial banking : Branch banking, unit banking, chain banking, correspondent banks. Banks and Account holders – Types of deposit accounts, Types of account holders – instruments used in the operation of bank accounts : cheques, drafts, pass book and bills – bank advances – secured and unsecured loans, overdrafts, cash credit, discounting bills of exchange – medium and long term advances – creation of credit – bankers – customer relationship – obligation of banks to customers – secrecy and disclosure – balance sheet of a bank – role of commercial banks in the modern economic system.

UNIT IV : PUBLIC FINANCE

Nature, Scope and Importance of Public finance – Public Finance vs Private Finance – Importance of the study of public Finance – Role of Public Finance in Less- developed and Developing Countries, Principle of Maximum Social Advantage – Principle of Allocation of Resources – Test of Social advantage – welfare Foundations of Public Finance – Social Welfare Functions of modern Government – Distinction between private Goods and public Goods – Market Failures – market Imperfections – Externalities. Meaning and importance of Public Expenditure, Public Revenue and Public Debt, Budgeting, Objectives of Fiscal Policy – Fiscal Policy and Economic Activity in Developing Economies – India

Unit V : Monetary Policy and Fiscal policy and Government Role, Inflation and Deflation and business cycle

REFERENCE:

1. Musgrave R.A and Musgrave – Public Finance in theory and Practice

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

2. Ulbrich Holley (2003) Public Finance in Theory and Practice, Thomson South-Western, USA
3. Bhatia H.L (2004) Public Finance, Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi
4. Sundaram K.P.M and K.K.Andley (2003) Public Finance S Chand & Co Ltd ,New Delhi
5. Singh S.K. (2001) Public Finance in Theory and Praticce S.Chand and Co Ltd
6. Agarwal R.C (2004) Public Finance Theory and Practice Educational Publishers Agra

COURSE – III: SOCIOLOGY – I

Course Outcomes:

- 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.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

Sociology as a Science; Data, concepts and theory; The Comparative method; Sociology and other Social Sciences; Sociology and History; Sociology and Law; Sociology and Psychology; Uses of Sociology

UNIT – II

Basic concepts in Sociology; Structure and Social system; Status and Role; Norms and Values. Institutions, Community and Association

UNIT – III

Social Institutions – Marriage, Family and Kinship; Characteristics - Functions. Forms of Marriage - Types of Family-Patriarchal and Matriarchal Families- Joint and Nuclear Families. Economic Institutions; Political Institutions; Religious Institutions. Educational Institutions.

UNIT – IV

Social Stratification: Caste and Class; Coercion, Conflict and Change
Social control, Philosophical base of Hindu social order varna and ashrama Sociological thoughts of the West and Indian scholars;

UNIT – V

Sociology as a discipline: Rural sociology, Agriculture and allied occupations; agrarian and rural unrest; rural problems: health, education and economic opportunities Population studies.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

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

dhoni

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 – IV: KANNADA/ SPECIAL ENGLISH**Course Outcomes:**

- Encourage the use of strategies, such as Contextualization of new vocabulary, use of previewing, skimming and scanning techniques and knowledge of text organization and discourse markers, to aid the comprehensions of written and spoken language.
- Expand the students' use of grammatically correct and appropriate language in speaking and writing for effective communication in a variety of interpersonal and academic situations.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

Communicative grammar, usage of tenses, direct and indirect speech, writing skills: writing minutes, reports, book reviews. The foundation of Civilization: Ideas and ideals, Grammar exercise, assignment writing, keeping records.

COURSE – V: CYBER LAW**Course Outcomes:**

- To understand the historical evolution of Cyber Law in India, different stages of Cyber Crime and punishment for Cyber Crime.
- Students will know about the Information Technology Act.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:**UNIT-1: HISTORY OF CYBER CRIME:**

Evaluation of Computer, History of Cyber Crime before 1960's and after 1960. Nature of Crime and nature of Cyber Crime, elements of Cyber Crime and Criminal Liability, Classification of Cyber Crime unauthorized access, Cyber fraud, Cracking, hacking, Cyber Theft, Flowing of Viruses, Cyber Pornography, Cyber terrorism.

UNIT-II: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY:

Evolution and growth of Information Technology, Privacy and Data Protection, Scope and need for data protection, Cyber Security, Obscenity, Defamation, Spamming, and Phishing, Crime through mobile phones, Legal issues of Internet and its regulation, Consequential amendments in various conventional Laws in India.

UNIT-III: CYBER LAWS IN INDIA:

1. Information Technology Act-2000
2. Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Rules, 2000.
3. Information Technology (Security Procedure) Rules, 2004.
4. Information Technology (Certifying Authorities) Regulation, 2001.

UNIT-IV: CYBER SPACE AND E-COMMERCE:

Constitutional and Human Rights issues in Cyber Space, Regulation in Cyber Space, Jurisdiction in Cyber Space, Right to access Cyber Space, Access to Internet, Right to Privacy, Right to data protection.

E-commerce- General issues, business to business E-commerce, Business to Consumer E-commerce, Regulatory issues, Cyber Crime and its impacts on E-commerce.

UNIT-V: DUTIES OF SUBSCRIBERS:

Offences and penalties, Compensation and adjudication, Cyber Appellate Tribunal, Liabilities of Intermediaries, Electronic Evidence, Miscellaneous provisions and amendments.

REFERENCE:

1. Pavan Duggal, Cyber Law- The Indian Perspective.
2. Dr. M. Das Gupta, Cyber Crime in India.
3. Chris Reed and John Angel, Computer Law.
4. Brian Fitzgerald and Anne Fitzgerald, Cyber Law.
5. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Law.
6. S.R. Bansali, Information Technology Act-2000.
7. Vasudeva, Cyber Crime and enforcement.
8. Varma S.K. Legal dimensions of Cyber Space.
9. Prashanth Mali, Cyber Law and Cyber Crime.
10. T.Vishwanathan, The Indian Cyber Law.
11. Vakul Sharma, Information Technology Law and Practice.
12. Eoghan Casey, Digital Evidence and Computer Crimes.

THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE – I: LAW OF CONTRACTS-II

(Indian Contract Act, Sections 124 to 238 of the Indian Contract Act 1872, Indian Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act, Bankruptcy law.

Course Outcomes:

- Contracts are at the basis of majority of transactions especially transactions dealing with the property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the

electronic world (ecommerce) the general principles governing contracts remain same.

- For this reason it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in higher semesters.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I

Contract of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and pledge.

Definition, nature and scope – Rights of Indemnity holder to indemnify, commencement of the indemnifier's liability. Contract of Guarantee.

Definition, nature and scope, Difference between contract of indemnity and guarantee. Right of surety -Discharge of surety -kinds of guarantee, extent of surety's liability.

The place of consideration and the criteria for ascertaining the existence of consideration in guarantee contracts. Position of minor and validity of guarantee when minor is the principal debtor, creditor or surety. Continuing guarantee. Nature of surety's liability Duration and termination of such liability, Illustrative situations of existence of continuing guarantee. Creation and identification of continuing guarantees. Letters of credit and bank guarantees as instances of guarantee transactions;

Definition - Difference between pledge and bailment rights of Pawnee and Pawnor, Pledger and pledge Other statutory regulations (State & Centre) regarding pledge, reasons for the same

UNIT-II

Agency - Definition - Requisites – Kinds - Creation of Agency - Rights and duties of agent. Delegation, scope of agents authority, relaxation of principal with third parties - Position of principal and agent in relation to third parties - Personal liability of agent - Termination of agency Identification of different kinds of agency transactions in day to day life in the commercial world; Liability of the principal for acts of the agent including misconduct and tort of the agent Liability of the agent towards the principal. Personal liability towards the parties - Methods of termination of agency contract - Liability of the principal and agent before and after such termination.

UNIT-III

Indian Partnership Act: Definitions - Nature - Mode of determining the existence of partnership - Relation of partner - Relation to partners to one another - Rights and duties of partner - Relation of partners with third parties - Types of partners

Admission of partners - Retirement - Expulsion - Dissolution of firm. Registration of firms.

UNIT-IV

Sales of Goods Act

Contract of sale - sale and agreement to sell - subject matter of sale - Price - Sale distinguished from analogous contracts .Auction sale. Conditions and warrantee. Effect and meaning of implied warranties in a sale

Caveat Emptor – Changing concept -Transfer of Property and title

Nemo dat quad non habet - The rule of caveat emptor and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act.

Delivery of goods: various rules regarding delivery of goods.

Unpaid seller and his rights - Remedies for breach of contract; distinction between lien and stoppage in transit.

UNIT-V

Concept of insolvency and bankruptcy; acts of insolvency –transfer of property to third person;

transfer to defraud creditors; absconding to defeat the creditors; adjudication as insolvent; imprisonment; insolvency petition; appointment of interim receivers; duties of debtors; order of adjudication; proceedings consequent on adjudication; annulment of adjudication; realization of property; distribution of property; Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920; Insolvency Acts of states

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Mulla - Sale of Goods act.
2. Avtar Singh - Law of Contract.
3. D.D. Seth - Hire Purchase Act
4. Mulla - Indian Contract Act (student edition)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Law of Contract, Anson
2. The sale of goods. Atiyah
3. Indian Contract R.K. Bangia
4. Law of Contracts, G. C. V. Subba Rao
5. Law of Contracts, P.S. Atiyah
6. Contract, J. Chitty
7. Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act, Pollock and Mulla
8. The Law of Contracts and Tenders, T.S.Venkatesh Iyer
9. Indian Contract Act, A.C. Moitra
10. Law of Partnership in India, S.L. Singh and J.P. Gupta,

COURSE – II: ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Outcomes:

- To develop students for variety of growth and development options in their factor.
- To introduce economic concepts as related with development.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT -I : ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Concept, Distinction between Economic Growth and development – Sustainable Development – Characteristics of Developing Countries – Measures of Economic Development : Gross National Product (GNP) – Per Capita Income, Net Economic Welfare, Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), human development Index (HDI), Gender Development Index(GDI), Gender Empowerment Measure(GEM), Human Poverty Index (HPI)

UNIT-II : THEORIES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Adam Smith's Theory, David Ricardo's Theory, T.R. Malthus' Theory, Karl Marx's Theory, Schumpeter's Theory, and Rostow's Growth Theory, Labour Surplus Model (Arthur Lewis) – Big Push Theory – Critical Minimum Effort Thesis – Balanced vs unbalanced Growth.

UNIT -III : FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Capital Accumulation – Capital Output Ratio – Technology and Economic Development – Institutional Factors – State and Markets – Market Failure – State Failure – Rethinking on the Role of the state.

UNIT-IV : WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT

What is welfare Economics ? The Paretian criterion, social welfare function, distribution of economics welfare in the world, Government and welfare measures in India,

UNIT-V : INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indian Development Strategies, Planning and Development, Inclusive Growth and Development strategy in India, Growth and Distribution of economic wealth, Macro indicators of economic growth and development.

REFERENCES:

1. Todoaro. M.P (1991), Economic Development in the Third World, Orient Longman, united Kingdom
2. Benjamin Higgins, (1968) Economic Development, W.W.Norton & Company. Inc.New York
3. Taneja M.L. and R.M.Myer (1995), Economics of Development and Planning, Shoban Lal Nagin Chand and Co, Delhi
4. Mishra S.K and V.K.Puri (2005), Economic Development and Planning, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
5. Thirlwall A.P (2003) Growth and development - With Special reference to developing Economies, Palgrave Macmillan, New York

COURSE – III: SOCIOLOGY II: INDIAN SOCIETY: TRADITION AND CHANGE -II

Course Outcomes:

- Under this Course the students will come to know about the Indian Societies traditions and its changes.
- The students will also focus on SC's, ST's rights , protection form atrocities.
- The learners of this course will have a knowledge about Women and Law , Child and Law.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:Indian Tradition and Process of Change: M. N. Srinivas's Concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization - Critical Evaluation -Modernization - Meaning and Characteristics.

UNIT-II: Scheduled Castes: Meaning of Scheduled Castes - Problems of Scheduled Castes - The Role of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the Upliftment of Scheduled Castes - Constitutional Safeguards - Welfare Programmes

UNIT-III:Scheduled Tribes: Meaning of Scheduled Tribes -- Problems of Scheduled Tribes - Measures for Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes - Welfare Programmes.

UNIT-IV : Minorities: Meaning - Types: Linguistic and Religious Minorities - Problems of Minorities Constitutional Safeguards.

UNIT-V: Women in India: Status of Women in India - Before and After Independence -

Women and Legislation after independence.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. B. R. Ambedkar: Anihilation of Caste
2. David.G. Mandelbamm : Society in India-I Continuity & Change -II Change & Continuity
3. A. R. Desai: Rural Sociology in India
4. Giri Raj Gupta: Cohesion and Conflict in Modern India-Main Currents in Indian Sociology
5. K. M. Kapadia: Marriage and Family in India
6. G. R. Madan: Marriage and Family in India
7. S. D. Maurya & Gayathri Devi: Social Environment of India
8. B. S Murthy: Depressed and Oppressed

COURSE – IV: POLITICAL SCIENCE II: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Outcomes:

- 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.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

The World Political Community of Sovereign States - Transnational political parties and transnational non-official organization such as the Churches, Multinational Corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations - Components of national power: population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force.

UNIT – II

Limitations on national power- International morality, public opinion, International law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons - Major sources of conflicts - Territorial claims, Resources, Population migrations, International Trade, Balance of Payments and Protectionism.

UNIT – III

Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change- Alliances and balance of power approach - Collective security and disarmament - Diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and recourse to international organizations, arbitration and judicial settlement - Promotion of international co-operation and the functional approach - The case for and against World Government.

UNIT – IV

UNO and its Principal Organs - The General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council, ICJ, the Secretariat - The relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organisations.

UNIT – V

The Specialised Agencies such as UNESCO, WHO, IAO and the Special features of the ILO - Specialized agencies and International non-governmental organizations.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. D. W. Bowett - International Institutions.
2. Sakti Mukherjee - International Organization.
3. Vermon Van Dyke - International Politics.
4. Palmer and Perkins- International Relations.
5. F. H. Hartman - The Relations of Nations.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Quincy Wright - Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton Century Crafts.
2. Hans Morgenthau - Politics Among Nations, the Struggle for power and Peace, 2nd Ed., Newyork, 1955.

COURSE – V: HISTORY OF INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM

Course Outcomes:

Pedagogy:

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

Ancient Indian law; concept of dharma; definition and sources of law; legal literature; Administration of justice in ancient India; rajadharma and constitutional law; medieval Indian development

UNIT – II

Administration of justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts and Judicial Institutions under the East India Company - Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of Courts - Reforms made under the plan of 1774 and re-organisation in 1780.

Regulating Act – 1773 – Supreme Court at Calcutta – Its composition, power and functions – Failure of the Act of 1781 – Supreme Court vis-à-vis Mofussil Courts.

Judicial measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1793 progress of Adalat system, under Sir. John Shore - Conflicts arising out of the Dual Judicial System – Tendency for amalgamation of the two systems of Courts -

UNIT – III

The Indian High Courts Act 1861 – The Government of India Act 1935 - High Courts under the Government of India Act 1935 - High Courts under the Indian Constitution -Development of Rule of Law - Separation of powers - Independence of Judiciary.

Judicial Committee of Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction to hear appeals from Indian decisions – Abolition of the Jurisdiction of the Privy Council to hear appeals from India - Court system generally under the Constitution of India

Legislative authority of the East India Company under the Charter of Queen Elizabeth I ,1601 – (Changes under Regulating Act 1773- Act of 1781 - Recognition of the powers of the Governor and Council to make regulations by the British Parliament.)

UNIT – IV

Act of 1813 and the extension of the legislative power conferred on all the three councils and subjection of the same to greater control.

draw

Act of 1933 – Establishment of a legislature of an all India Character in 1834 -The Indian Council Act, 1861 - Central Legislative Council: its composition, powers and functions - powers conferred on the Governor.

Government of India Act of 1909 – Government of India Act 1919 - Setting up of bicameral system of Legislature at the centre in place of the Imperial consisting of one House.

UNIT – V

Government of India Act 1935 – The Federal Assembly and the Council of States: its composition, powers and functions, legislative assemblies in the provinces and the powers and functions - Legislative Councils in the provinces, power and functions.

Law Reforms and the Law Commissions. Codification

Legal Profession in Pre-British India: Rules, Training and functions - Law practitioners in the Mayor's courts established under the Charter of 1726 -

Organisation of legal profession under the Charter of 1774 - Legal Profession in Company's Court Provision for Enrolment of Advocates - vakils and attorneys under Legal Practitioner's Act 1853.

High Courts under the Act of 1861 and provision for the enrolment of the Advocates under the letters patent issued.

The development of Legal Education - History of Law Reporting in India.

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

1. M. P. Jain - Outlines of India Legal History.
2. M.Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India vols I and II

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Herbert Cowelle - The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India, 6th Edn. Rev. S.C. Begchi, Calcutta, Macker, Spink, 1936.
2. Sir Courtenay Lebert - The Government of India, 2nd Ed. London OUP 1907.
3. A. B. Keith - A Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935. Allahabad, Central Book Depot. 1961.
4. Gwyer and Appadori - Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution 1945-1947 (2 Vols.) London, OUP, 1957.
5. M. V. Pylee - Constitutional History of India (1600-1950- Bombay, Asia 1967).
6. Kulsreshta .V. L - Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
7. N. R. Madhava Menon - History of Courts.

FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE – I: CRIMINAL LAW - I

Course Outcomes:

- 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 aims of this course is to give the knowledge to the students about the punishment for the various offences.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

General Principles of Crime

Conception of Crime

Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common Law – Crime and morality distinction – Circumstances when immorality amounts to crime - State's responsibility to detect, control and punish crime.

Principles of criminal liability – Actus reus and mens rea (also statutory offences) and other maxims.

Variations in liability – Mistake, intoxication, compulsion, legally abnormal persons

Possible parties to the crime

Principal in the I degree

Principal in the II degree

Accessories before the fact

Accessories after the fact

Indian Penal Code:

General Explanation, Section 6 – 33 and 39 – 52A

Punishment, Section 53–75 - Social Relevance of Capital Punishment - Alternatives to Capital Punishment - Discretion in awarding punishment and minimum punishment in respect of certain offences with relevance to precedents (judgements).

UNIT – II

General Exceptions, Section 76 – 106

Criminal act by several persons or group: Sections 34 – 38

Abetment - Sections 107 - 120

Criminal Conspiracy - Sections 120A & 120B

Offences against State - Sections 121 – 130

Offences against the public tranquillity - Sections 141 – 160

Offences relating to elections - Sections 171A – 171 I

Contempt of lawful authority and public servants - Sections 172 – 190

False evidence and offences against public trust - Sections 172 – 229

Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps - Sections 230 – 263A

Offences relating to weights and measures - Sections 260 – 294A

Offences relating to religion Section 295 – 29

UNIT – III

Offences affecting human life, causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children - Exposure of infants, concealment of birth - Hurt, grievous hurt - Wrongful restraint - Wrong confinement - Criminal force and Assault (Sections 299 – 358)

UNIT – IV

Kidnapping, Abduction - Slavery and forced labour – Rape: custodial rape, marital rape - Prevention of immoral traffic - Prevention of sati - Prohibition of indecent representation of women - Unnatural offences, Theft, Robbery and Dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of property - Criminal breach of trust - Receiving of stolen property – Cheating - Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property (Section 378 – 424)

UNIT – V

Mischief (Sections 425 – 440) - Criminal Trespass (Sections 441 – 462) - Offences relating to document and property marks (Sections 463 – 480) - Offences relating to marriage (Sections 493 – 498 A) - Defamation (Sections 499 – 502).

Criminal intimidation and annoyance and attempt to commit such offences, Sections 506 – 511

Law reforms and their effect on the society.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Rathanlal and Dhirajlal - Indian Penal Code

2. Kenny's Outlines of English Criminal Law

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. K. D. Gaur - A Text Book on the Indian Penal Code
2. P. S. Achuthan Pillai - Criminal Law.
3. Law Commission reports.

COURSE – II: INDIAN ECONOMY

Course Outcomes:

- ┘ The students will be focused on the various features of Indian Economy.
- This Course gives the reasons for the explosion of population, development of Indian Agriculture, Industry and causes for Poverty and unemployment.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I : STRUCTURE OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Natural, Human Resources and economic development : size and growth rate of population in Indian-population explosion – population policy.

National Income of India – National Income estimates in India – Trends in National Income – Growth and structure – Limitations of National Income – Inequalities of Income in India.

UNIT II : AGRICULTURE SECTOR IN INDIA

The place of Agriculture in the National Economy since 1991 – Crop pattern in India – National Agriculture Policy – Food security in India – Irrigation and agricultural inputs – agricultural labour – progress of agriculture under the plans.

UNIT III : INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Importance of Industrialization – Industrial policy since 1991 – Problems of large scale Industries – Role and Problems of small scale industries – Disinvestment – policies and issues, Emergence of IT Industry.

UNIT IV : THE TERTIARY SECTOR IN INDIA

Foreign Trade of India : Composition of India's foreign trade – Direction of Indian's foreign trade – Indian's balance of payments – Impact of WTO on India's foreign trade – India's foreign exchange reserves.

UNIT V :

(a) Indian Fiscal System

Revenue and Expenditure of the central and state governments – public debt management – Financial relations between center and state Parallel economy.

(b) Challenges to development

Poverty : Poverty eradication programmes in India
Unemployment in India, schemes to reduce unemployment.

REFERENCE :

1. Dutt Ruddar and Sundaram K.P.M (2007) Indian Economy, S.Chand and Co New Delhi.
2. Misra S.K and V.K Puri (2007) Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
Agarwal A.N (2007) Indian Economy – Problems of development and Planning Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi

COURSE – III: POLITICAL SCIENCE III

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARNATAKA

Course Outcomes:

- Under this Course the students will come to know the concept, significance and dimensions of local self Government, to reflect on the utility of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments for deepening gross root democracy to enable to grasp and evaluate the relevance of rural and urban governance for peoples welfare.
- The learners of this course will be able to participate in local governance and promote awareness about its importance.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

Unit I: a) Meaning and Importance of Local Self Government

b) Features of Local Self Government

c) Evolution of Local Self Governments in India

Recommendations of Balwanth Roy Mehta and Ashok Mehta Committees

Unit II:

Features of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments Suitability for social justice, gender justice and participative democracy

Unit III:

Local Self Governments in Karnataka - Urban

a) City Municipal Corporations

b) City Municipal Councils -their Composition, Powers and Functions

Unit IV:

Local Self Governments in Karnataka -Rural

a) Zilla Panchayath

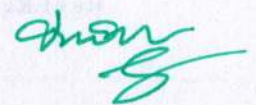
b) Taluk Panchayath

c) Gram Panchayath- their Composition, Powers and Functions

Unit V:

Sources of Revenue of Local Self Governments in Karnataka; Contribution towards social change; functioning and experience

REFERENCE:



1. Local Self Government in India - Venkata Rao
2. Patterns of Panchayat in India - G. Rama Reddy
3. Panchayat Raj System and Political Parties - Bhargava B. S
4. Leaderships in Panchayat Raj - Darshankar
5. Local Self Government in India - S. R. Maheswari
6. Principles of South Indian Government - U. B. Singh
7. Local Self Government in India - Dr. U. Gurusurthy
8. A History of Local Self Government in Rural Karnataka - Dr. M. Umamathi

COURSE – IV: SOCIOLOGY III
SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION, SOCIOLOGY OF LAW AND SOCIO-LEGAL RESEARCH

Course Outcomes:

- The students will come to know about the Law and Society, Law and Social Change.
- It gives an knowledge about the socio-legal research such as Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Method , Hypothesis and so on.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Law and Society, Order and Stability Social Change: Meaning-Theories of Social Change - Cyclical and Conflict Theories - Factors of Social Change –Transformation, implications- Education, economic development and Technology. Conflict, consensus and integrated model of social transformation

UNIT II:

Sociology of Law, Culture, Law and Social Change, Law and the people; colonial nature of Indian legal system; Law as an instrument of social change; multicultural society and social change; concept of modernization and its impact; Sociology of Legal Profession

UNIT III:

Legal research- Meaning and its objective; Types of Research- Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal research; legal research for law reform; law and behavioural studies; significance of research

UNIT IV:

Research Skills- Some chapters would consist of written and oral skills 1. Methods of research- Historical, Analytical, Statistical and Comparative 2. Research Techniques (Tools of Research) Observation-Participant and non-participant, Controlled and uncontrolled observation, Structured and unstructured observation. Interview-Structured and unstructured interview. Questionnaire- Characteristics of a good questionnaire, Structured and unstructured questionnaire. Survey- Characteristics of a good survey, advantages and disadvantages of survey, Interview survey, Questionnaire survey, Group survey Sampling- Characteristics of a good sample, advantages of sampling, Simple random sampling; Case Study method- Meaning- Advantages and disadvantages of case study method.

UNIT-V:

Hypothesis- it's meaning, Characteristics of a good hypothesis. Report Writing- Meaning of Research report, Style and Language, Page, Size, Spacing and Numbering, Parts of a Research Report- Preliminary Text and Reference Materials, Title Page, Preface, Foreword, Introduction, The Texts, Conclusion, Bibliography, Appendix and Footnotes. Law and Morality- Concept of Morality- Distinction between law and morals.

Handwritten signature

Handwritten signature

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. John. H. Farrar & Anthony .M. Dagdate- Introduction to Legal Method.
2. V.D Mahajan- Jurisprudence and Legal theory
3. Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja – Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
4. Indra Deva (ed) Sociology of Law (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005)

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Glanville Williams- Learning the Law.
2. W. Friedman- Law in a Changing Society.
- 3 .Dr. H. N Tewari- Legal Research Methodology.
4. Legal Research and Methodology Published by Indian Law Institute.
5. Dr. S. R. Myneni- Legal Research and Methodology.
6. Victor Tunkell- Legal Research.
7. Dr. H.N Tewari- Legal Research Methodology.
8. B.A.V Sharma- Research Methods in Social Sciences.

COURSE – V: LAW OF TORTS, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND MOTOR VEHICLES ACT

Course Outcomes:

Pedagogy:

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

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

UNIT-II:

General Defences. Justification in tort; extinguishment of liability; Vicarious Liability. State liability for torts
Torts against persons and personal relations. Torts against property

UNIT-III:


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

UNIT-IV:

Consumer- Consumerism- Historical development-Philosophical background-Aims and Objectives. Protection of consumers and provisions on consumer remedies under different statutes-Contract Act-1972, Law of Torts, Sale of Goods Act 1930, Drugs and Cosmetics Act, Prevention of Food Adulteration Act1954, Essential Commodities Act 1955, Competition Act 2002, Weights and Measures Act, relevant provisions on the above Acts. (relevant provisions of the Acts are to be defined).

UNIT- V:

Consumer Protection Act-1986 and Rules - Definition of Consumer- Complaint- Complainant Defect-Deficiency. Goods, Service, Consumer safety.



Consumer Disputes-Liability of Doctors, Lawyers- Consumer Protection Councils- Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies- District Forum-State commission-National Commission its composition, jurisdiction, appeals, complaints and penalties. Law relating to motor vehicle accidents, compensation, insurance

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal - The law of torts-1997 Universal, Delhi.
2. Avtar Singh - The law of torts
3. D. N. Saraf - Law of consumer protection in India
4. Dr. Gurubax Singh - Law of consumer protection-
5. Winfield and Jolwiz - Law of Torts.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Winfield - Law of Torts
2. D. D. Basu - The law of torts
3. Salmond and Heuston - Law of torts
4. Gurjeet Singh - Consumer protection Act
5. R. M. Vats - Consumer and the law
6. Achuthan Pillai - The law of torts

FIFTH SEMESTER

COURSE – I: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF' INDIA- I

Course Outcomes:

- The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law, and Concept of Liberty.
- Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Nature and importance of the Constitution; Constitution as system of values(brief history); Reasons for supremacy of Constitution; Defining Constitutionalism.

The Nature of the Indian Constitution:

Democracy, Social Justice and National Unity as its essential characteristics.

Preamble of the Indian Constitution and its significance

Nature, necessity and limitations of power to amend the Constitution Article 368

Basic Structure of Theory; Procedure to amend the Constitution; Amendment of Fundamental Rights.

UNIT-II:



Constitutional and legal provisions on citizenship, concept of good citizenship Introduction to fundamental rights: Philosophy functions: and purposes underlying fundamental rights - link with human rights - international dimensions.

Definition of State Article 12

Article 13, rules of interpretation. Exceptions to Art. 13: Art. 31A, 31B, 31C, 33 and 34. Equality and Social Justice: Articles 14-18

(Various facets of right to equality and protective discrimination)

UNIT-III:

Freedom and Social Control: Article 19(1)(a) to Article 19(1)(g). Freedom of speech and expression. Freedom of Assembly. Freedom to form association Freedom of movement. Freedom of residence. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade or business. Content of freedoms and extent of restrictions. Art. 19(2) to (6)

Protection in respect of conviction f()1" offences: Art. 20 Protection of Life and Personal Liberty, Art. 21 - Impact of inter relationships, Procedural Due Process and Positive dimensions of right to life.

UNIT-IV:

Rights under Art 22.

Right against exploitation, Articles 23-24

Freedom of religion: Articles 25-28 - Secularism

Cultural Educational Rights - Articles 29 and 30

Fundamental Duties

Unit-V

Right to constitutional remedies Art. 32 and Art. 226; Public Interest Litigation

Writ of Habeas Corpus. Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo-Warranto

Right to Property under Part III and Art. 300A.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: Relationships

Content of Directive Principles

PRESCRIBED BOOK

V.N. Shukla - Constitution of India.

MP Jain, Constitutional Law

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Seervai, Constitutional Law, Vol. 1, 11 and III
2. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India.
3. T.K. Tope, Constitutional Law
4. H.R. Khanna, Making of Indian Constitution
5. S. Shiva Rao, Framing of Indian Constitution
6. P.B. Gaiendragadkar, Indian Parliament and Fundamental Rights
7. P.K. Tripathi, Secularism: Constitutional provision and Judicial Review
8. Subba Roo, Social Justice and Law.
9. Saharay, The Constitution of India - An analytical perspective,
10. p. Ishwara Bhat, Fundamental Rights 2004
11. D.J. De, Fundamental Rights.
12. M.P. Jain, Constitution of India.
13. CB Raju, Social Justice

Course – II: INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

Course Outcomes:

- The focuses of this course in on the study of the different heads, need for International Trade and difference between Internal and International Trade.
- This Course includes Tariff Quotas, Foreign Exchange, IMF,IBRD,SAARC ...etc.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT 1 : INTRODUCTION AND THEORIES OF INTERNATIONAL TRENDS

Importance of International Economics – Distinction between Internal and International Trade – Need for the study, Theories of Absolute cost advantage and Comparative Cost – Heckscher-ohlin Theory – leontief Paradox

UNIT 2 : TERMS OF TRADE

Various concepts of terms of trade – Concept of reciprocal Demand – Factors Affecting Terms of Trade – Deterioration in Terms of trade – Gains from Trade

UNIT 3 : TRADE AND COMMERCIAL POLICY

Free Trade vs Protectionist Policy – Relative Merits and Demerits – Tariffs : Types and Effects of Tariffs – Quotas : Its Effects on trade – Role of Multinational Corporations – Trade Liberalization – World Trade Organization (WTO) and its Functions

UNIT 4 : BALANCE OF PAYMENT AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Concepts of Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments – Disequilibrium in the Balance of payments – Various measures to correct disequilibrium in the balance of payments. Merits and Demerits of Devaluation, Foreign Exchange, Indian balance of payment and foreign exchange.

International Financial Institution and Eco Co-Operation – Functions of International Monetary Fund(IMF) and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

UNIT 5 : INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND MONETARY CO-OPERATION

New International Economic Order (NIEO) – Economic Co-Operation among Developing Countries – South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC)

REFERENCES:

1. Salvatore Dominick (2005) International Economics, John Wiley & Sons, Inc
2. Mithani D.M (2003) International Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai
3. Mannur H.G (2003) International Economics Vikas publishing House Pvt Ltd, New Delhi

COURSE – III: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method and Practical Visit to villages, Prison, Forensic Lab is adopted.

Course Contents:**UNIT-I:**

Definition nature and importance of International Law views of Professor Oppenheim, Brierley and J.G. Strake and others Third world perspective .

Sources of International Law

Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law

Subjects of International Law

UNIT-II:

State in International Law; Recognition of state and government, types and impact of recognition; acquisition of territory

State Jurisdiction: Meaning and significance in international law

Types: a) Territorial, b) Extra-territorial c) Maritime d) Universal criminal jurisdiction. Exceptions to territorial jurisdiction, development of restrictive: immunity in International Law to the foreign sovereign; State Responsibility in International Law

UNIT-III:

State and individual: A. Extradition, B. Asylum; C. Nationality

Diplomatic Privileges and immunities - Consular privileges and immunities International treaties;

Law of the Sea., outer space

UNIT-IV:

I Development of International Law of Human Rights

II. Position of human rights under 1) Charter of United Nations, 2) Universal declaration of Human Rights 1948, 3) International Covenants on Human Rights, 1966.

UNIT-V:


The United Nations organisation - Principal organs and their functions Security Council, General Assembly, ICJ, Jurisdiction, Secretariat, Trusteeship Council, World Bank, IMF, WTO: main features

Prescribed Book:

An Introduction to International Law, J.G. Strake

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The Law of Nations, J.B. Brierly.
2. International Law (Cases and Materials), D.H. Harris.
3. International Law (Cases and Materials), Bishop.
4. International Law, Vol I, Peace, Oppenheim.
5. International Law, O'Connell,
6. An Introduction to International Law, S.R. Kapoor.
7. A Study of U.N. Goodrich and Hambro.
8. World Trade Organisation-Bhagawan Das

COURSE – IV: JURISPRUDENCE**Course Outcomes:**

- Any academic discipline, worthy of the name, must develop in the student the capacity for critical thought. Legal education needs to teach both law and its context—social, political and theoretical. At the heart of legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without deep understanding of this concept neither legal practice nor legal education can be a purposive activity.
- This course in Jurisprudence is designed, primarily, to induct students into a realm of questions concerning nature of law.
- This course is designed primarily on English model but native India Orientation is given wherever possible.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Definition, nature, purpose value of jurisprudence;
Theories of Law, Natural law, Imperative theory, legal realism and law as a system of rules; schools of jurisprudence – dharma, PIL, social justice
Nature of International Law, Constitutional Law and Territorial Nature of Law.

UNIT-II:

Basis of binding character of law; Functions and purpose of law
Questions of law, fact and discretion; Administration of Justice, Theories of punishment
Feminist jurisprudence

Unit-III:

Sources of law - Legislation, precedent and Custom; Juristic writings

UNIT-IV:

Legal concepts: Right, ownership, possession, persons and titles

UNIT- V:

Liability; Property, Obligations and Procedure

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

Salmond on Jurisprudence

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Edgar Bodenheimer. Jurisprudence
2. R. W.M. Dias - Jurisprudence
3. Paton - Jurisprudence

COURSE – V: FAMILY LAW I

Course Outcomes:

- The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Hindu law, Muslim and Christian Law.

Handwritten signature in green ink.

- The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, marriage, divorce, succession, maintenance, etc.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Concept of family and family law; human right and constitutional dimension of family law; Impact of religious text upon family law, concept of dharma, system of different personal law governing family relation; Sources of law under Hindu law, Mohammedan, Christian and other laws;

UNIT II:

Concept of marriage, kinship Customary practices and state regulation regarding marriage – polygamy, monogamy, concubinage, sati, dowry – essential conditions of marriage under different personal laws; void, nullity, registration, formal requirements – Conversion and its effect upon family

UNIT III:

Matrimonial remedies – restitution of conjugal rights - judicial separation –divorce- various kinds under different personal laws and statutes – Hindu Marriage Act, Special Marriage Act – remedies at and after divorce maintenance of wife

UNIT IV:

Child and the family – minority - legitimacy – adoption, domestic and international – custody – guardianship custody, adoption etc, children in the personal laws.

UNIT V:

Family and its changing patterns – establishment of family courts - Need of uniform civil code. Religious pluralism and its implication – trends of reforms and gender justice

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. TR. Desai, Introduction to Hindu Law.
2. Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law
3. Mulla, Principles of Mohammadan Law
4. Indian Divorce Act

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. N.R, Raghavachariar, Principles of Hindu Law
2. John D, Mayne, Hindu Law of Usages
3. Venkataraman, Treatise on Hindu Law
6. Outlines of Mohammadan Law. A.A. Fyzee
7. A Modern Approach to Islam. A.A. Fyzee
8. Mohammadan Jurisprudence, Abdur Raheem
9. Principles and Precedents of Mohammadan Law
10. Digest of Mohammadan Law Baillie.
11. Mohammadan Law, Ameer Ali
12. Muslim Law, Tyabji
13. Mohammadan Law. Tahir Mohamood

SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE – I: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –II

Course Outcomes:

- Give them 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 passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Introduction: Concepts of democracy-Federalism and limited government, Organisation of Executive at Centre and States Constitutional position, powers and functions of President and Governor - Principles and Conventions of Cabinet form of government - Collective responsibility - Position of Prime Minister and Chief Ministers President and Governor's power of pardoning.

UNIT-II:

Composition, powers and functions of Parliament. Bicameralism; Passing of Money Bill, Ordinary Bill and Financial Bill. Similar aspects in State Legislatures. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of members of Parliament and State legislatures. Speaker's Powers. Anti-Defection Law. Nature of Indian Federal System. Territorial Organisation of states Arts. 1-4.

UNIT-III:

Legislative Relationship between Union and States (Articles 245-255) read with 7th Schedule. Interstate trade, commerce and intercourse. Administrative Relations (Articles 256-263, 355, 356 and 365) Resolution of Inter-State Disputes Financial Relations (Articles 264-291) Union State relations during emergency, Decentralisation of Power-Provisions on Panchayaths Raj and Nagarpalikas

UNIT-IV:

Nature and extent of power of judicial review. Organisation of judiciary - Supreme Court, High Court, Subordinate Courts and Tribunals - Power of appointment and transfer Independent of judiciary: Concept and components; Constitutional provisions and development; Powers and jurisdictions (original, appellate and advisory) of Supreme court and High Courts – Administrative Tribunals.

UNIT- V:

Services under the state - Doctrine of pleasure - Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal or reduction in rank. (Art. 309-311) Public Service Commissions
Free and fair election - Election Commission's functions. powers and organisation. Emergency provisions (Arts. 352-360).
Special Provisions relating to certain classes (Art.330-342)
Multiculturalism and the Constitution - Constitutional provisions on language and tribal people special provisions for and Scheduled Tribes.(Part XVII and 5th and 6th Schedules) Special status of some states, definitions and interpretations

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

V.N. Shukla - Constitution of India.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. L Seervai, Constitutional Law, Vol. 1, II and III
2. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India.
3. T.K. Tope: Constitutional Law

Handwritten signature in green ink.

4. H.R. Khanna, Making of Indian Constitution
5. S. Shiva Rao. Framing of Indian Constitution
6. P.B. Gajendragadkar, Indian Parliament and Fundamental Rights
7. P.K. Tripathi, Secularism: Constitutional provision and Judicial Review
8. M.C.J. Kagzi, Constitution of India Vol. I & II
9. H.K.Saharay, The Constitution of India - An analytical perspective.
10. M.P. Jain, Constitution of India.
11. Sarkaria Commission Report.

COURSE – II: LAW AND ECONOMICS, POVERTY AND DEVELOPMENT

Course Outcomes:

- This course focuses on relationship between law and economics.
- Students will have the knowledge about the bargaining theory, tax evasion, moveable and immoveable property ...etc

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Why inter-disciplinary study of law and economics – economic dimension and nature of legal dispute – Economic theory of property – protection and ownership of property – public and private property

UNIT II:

Economic theory of contract – remedies as incentive – formation and performance of contract as an economic process -Economic theory of tort law - damage computation – economic theory of crimes – problem of economic crimes

UNIT III:

Economic theory of the legal process – settlement of bargains - Conception of poverty – identification, measurement, determinants – Planning and development as forces of poverty eradication

UNIT IV:

Constitution and economics of welfare – economic justice and the Constitution – constitutional aspects of anti-poverty programme – constitutional policy relating to property, trade and development

UNIT V:

Anti-poverty programmes – National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Integrated Rural Development Programme, Small Farmers Development Programme, Food for work – Unorganised sector and law – Marginalised communities – women, children, tribals, aged and physically challenged

PRESCRIBED READING:

Robert Cooter and Thomas Ulen, Law & Economics, 4th ed (Pearson Education 2004)
 Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty (N M Tripathi, 1988)
 AN Agrawal, Indian Economy – Problems of Development and Planning
 Indian Constitution

Handwritten signature in green ink.

COURSE – III: PROPERTY LAW: TRANSFER PROPERTY ACT AND EASEMENTS ACT

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

General principles of transfer of property by act of parties intervives - Different classification of property - Effect of transfer - Transactions resembling transfer.

Rule against inalienability; Rule against restriction on enjoyment ; Conditional transfers and transfers containing directions of transfer; Rule against perpetuity; Direction for accumulation of Income; Condition precedent and condition subsequent –Its fulfillment Vested interest and contingent interest.

UNIT-II:

Doctrine of election; Transfer by co-owner

Apportionment; Joint transfer; Priority of rights under policy; Rent paid to holder under defective title in good faith; Improvements made by bonafide holders under defective title; Doctrine of lis pendens; Fraudulent transfer; Part-performance Protection of bonafide transferee for consideration with notice, covenants running with land; Transfer by limited owners

UNIT-III:

Mortgages - Definition - Six kinds of mortgages and features - Rights of mortgager and mortgagee liabilities of mortgager and mortgagee - Priority of securities -Marshalling and contribution - Tacking. Charges: Definition - Doctrine of merger -Notice and tender

UNIT-IV:

Definition of Sale of - Mode of sale - Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer Marshalling – Discharge of encumbrance on sale.

Exchanges: (Sections 118-121)

Leases: Definition - Scope - Leases how made - Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee - determination forfeiture of lease - Holding over

Gifts: Scope and meaning - Mode of transfer - onerous gifts - Universal gift: - Donation moritur Causa.

Actionable claims - Definition - mode of transfer -Rights of transferee of an actionable claim (Sections 130 and 132).

UNIT- V:

Indian Easement Act 1882

Easements: Definition - Classification - Characteristics

- Modes of acquisition

- Easement of necessity - Quasi easement by prescription

- Extinction of easements

- License - Difference between license and prescription

(The subject to be taught in the light of leading cases)

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. The Transfer of Property Act, Mu11a
2. Indian Easements act, T.R. Desai

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Principles of the Law of Property, Shah
2. The Transfer of Property Act, G.P. Tripathi
3. Transfer of Property act, S.N. Shukla
4. The Transfer of Property Act. Chitale and Rao
5. Law of Property, Gaur, H.S.
6. Transfer of Property, G.C.V. Subba Rao
7. The Transfer of Property, Dr. H.N. Tewari
8. Property Law. Krishna Menon
9. Easements, Gale

COURSE – IV: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND PROTECTION OF WILD LIFE AND LIVING CREATURES

Course Outcomes:

- Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions It is essential to sensitize the students to environmental issues and the laws.
- The important principles in the field like intergeneration equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development and precautionary, polluter pays principles are to be appreciated.
- The law in practice is to be analyzed and evaluated The course is designed towards these objectives

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

- (A) Environmental Law: Meaning and scope and its development. Evolution of Environmental Law in India (Ancient, Pre-Independence and Post-Independence Scenario)
- (B) Principles and some important concepts - preventive principle, precautionary principle, polluter to pay principle, principles of strict and absolute liability, public trust doctrine, special emphasis on the important case laws on environment
- (C) Ecology and Environment, Natural resources and its conservation, Environment v/s Development
- (D) Environmental Policy in India
- (E) Importance of Bio-diversity and sustainable development.
- (F) Climatic changes, global warming, green house effect, ozone layer depletion, acid rain, depletion of genetic resources, water conservation and soil erosion.

UNIT-II:

Handwritten signature

Constitutional and legislative provisions on environment Art. 21, 38, 39, 48(A) and 51A(g); Schedule V and VI, Amendments 42nd, 73rd and 74th. Writ jurisdiction, right to information, with special reference to Bhopal gas and its aftermath.

Judicial activism and environmental protection.

Role of international conventions in the development of environmental law and its policy, special emphasis on important conventions like. (i) Stockholm Declaration, 1972. (ii) Montreal Protocol, 1987, (iii) Hague Declaration, 1989, (iv) Rio-Summit, 1992, (v) Kyoto Protocol, 1997.

UNIT-III:

Common law aspects of Environmental Law: (i) Tort law, (ii) Public nuisance, (iii) Strict liability, (iv) Riparian rights, (v) Trespass, (vi) Negligence Judicial remedies and procedure: IPC, CPC, Cr.PC, provisions on public nuisance, mischief and pollution, class actions, order I rule 8 of CPC, Sec. 91 of CPC, Environmental tribunals, Green benches

Role of International Institutions (UN initiatives, NGOs and funding agencies)

UNIT-IV:

Wild Life Protection Act 1972 and Forest Conservation Act 1980, Law on Prevention of Cruelty against animals

Noise Pollution and its legal control in India

UNIT-V:

The Water Act 1974

The Air Act 1981

(A) The Environmental Protection Act 1986, With Environment Protection Rules 1986 (i.e. rule 5 and 13 special emphasis)

(B) Hazardous wastes (management and handling) Rules 1989 (only 12 rules)

(C) A brief analysis of coastal zone regulations, public hearing, eco-mark, environment impact assessment.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and its Policy in India(2001)
2. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan, Environment Administration, Law and Judicial Attitude

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Mahesh Mathur, Legal Control of Environmental Pollution
2. Simon Ball and Stuart Bell, Environmental Law
3. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India
4. Concerned Bare Acts, Digests and Notifications.
5. Environmental Law (Documents), Vol. I to III, Compiled by CEERA Research Team, Publications: NLSIU, Bangalore.

COURSE – V: FAMILY LAW II (PROPERTY RIGHTS UNDER THE FAMILY LAW)

Course Outcomes:

- The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Hind, Mohammedan, Christian etc., Law.
- The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, menace of dowry, etc.

Handwritten signature

- In addition the students have to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Study of property relations in family, the legal incidence of joint family Mitakshara coparcenary – formation, incidence, types of property – property under dayabhaga law – Karta, his powers, privileges and obligations – alienation of property

UNIT II:

Hindu Joint family debts, partition, reunion Hindu Gains of Learning Act

Law relating to maintenance under different personal laws and statutes – stridhana - laws of succession (testamentary and intestate) according to the Hindu Succession Act 1956, latest developments, status of woman

UNIT III:

Succession under Muslim, Parsi, Christian law; Hindu religious endowments – waqfs – gifts, pre-emption

UNIT IV:

History of Indian Succession Act, preliminary; Domicile (S.4-19) and Consanguinity (S.23-28); Intestate Succession (S.29-56); Testamentary Succession (S.57-191)

UNIT-V:

Protection of property of the deceased (S.192-210); Probate, Letters of Administration and administration of the assets of the deceased (S.217-369); Succession Certificate (S.370-390) Gender equality in property relations and Uniform Civil Code

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Mulla, Principles of Mohammadan Law
2. B.B. Mitra, Indian Succession Act
3. Mulla, Principles of Mohammadan Law
4. A.A.A. Fyazee, Outlines of Mohammadan Law.
5. Indian Divorce Act

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Indian Succession Act, Paruck
2. Indian Succession Act, Basu
3. Indian Succession Act, Paras Diwan
6. Outlines of Mohammadan Law. A.A. Fyzee
7. A Modern Approach to Islam. A.A. Fyzee
8. Mohammadan Jurisprudence, Abdur Raheem
9. Principles and Precedents of Mohammadan Law
10. Digest of Mohammadan Law Baillie.
11. Mohammadan Law, Ameer Ali
12. Mu:im Law, Tyabji
13. Mohammadan Law. Tahir Mohamood

COURSE – I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS LAW

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:**UNIT-I:**

The meaning of intellectual property and industrial property law - Historical evolution of intellectual property law - Basis of the said law - Juridical nature of the rights - The main forms of intellectual property: Copyright, trademarks, patents, designs, geographical appellations, integrated circuits-rationales for protection of rights in copyright, trademarks, patents, designs: International legal development on copyright trends of development

UNIT-II:

1. Meaning and Conception of patent. Historical evolution of the concept of patent TRIPs Provisions on Patent and impact thereof on Indian law; Acquisition and loss of the right to the patentee; Grounds of opposition - limited locus standi. vwrongfully obtaining the invention, prior publication. obviousness or lack of inventive step, insufficient description.
2. Rights conferred by patents and obligation of a patentee-patents as chooses in action; Duration of patent, use and exercises of rights, right to secrecy, abuse of patent rights compulsory licensing.
3. Utility mode ls, employee"s inventions; Transfer of technology patents.
New varieties of plants, biotechnology
Inventor"s certificate
Infringement: Criteria. Modes of infringement, defenses

UNIT-III:

1. Historical Evolution of trademark law; TRIPs provisions on Trademark and impact thereof on the Indian law
2. Definition of trademarks
3. Registrations of trademarks
4. Rights conferred
5. Registered user
6. Assignment and transmission
7. Well-known trademarks, domain name collective trademark

UNIT-IV:

1. Historical Evolution of copyright law; TRIPs provision on copyright and its impact upon Indian Law
2. Meaning/definition of copyright
3. Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical work-cinematograph films, computer software, etc.,
4. Ownership of copyright

Handwritten signature

5. Author's special rights
6. Infringement
7. Fair use provisions

UNIT- V:

Significance of remedies in Intellectual property law;
Civil remedies-Injunctions, account of profit, damages
Criminal remedies.
Remedies for infringements of patents,. Onus of proof, defences
Action for passing off and infringement of trademark
Remedies for infringement of copyright.
Legal practice in IPR

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property
2. WIPO Reading Material on IP Law
3. P. Narayanan, Copy Right Act
4. Indian Patents Act
5. Copy Right and Design Act
5. Trade and Merchandise Mark Act

COURSE – II: COMPANY LAW

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Corporate Personality, nature and distinction from other bodies, Promoters
Registration and Incorporation; public and private companies -

UNIT-II:

Memorandum of Association, Articles of Association, Prospectus

UNIT-III:

Allotment of shares, Shares and Members, Kinds of shares, capital, debenture, dividends

UNIT-IV:

Directors, Meetings, Majority powers and minority rights Oppression and mismanagement;
multinational companies, amalgamation



UNIT-V:

Kinds of company; Investigations into Company ,Winding up, Account, audit, corporate liability, liability of companies civil and criminal

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

Avtar Singh, Company Law.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. A. Ramaiah, Company's Act, 1995, Parts I and II.
2. Shah, Lectures on Company Law.
3. K.C. Anantharaman, Lecture on Company Law, 1996, Edition.
4. Taxman's Company Law.
5. Dr. H.K. Saharai, Company Law, 3rd Edition, 1995.
6. Datta, C.R., Company Law, 5th Edition, 1996.

COURSE – III: LABOUR**Course Outcomes:**

- In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework in our country Further, the importance of the maintenance of Industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of Strikes and Lockout and Industrial Strike are to be emphasized.
- The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the machineries contemplated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes
- Further, the objectives underlying the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry for Misconduct are to be studied with a view to acquaint misconduct and the procedure to be followed before imposing punishment for misconduct alleged and established.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:**UNIT-I:**

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

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

UNIT – II:

Historical Background and Introduction to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947- Definitions-Industry, Workman, Industrial Dispute, Appropriate Government, etc., -Authorities/Industrial Dispute

Handwritten signature

resolution machinery-works Committee, Conciliation and Board of Conciliation-Powers and Functions, Court of Inquiry, Grievance Settlement Authority, Voluntary Arbitration U/S 10-A-Compulsory Adjudication-Government's power of reference U/S-10-Critical analysis with reference to decided cases. Compulsory Adjudication- Composition, Qualification, Jurisdiction, powers of adjudication authorities, - Award and Settlement-Definition, Period of operation binding nature and Juridical Review of award.

UNIT – III:

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

UNIT - IV:

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

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

UNIT – V:

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

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

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Goswami, Labour Laws
2. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Malhotra O.P., Industrial Disputes Act Vol. 1 and 11
2. Industrial Relations, IIL
3. Srivastava, Trade Union Act
4. Mallick. Trade Union Act
5. Srivatsava, Workmen's Compensation Art
6. Srivatsava, Factories Act (Case study is an essential part of labour legislations.)
7. Madhavan Pillai, Labour and Industrial Laws

COURSE – IV: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Course Outcomes:

- Enacted laws, i.e. acts and rules are drafted by legal experts 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 were formulated by courts and jurists. The objective of this course is to make the student familiar with various rules of interpretation

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

1.1. Meaning of interpretation or Construction

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. Judicial Process vis-à-vis Legislative Process.

1.2. Intention of the Legislature

1.3. The basic, principles of interpretation; Statute must be read as a whole and in its context; Construction to make it effective and workable; Every word be given a meaning Plain meaning irrespective of consequence

1.4 Guiding rules: Language should be read as It is; Avoid addition or substitution; Casus omissus; Avoid rejecting of words; Possible departure from these rules

1.5. The rule of literal construction; Natural and grammatical meaning; Preference of exact meaning; Technical words

1.6 Consideration of subject and object- mischief rule

1.7. Consideration of consequences; Hardship, inconvenience, injustice, absurdity, and Anomaly – Beneficial construction; Inconsistency and repugnancy- Harmonious construction; Uncertainty and friction in the system

UNIT – II:

2.1 Internal aids to construction: Long title, short title; Preamble to legislation and constitution; Headings; Marginal notes: Punctuations; Definitions: illustration; Proviso; Explanations; Schedule.

2.2 External aids to construction; Parliamentary History; Historical facts; Later social, political and economic developments and scientific inventions; Reference to other statutes; International Conventions; Contemporanea exposition; Dictionaries

UNIT-III:

3.1. Subsidiary rules: 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 'and'; Construction of general words

3.2 Statutes affecting the Crown or State; the rule of common law and the rule in India

3.3 Statutes affecting jurisdiction of courts: General Principle; Extent of exclusion; Exclusion of jurisdiction of Superior courts

3.4 Remedial and penal statutes: distinction: Liberal construction of remedial statutes: Strict construction of penal statutes

UNIT-IV:

- 4.1 Operation of statutes: Commencement; Retrospective operation- general principles; Operation and constitutionality; Operation and territorial application
- 4.2 Expiry and repeal: Perpetual and temporary statutes: Effect of repeal of temporary statutes
- 4.3 Repeal: Express and Implied; Consequences of repeal; Subordinate legislation under repealed statute; Desuetude
- 4.4 Construction of taxing statute: Strict construction of taxing statute; Evasion of tax

UNIT- V:

- 5.1 Mens Rea in statutory offences; Mens Rea under the Indian penal code
- 5.2 Sections 5 to 13, Ss 14-19, 20, 24, and S.18 of the General Clauses Act, 1897
- 5.3 Principles of constitutional interpretation

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

G.P. Singh - Principles of Statutory Interpretation., VII Ed. (Nagpur: Wadhwa and Co.,1999)

REFERENCE BOOK:

Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, XII Ed.(Bombay: N.M.Tripathi, 1976) V.P. Sarathi - Interpretation of Statute - (General Clauses Act 1897) Bindra, Interpretation of Statutes

COURSE – V: PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW**Course Outcomes:**

- 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

Pedagogy:

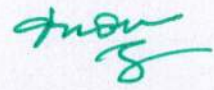
Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:**UNIT-I:**

Concept of Tax: Nature and Characteristics of taxes, Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess. Direct and Indirect Taxes: Tax evasion and Tax avoidance, Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies. Income Tax Act: Basic Concepts, Assessee, Assessment year previous Year. Residential Status and Incidence of Tax, Capital and Revenue Receipts, Incomes Exempted from Tax, Income from Salaries, Income from House property, Income from Business or Profession, Income from other Sources.

UNIT- II:

Deductions from Gross Total Income: Computation of Total Income of Individuals and tax liability, Computation, of Total Income of HUF and tax liability. Income Tax Authorities, their appointment,



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:

GST Act and Rules:

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, Assessment, Concept of e-waybill, Appeals and Revisions, Offences and Penalties, GST Practitioners.

UNIT- IV:

GST Act and Rules:

Constitutional Background and Centre State Inter –relations, Concept of Goods and Services Tax, 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). Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest, Liability to pay in Certain Cases.

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 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. B. B. Lal – Direct Taxes- Practice and Planning; Konark Publishers Pvt Ltd., Delhi.
4. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal- Direct taxes, Sahitya Bhawan, Agra.
5. Sharad Bhargava- Income tax for Students, Mashbra Industires (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
6. V. Balachandran- Indirect Taxes, Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.
7. J. K. Jain and Anand Jain- Law of Central Sales Tax in India, Anand prakashan, Jaipur.
8. P. L. Malik- Commentaaries of Customs Act, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
9. G. Sarangi- Introduction to Indian Tax System and Central Excise Law and Procedure, Censes Publications, New Delhi.

EIGHTH SEMESTER

COURSE –I: AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND GENDER JUSTICE

Course Outcomes:

- The course includes the study of general principles and Constitutional Provisions on SC's and ST's, rights of minorities.
- The study also focuses upon the Crime against women, protection of women from various violence and also the Landmark Judgments of Supreme Court and various High Courts.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Constitutional perspectives – relevant fundamental rights and directive principles of state policy – special provisions for SC/ST and backward classes, women, physically challenged and the older persons- reservation in public employment, limits

UNIT II:

Protection of Civil Rights Act, Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, violence against weaker sections, protection of minorities, Reservation of seats in legislature and panchayat raj, nagarpalika, working of National Commissions

UNIT III:

Educational facilities, welfare programmes, housing, fiscal law, social audit of compensatory discrimination, concept of gender justice, women in pre-independence period, women in post-independence period, discrimination in family law, gender justice through reforms and uniform civil code

UNIT IV:

Domestic Violence (Protection of Women) Act, Crimes against women: adultery, rape, dowry death, cruelty, outraging the modesty; Dowry Prohibition Act, Indecent Representation prohibition

UNIT V:

Women and employment, Maternity Benefit Act, special protection under Factories Act and other labour law, Equal Remuneration Act, sexual harassment at workplace, Vishaka guidelines, non-implementation of protective laws

PRESCRIBED READING:

MP Singh, VN Shukla's Constitution of India

Marc Galanter, Competing Equalities

Upendra Baxi (ed) Law and Poverty

B Shivaramayya, Inequalities and the Law

Towards Equality- Report of the Commission on Status of woman

Flavia Agnes, Women and Law

SP Sathe, Towards Gender Justice

Gb Reddy, Women and La

COURSE –II: LAW & MEDICINE

Course Outcomes:

- The study focuses upon the inter relationship between Law and Medicine, Science and Social Security.
- This course aims to impart the knowledge about various problems relating to Health.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT I:

Interrelationship between law and medicine – need of legal control – constitutional perspectives – right to life, health, emergency medical care – public assistance – raising the levels of nutrition – Regulation of medical and paramedical profession – hospitals, nursing homes and testing laboratories

UNIT II:

Regulation of manufacture, storage and sale of medicine – liability for professional negligence – tort, standard of care, problems of evidence – contractual liability, criminal liability, liability under Consumer protection law

UNIT III:

Science and technology – transplantation of organs, test tube babies, artificial insemination, genetic engineering - Population control, family planning, social response, medical problems, surrogate motherhood, parenthood, problem of consent by the husband to surrogate motherhood, rights of parties

UNIT IV:

Rights of the unborn, causing miscarriage, medical termination of pregnancy, PNDT Act, experiments on human beings and legal response, controls on handling and disposal of medical waste

UNIT V:

AIDS law, nature and scope, regulation of blood and blood products, regulation of sexual activity, rights of privacy, movement, residence, treatment, sociability, work, education, social security, marriage and setting family, right to information, right against degrading treatment and discrimination

PRESCRIBED READING:

SV Joga Rao, Current issues in Criminal justice and medical law 1999 Eastern Law House

RK Bag, Law of Medical Negligence and Compensation 1996

D Bhaskar Rao (ed) HIV/AIDS and Ethics and Human Rights 2000

COURSE –III: BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT-I:

Negotiable Instruments; Definition and kinds of negotiable instruments; Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Cheque; Holder and Holder in due course; Privileges of Holder in due course; Negotiation; Assignment and negotiation distinguished; Negotiation by endorsement; Kinds of endorsement; Liability of parties; Presentment for payment; Presentment when excused.

UNIT-II:

Material Alteration, Noting and Protest; Special rules of evidence; Payment and interest; Different kinds of crossing of cheques ; Payment of crossed cheques Payment in due course; Paying banker and collecting banker; Protection to collecting banker; Bills in sets; Penal provisions under Negotiable Instruments Act; Banker's Book Evidence Act

UNIT-III:

Evolution of Banking Institutions: Ancestors of Modern Banks; Ancestors of Modern Banks, State Bank of India; Banking Regulation Act 1949, Reserve Bank of India Act, Banking Companies Nationalisation Act, Lead Bank Scheme; Regional Rural Banks; Recovery of Debts due to banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1991

Definition of the term Banker; Meaning and importance of Banks, Functions of Commercial Banks; Functions of Central Bank: Qualitative and Quantitative methods of credit control. Investment Policy of Commercial Banks

UNIT-IV:

Bankers Books Evidence Act

Definition of the term Customer; Relationship between customer and banker; banker's obligation to honour his customer's Cheque, banker's obligation to maintain the secrecy of the customer's account; Banker's lien; Different types of accounts extended by a banker to his customer. Opening of New Accounts; Special types of customers; Precautions required in case of minors' account, joint account, partnership account, company's account, married women's account, Trust account, Joint Hindu Family Account; precautions required in case of illiterate persons, lunatics, executors and administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions; bank guarantee; letters of credit

UNIT-V:

Bank pass book; Statement of account in lieu of pass book, legal aspects of entries in the pass book, effect of false entry; Bank advances; Ancillary services like M.T., D.D., T.T., E – banking; law's measures against abuses - Electronic Transfers, Safe Deposit Vaults, A.T.M., Traveler's Cheques, Gift Cheques, Credit cards, Debt Card, Digital Signature, Electronic Clearing System, Fast Collections, U.T.I., I.D.B.I., Regional Rural Banks

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. M.L.Tannan. Law of Banking
2. Khergamvala, Negotiable Instruments Act
3. Avtar Singh - Negotiable Instruments Act
Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

REFERENCE BOOKS:

- Chorley-Law of Banking
Paget - Law of Banking
Bashyam and Adiga - The Negotiable Instruments Act

COURSE –IV: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**Course Outcomes:**

- 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 behavior.
- This course will deal with the nature, scope and functions of Administrative Law, the nature and control of delegated legislative power, regulation of discretionary powers and general principles of Administrative adjudication.
- This course further deals with the role played by courts in the development of Administrative Law.
- The Focus is on their role in protecting the rights of individuals against abuse of administration. In addition adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities are also studied in this course.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Contents:

UNIT: I:

Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law; Relation with Constitutional law; Concepts of rule of law and separation of powers and their impact upon Administrative Law. Administrative law and people, the third sector, tribunals

UNIT-II:

Classification of powers: legislative, adjudicative and executive powers
Legislative Powers of Administration, extent of delegation and controls over delegated legislation.
Administrative directions
Sub-delegation

UNIT-III:

Judicial Powers of Administration – nature and procedure, principles of natural justice. Effect of non-compliance: Administrative Discretion – Nature, extent, principles of control of abuse and non-exercise.

UNIT-IV:

Judicial Control of Administrative Action - Writs, suits and other remedies Liability for Wrongs (Tortious and Contractual). Governmental privileges, Right to Information Act 2005, background, law, policy and development

UNIT- V:

Promissory estoppel, doctrine of legitimate expectation.
Corporations and Public Undertakings
Public inquiries and Commission of Inquiry, Ombudsman, Parliamentary Commissioner, Lok Pal, Lok Ayukta, Vigilance Commission, Congressional and Parliamentary Committees.

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

Jain and Jain - Principles of Administrative Law

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

1. S.P. Sathe - Administrative Law
2. Massey - Administrative Law

Handwritten signature in green ink.

3. Wade - Administrative Law

COURSE -V: LAW AND AGRICULTURE

Course Outcomes:

- This course emphasizes on the various Land Laws, Constitutional perspective of right to property.
- The study also focuses on W.T.O, Plant varieties and Farmers Right Act....etc.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT I:

Land Laws: Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964, Rules relating to land Grants, Definitions – Constitution and Powers of the Revenue Officers - Constitution and Powers of the Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal - Land and Land Revenue - Grant, use and relinquishment of unalienated land - Revenue Survey - Record of Rights, boundaries and boundary marks - Realisation of Revenue and other Public Demands. Registration Act

UNIT II:

Constitutional perspectives of agrarian reforms and rural development - Karnataka Land Reforms Act, Land Acquisition Act.

UNIT III:

Karnataka Irrigation Act, laws relating to groundwater extraction, Fertilizers Orders under Essential Commodities Act, Insecticides Act 1968, Soil conservation, rain water harvesting

UNIT IV:

Seeds Act, Plant varieties and Farmers' Rights Act; Rural indebtedness and law, Karnataka Debt Relief Act, Agricultural labour law, Unorganised Workers Act

UNIT V:

Marketing law –WTO and agriculture - Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation and Development) Act 1966 –marketing through cooperative societies

READING MATERIALS:

1. T. S. Nagarajan, Karnataka Land Revenue Act
2. Shrishaila, Karnataka Land Revenue Act, rules relating to land grants
3. M.R. Achar and T. Venkanna, Karnataka Land Revenue Act
4. Karnataka Land Reforms Act, Bare Act, All bare Acts and relevant cases

NINETH SEMESTER

COURSE -I: LAW OF INSURANCE

Course Outcomes:

- The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made 31 assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured.
- The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures.
- The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component.
- This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT-I:

1. Introductory: The definition, nature and scope of insurance, history of insurance,
2. Contract of Insurance: Parties to the Contract. The assured, the insurers. Insurance companies, under writers.
3. Classification of contracts of insurance: according to the nature of the event, interest affected, and the nature of the insurance. .
4. Insurable interest: definition, nature of insurable interest, necessity for an insurable interest, insurable interest in life, fire and marine insurance, the time for insurable interest.
5. Premium: Definition, method of payment, day of grace, forfeiture, return of premium.
6. The risk: Meaning and scope of risk, Causa Proxima. Application of the rule in various classes of insurance. The risk of the duty of the assured, the elements of risk, alteration of risk.
7. Proposal and policy: Proposal, cover notes, the slip the policy, construction of policy, assignment of the insurance policy, terms, conditions and exceptions of a policy.

UNIT-II:

Utmost good faith: Duty of disclosure, duty of insurer and insured - The tests of mutuality, fault which need not be disclosed -The duration of the duty of disclosure, effects of non-disclosure. Warrants and disclosures

Insurance Act of 1938

Miscellaneous or Liability Insurance: Nature and scope of miscellaneous insurance.

Insurance Regulatory and Development Act. 1994 (Especially sections 2 to 6, 14, 18, 19 and 32)

UNIT-III:

1. Nature and scope of life insurance - Difference between life and other insurances
Kinds of life insurance - The policy, format privileges of life insurance.

Handwritten signature

2. Events insured against in life insurance.
3. Circumstances affecting the risk
4. Amount recoverable under life policy
5. The policy as property assignment and nomination: Claims and Titles to Policy: Persons entitled to payment, settlement of claims and payment of money.
5. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (relevant provisions only)

UNIT-IV:

1. Motor vehicle insurance, absolute or no fault liability, third party. or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles, claims tribunal. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Sections 140 to 176)
2. Nature and scope: of fire insurance Formation of contract: Scope of the policy – The meaning of „Fire' in the policy and 'Loss by Fire' Types Of Policies,
3. Fire claims and amount recoverable.
4. Doctrine of reinstatement, subrogation and contribution. Double insurance and continuation - Differences between contribution and subrogation, reinsurance.
5. General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972.

UNIT-V:

Nature and scope of marine insurance contract, classification of marine policies, insurable interest. insurable value: Voyage- deviation: The Perils of the Sea: Warranties in marine insurance; assignment of policy: Loss, kinds of losses, partial Loss of ship and freight, measure of indemnity, total valuation, liability to third parties.

The Marine Insurance Act, 1963. (especially sections 1 to 91)

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. F.R. Hardy Jvamy, General Principles of Insurance Law, Relevant Chapters.
2. K.S,N. Murthy and K.V.S. Sharma. Modern Law of Insurance in India
3. Principles of Insurance Law (6th Edn.), M,H. Srinivasan,
4. Insurance Act, 1938.
5. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963
6. General Insurance (Business) (Nationalisation) Act, 1972 .
7. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956
8. Motor Vehicle Act, 1988

REFERENCE BOOK:

1. Preston, Insurance Law
2. Banergee, Insurance

COURSE –II: LAW OF EVIDENCE

Course Outcomes:

- The law of Evidence has its own significance amongst Procedural Laws. The knowledge of law of Evidence is indispensable for a lawyer.
- The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof.
- In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence.

- The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT-I:

Introduction: Distinction between substantive and procedural law, conceptions of 'evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence, evidence in customary law systems (non-state law), introduction to the British 'Principles of Evidence'; Legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) with special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C, Bankers Book Evidence Act, Commercial Document Evidence Act, Fiscal and Revenue Laws, Salient features/Scheme of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861 ; Applicability of the Indian Evidence Act.

Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence

Facts, facts in issue and relevant facts, evidence, circumstantial and direct evidence, presumptions, proved, disproved, not proved, witness; appreciation of evidence evidence.

Relevancy of Facts

Facts connected with facts in issue.

Doctrine of Res gestae; sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act; Evidence of Common Intention - Sec. 10; Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts.

Facts to prove right or custom (Sec. 13),

Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sec. 14 and 15).

Admissions and Confessions

Relevancy, and admissibility, of admissions, privileged admissions - evidentiary value of admissions (Sec. 17 to 23, 31 IEA);

UNIT-II:

Relevancy and admissibility of confessions -Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody-confession of co-accused (Sec. 24 to 30 IEA) -Admitted facts need not be proved (58).

Dying declaration Justification for relevance – Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value - (32(1) English Law contrasted). Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses - (SC 32(2) to (8) IEA 33)

Statements under special circumstances (Sec.45 to 39 IEA)

Relevance of judgments, general principle - fraud and collusion (Sec. 40 to Sec. 44 IEA).

Expert testimony: General principles (Sec.45-50 IEA) who is an expert evidence – Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony;

UNIT-III:

Character evidence, meaning - Evidence in civil and criminal cases - English Law (Sec. 52-55 IEA). Oral and Documentary Evidence,

Introduction on proof of facts, general principles concerning oral evidence (59-60); General principles concerning documentary evidence (61-90); General principles regarding exclusion by evidence (Sec. 91-100).

UNIT-IV:

Burden of Proof

The general conception of onus probandi (Sec. 101); General and special exception to onus probandi (Sec. 102-106); The justification of presumption and burden of proof (Sec.107 to 114) with special reference to presumption as to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death; doctrine

of judicial notice and presumptions.

Estoppel

Why Estoppel? Introduction as to its rationale (Sec. 115). Estoppel distinguished from Resjudicata, waiver and presumption: kinds of Estoppel by deed, record, in pais; Equitable and promissory Estoppel; Tenancy estoppel (Sec.116)

UNIT- V:

Witness, Examination and Cross Examination

Competence, to testify (Sec. 118 to 120) privileged communications (121 to 128); General principles of examination and cross-examination (Sec. 135 to 166 JEA); Leading questions (141-145); Approver's testimony (Sec. 133), Hostile witnesses (Sec. 154); Compulsion to answer questions (147, 153); Questions of corroboration (156-157).

VII. Improper admission of evidence

PRESCRIBED BOOK:

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Law of Evidence.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Best, Law of Evidence.
2. Sarkar, Law of Evidence.
3. M.Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India

Substantive and procedural laws, philosophical history of evidence, legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) features and applicability of Indian Evidence Act, Central conceptions in law of evidence, relevance and admissibility of confessions, dying declaration, statements by persons who cannot be called witnesses, statements under special circumstances, expert testimony. Character evidence, oral and documentary evidence, exclusion by evidence, burden of proof, Estoppel, witness examination and cross-examination, improper admission of evidence, interpretation offered in decided cases.

COURSE –III: CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE INCLUDING JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT

Course Outcomes:

- Procedural Law providing for a fair procedure is significant for a just society The course is aimed at driving home the students how the pretrial, 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 In additions the course teacher shall Endeavour to familiarise the students with the case paper like FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT-L

Criminal Procedure: Code, 1973

1. Preliminary sections 1-5
2. Constitution of criminal courts and offices
3. Powers of Courts
4. Powers of Superior police officers
5. Arrest of persons and processes to compel appearance and production of things
6. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour
7. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents

UNIT-II

(Cr.P.C.) Maintenance of public Order and tranquillity and preventive action by police Information to police and power to investigate
 Jurisdiction of criminal courts in inquiries and trials and conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings
 Complaints to Magistrates - Commencement of proceedings
 Charge and the joinder of charges

UNIT-III

(Cr.P.C.) Trial before a court of Session, trial of warrant cases and summons case by Magistrates and summary trials
 Evidence in inquiries mid trials and related general provision
 Provisions as to -
 a) Accused persons of unsound mind
 b) Offences affecting administration of justice
 Judgments, submission of death sentences for confirmation and appeals - Reference and revision
 Transfer of criminal cases - Execution. suspension. remission and commutation of sentences.
 Bails and Bonds, Anticipatory.

UNIT -IV:

Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act, 2001

1. Preliminary Provisions
2. Component authorities and institutions for juveniles
3. Neglected juveniles and delinquent juveniles and special offences in respect of Juveniles
4. Procedure of competent authorities
5. Miscellaneous provisions

UNIT-V:

Probation of Offenders Act 1958

1. Preliminary provisions sections 1-3
2. Power of court to release on probation and require related offenders to pay Compensation and Cost (4 and 5)
3. Restrictions on imprisonment of offenders under 21 years.
4. Report of probation officer - Variations in conditions of probation - Procedure in case Off failure to observe conditions of bond
5. Sureties - Courts competent to make order - Appeal and revision -Removal of disqualifications attaching to conviction.
6. Powers and functions of probation officers.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Cr.P.C.
2. Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act, 2001
3. Probation of Offenders-; Act (1958)

Preliminary aspects (constitution of criminal courts, powers, police officers, arrest of persons, process to compel appearance and production of things), Securities for keeping peace and good behavior, order for maintenance, preventive action by police, information to police, power to

investigate, inquiries and trials, complaints to magistrate, changes, kinds of trial, general provisions as to accused persons of unsound mind, offences affecting administration of justice, judgment, appeals, reference and revision, a transfer of criminal cases-execution, suspension, remission and a commutation of sentences, bails and bonds. Juvenile Justice care and Protection Act 2001, probation of Offenders Act 1958.

COURSE –IV: CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE INCLUDING LIMITATION ACT

Course Outcomes:

- 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 familiarize the students with the case papers (like plaints, written statements, Interlocutory applications, etc) involved in civil cases and touch upon the provisions of Evidence Act wherever necessary

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT-I :

Civil Procedure Code

Introduction: Distinction between procedural law and substantive law, history of the code, extent and its application, delimitation.

Suits: Jurisdiction of the civil Courts, kinds of jurisdiction. Bar on suits, suits of civil nature (Sec. 9)

Doctrine of Res sub judice and re judicata (Sec. 10, 11 and 12)

Foreign Judgment (Sec. 13, 14)

Place of suits; (Ss. 15 to 20)

Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25)

UNIT-II :

Institution of suits and summons: (Sec. 26, 0.4 ,and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and 0.5)

Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B)

Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings, plaint and written statement, return and rejection of plaint, defences, set off and counter claim.

Parties to the suit (Order 1): Joinder, Misjoinder and non- Joinder of parties; Misjoinder parties; Misjoinder and non-Joinder of causes of action; Multifarious ness

UNIT-III :

Appearance and examination of parties (0.9, 0.18)

Discovery, inspection and production of documents

(0.11 & 13), First hearing and framing, of issues; (0.10 and 14), Admission and affidavit (0.12 and 19), Adjournment (0.17), Death marriage and insolvency of the parties (0.22), withdrawal and compromise of suits (0.23), Judgment and Decree (0.20).

8. Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, 0.21): General principles of execution, power of executing court, transfer of decrees for execution, mode of execution, a) Arrest and detention, b) attachment, c) Sale

UNIT-IV :

Law

Suits in particular cases

- a) Suits by or against Governments. (Sec. 79 to 82, 0.27)
- b) Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers Ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87)
- c) Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93)
- d) Suits by or against firms (0.30)
- e) Suits by or against minors and of unsound persons (0.32)
- f) Suits by indigent persons (0.33)
- g) Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, 0.35)

Interim Orders

- a) Commissions (Sec. 75, 0.26)
- b) Arrest before judgment and attachment before judgment (0.38)
- c) Temporary injunctions (0.39)
- d) Appointment of receivers (0.40)

Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, 0.41, 42, 43, 45)

Reference, Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, 0.46, 0.47)

Caveat (Sec. 144.A); Inherent powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151)

UNIT-V : Limitation Act

TENTH SEMESTER

COURSE -I: CLINICAL -I (DRAFTING, PLEADINGS AND CONVEYANCING AND VIVA)

1. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

Outline of the course:

- (a) Drafting:- General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught.
- (b) Pleadings: -
 - (i) Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.
 - (ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.
 - (iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed
 - (iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition

The course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course may

include not less than 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each) and 15 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voce

COURSE –II: CLINICAL -II (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM FOR LAWYERS AND BAR-BENCH RELATIONS)

Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

Outline of the course: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations.

This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials.

- (i) Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
- (ii) The Contempt Law and Practice
- (iii) The Bar Council Code of Ethics
- (iv) 50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
- (v) Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests

Advocate and a client relationship; Bar-Bench relationship; duties of advocate; regulation of professional conduct; contempt of court; Accountancy for lawyers

COURSE –III: CLINICAL III (ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

Course Outcomes:

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

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

Outline of the course:

- (i) Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
 - (j) Conciliation skills
 - (k) Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules.
- The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation.

COURSE –IV: CLINICAL IV (MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP)

Course Outcomes:

- This course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students Moot Courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submissions and planning, organizing and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer.
- The students should familiarize themselves with the various stages of trial in civil and criminal cases.
- They should be exposed to real court experience Further they should imbibe the skills of client interviewing.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

1. Moot court exercise and Internship:

- This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.
- (a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
 - (b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks): Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.
 - (c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks): Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the

Handwritten signature

procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

- (d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Public interest litigation- lok adalats(theory);lok adalats, negotiation and counseling, para legal training, legal literacy, legal aid camp, case comments, law office management.

COURSE –V: LABOUR LAW-II

Course Outcomes:

- 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.
- Further, the objectives underlying the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry for Misconduct are to be studied with a view to acquaint misconduct and the procedure to be followed before imposing punishment for misconduct alleged and established.
- Further, the students are to be acquainted with Social Security Framework prevailing in our Country It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also constitutional basis for the same in India
- The importance of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social Insurance Schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised
- The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act-1923, the machinery provided for protecting the interests- of workers Further, the objectives underlying the Factories Act-1948, ESIAct- 1948, the employees provident fund Act-1952 are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students with various rights and benefits available to the workmen under the legislations.

Pedagogy:

Lecturing Method, Tutorial Method is adopted.

Course Content:

UNIT-I

Constitutional Dimensions of Labour Laws

Constitution and Labour Welfare; Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976; Equal Remuneration Act, 1976:Inter-State migration of Workers Act, 1979: Protection of Women against Sexual Harassment Act, 2013.

UNIT-II

Child Labour and Contract Labour 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.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act-1970: Object and Scope, definitions: Contract Labour, Contractor, Controlled Industry of establishments employing Contract Labour, Licensing of Contractors Welfare and health of Contract labour.

UNIT-III : Employees Provident Fund and Maternity Benefit Act.