

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE



Estd. 1916

Vishwavidyanilaya Karyasoudha
Crawford Hall, Mysuru- 570 005

Dated: 03th September 2018

No.AC.6/32/2018-19

NOTIFICATION

Sub: Modification of B.A LLB Syllabus from the academic year 2018-19.

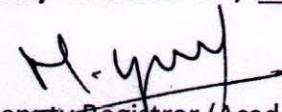
- Ref: 1. Decision of the Board of Studies in Law (UG) held on 09-12-2017.
2. Decision of the Faculty of Law Meeting held on 17.04.2018.
3. Decision of the Academic Council Meeting held on 19.06.2018.

The Board of Studies in Law (UG) which met on 09th December 2017 has recommended to modify the B.A LLB Syllabus from the academic year 2018-19.

The Faculty of Law and the Academic Council at their Meetings held on 17th April 2018 and 19th June 2018 respectively have also approved the above said proposal and the same is hereby notified.

The Syllabus may be downloaded from the University Website i.e., www.uni-mysore.ac.in

DRAFT APPROVED BY THE REGISTRAR


Deputy Registrar (Academic)

To:

1. The Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysuru.
2. The Dean, Faculty of Law, Department of Studies in Law, Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
3. The Chairman, Department of Studies in Law, Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
4. The Chairman, Board of Studies in Law (UG) Manasagangotri, Mysuru- With a request to observe the contents uploaded in the University website with regard to the above proposals if any discrepancies inform to the Academic section.
5. The Director, College Development Council, Moulva Bhavan, Manasagangotri, Mysuru.
6. The Deputy Registrar/Assistant Registrar/Superintendent, Administrative Branch and Examination Branch, University of Mysore, Mysore.
7. The PA to Vice-Chancellor/Registrar/Registrar (Evaluation), University of Mysore, Mysore.
8. Office Copy.

Regulations Governing the B.A, LL.B - A Five Year Integrated Semester Course.

Preamble

The Bar Council of India has, by its circular No. BCI:D: 1518: 2008(LE/Rules-Part IV) dated 24.12.2008 and Cir No.1/2009 (LE) dated 27.2.2009 communicated to all the Universities requiring them to upgrade legal education by introducing integrated double degree Bachelor's Programme in law with five years learning after 10 +2 of students' career with adequate number of papers in the first degree with major and minor subjects, languages and required number of papers in law with compulsory, clinical and optional subjects. In order to give effect to the Bar Council's reformatory measures and incorporate them into the University curriculum, these Regulations are enacted.

1. Title

These regulations may be called as Mysore University Regulations Governing the Five Year B.A, LL.B Integrated Course.2009. The course shall be run under Fully Self Financed Scheme in the Department of Studies in Law under a separate wing called Mysore University School of Justice, coordinated by a Director appointed by the University.

2. Commencement

These regulations shall come into force from the academic year 2009-10.

3. Duration of the Programme

3.1 The duration of the B.A, LL.B Programme shall be five academic years. Each academic year shall comprise of two semesters. Each semester shall consist of 20 (twenty) weeks including examination days.

3.2 A candidate who successfully completes the ten semesters shall be eligible for the award of B.A, LL.B degree.

4. Eligibility

i) A candidate seeking admission to the B.A, LL.B Degree Course shall have passed the Pre University Course or Higher Secondary School Examination (10+2) system or an equivalent examination such as 11+1 from a recognized Board, Institution or University of India or from a foreign Institution or foreign University recognized as equivalent thereto securing in the aggregate, marks not less than 45% (in case of SC/ST 40% and **OBC 42%**) of the total marks. (Note: If a candidate has obtained 44.5 % or 39.5 % or 41.5% in case the category of GM, SC/ST and OBC it shall be rounded off to 45%. Or 40% or 42% respectively)

ii) The candidate shall not have completed 20 years of age as on 1st June of the year of admission. Provided that in the case of candidates belonging to SC/ST, the maximum age limit shall be 22 years as on 1st June of the year of admission. However, the restriction on age shall not be applicable to foreign nationals.

iii) In case of foreign nationals, the candidate must have studied English language as one of the compulsory subjects in 10+2 or equivalent higher Secondary School Examination by obtaining grade or marks equivalent to 45 % in aggregate as determined by the Equivalence Committee. The Admission Committee may conduct an English language competence test if required. Only on the basis of requisite English language standard, the candidate will be provisionally admitted.

5. Admission

i) The intake capacity for the Degree Programme B.A, L.L.B shall be 60 (sixty) and 10 seats for foreign nationals (over and above the quota).

ii) Admission to the first semester of B.A, L.L.B shall be on the basis of merit as decided on the basis of marks obtained in the qualifying examination.

iii) Reservation of seats in admission shall be done for SC/ST and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes as contemplated by the Government of Karnataka and followed by the University.

iv) No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for B.A., LL.B programme with any other graduate or other degree programme.

v) There shall be no lateral entry or exit. However, transfer from similar programme of other Universities to the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th semester is permissible subject to passing of the required papers of earlier semesters.

6. Scheme of Instruction and training

i) There shall be 4 papers each in 1st, 2nd, 9th and 10th semesters and 5 papers each in 3rd to 8th semesters. The syllabus content of the papers is given in the annexure.

ii) The hours of instruction per paper per week shall be 5, conducted in day hours, and the total number of class hours per week including tutorials, moot room exercise and seminars shall be 30 hours.

iii) Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks of internship during the entire period of legal studies (in each year not more than 4 weeks) under NGOs, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies and Local Self Government.

6. Attendance

i) Students are required to attend a minimum of 75% of classes in every semester.

ii) If a student has not attended 75% of the total classes held, he/she shall be declared as disqualified and shall not be allowed to appear for the examination at the end of the semester. He shall re-register himself for the course when it is next offered.

iii) If a candidate represents the University/State/Nation in sports, NCC, NSS, Cultural activities moot court competition or attends any programme on Legal Aid, Lok adalat, or involves in preparation of public interest litigation, he/she shall be exempted from attendance requirement to the extent of days of such participation, which shall not exceed 15 days per semester.

7. Medium of Instruction

The Medium of Instruction shall be English.

8. Examination

i) At the end of each semester, examination shall be conducted by the University for those students, who have fulfilled the course requirements. The written examination shall be based on problem type questions as well as descriptive answer type questions. Internal Assessment shall be complete one week earlier to the completion of instruction.

ii) Distribution of Marks

i) Maximum Marks: 100

ii) Examination: 70

iii) Internal Assessment: 30

iii) Distribution of Internal Assessment

a) One IA test: 15

b) Seminar : 05

c) Assignment: 10

iv) There shall be no retest for improvement if IA marks.

v) There shall be no Repeat Examination in the clinical courses (practical). However, re-registration to the concerned semester may be allowed.

8. Promotion, Carryover System and Completion

i) From a semester to subsequent semester there shall be promotion. However, there shall be no full carryover system.

ii) The student has to complete at least first semester to get admission into fifth semester; has to complete first, second and third semesters to get admission into seventh semester; has to complete first to fifth semesters to get admission to ninth semester.

iii) A student admitted to the B.A LL.B degree Programme shall have to pass all the prescribed and optional courses within the maximum period of ten years including the year of admission in order to be eligible for the award of the Degree, failing which he has to repeat the course.

iv) In case of temporary discontinuance of the course, which can be opted only once in the entire course duration, within two years of discontinuance he/she shall rejoin.

9. Evaluation

i) A student shall be eligible for the award of the LL.B. Degree after he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed courses in all the semesters and has secured a minimum of 40% in each paper and 45% in aggregate.

ii) The award of classes and grades shall be as under:

a) 70% and more	First Class with Distinction [O]
b) 60% and above but less than 70%	First Class [A]
c) 50% and above but less than 60%	Second Class [B+]
d) 45% and above but less than 50%	Pass Class [B]

iii) A candidate who has failed to get a minimum of 40 percent is allowed to take repeat examination when the University conducts the examination.

iv) A candidate desirous of improving his percentage in any of the papers is allowed to take examination for improving his position.

v) Examinations of odd semesters shall be conducted only at the end of odd semesters and examinations of even semesters shall be conducted only at the end of even semesters.

10. Miscellaneous

Any matter not envisaged above shall be resolved by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the appropriate bodies of the University, which shall be final and binding.

Annexure I

Subjects offered

I Semester	II Semester
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Law, Legal System and Legal Language 2. Economics I 3. Political Science I 4. English 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract I 2. Economics II 3. Sociology I 4. Kannada / Special English
III Semester	IV Semester
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Contract II 2. Economics III 3. Sociology II 4. Political Science II 5. History of Indian Legal System 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Crimes 2. Economics IV 3. Political Science III 4. Sociology III 5. Law of Torts, MV Accident and Consumer Protection Law
V Semester	VI Semester
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Law –I 2. Economics V 3. Public International Law 4. Jurisprudence 5. Family Law –I 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Law-II 2. Economics VI 3. Property Law 4. Environmental Law 5. Family Law –II
VII Semester	VIII Semester
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intellectual Property Rights Law 2. Company Law 3. Labour Law 4. Interpretation of Statutes 5. Principles of Taxation Law 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affirmative Action and Gender Justice 2. Law & Medicine 3. Law of Banking including Negotiable Instruments Act 4. Administrative Law 5. Law and Agriculture
IX Semester	X Semester
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Insurance 2. Law of Evidence 3. Cr PC including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of offenders Act 4. CPC & Limitation Act 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinical- I (Drafting, Pleadings and Conveyance and Viva including PIL) 2. Clinical – II (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System Bar-Bench Relations)

	<p>3. Clinical – III (Alternate Dispute Resolution including Legal aid)</p> <p>4. Clinical – IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internship)</p>
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I Semester

1.1 Introduction to Law, Legal System and Legal Language

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

(ii) 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

De jure

De facto

Defendant

Deponent

Ex-officio

Ex-parte

In limine

Injury

Ipso-facto

Set Aside

Sine-die

Status-quo

Inter-alia

Interlocutory 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

(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 intention.

(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.

Prescribed Books

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 of 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-I: General Principles of writing, Vol. I to IV.

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

11. Broom's Legal Maxims

1. 2 Microeconomic Analysis

Unit I : Introduction to Economics

Economics - Meaning, Definitions – Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity & Growth, Scope, Importance and Limitations. Distinction between micro and macro economics. Basic problems of an economy. Economic theories and economic Models, Methods of economic approaches. Economic systems – Capitalists, Command & Mixed economy.

Unit II : Theories of Consumer Behavior

Utility – Meaning, Features & Forms. Cardinal Utility Approach – The law of diminishing marginal utility, Consumer's Surplus, Limitations of Cardinal Utility approach. Ordinal Approach – Indifference Curves, Meaning, Properties, Schedule, Map, Consumer's equilibrium. Criticisms of the indifference curve approach. Revealed preference theory.

Unit III : Theory of Demand and Supply

Demand - Meaning, Types, Schedule, Demand Curve, Law of demand, Exceptions. Factors influencing demand. Increase and decrease in demand and extension and contraction of demand. Elasticity of demand – types. Supply - Meaning, Schedule, Supply Curve, Law of Supply. Factors influencing supply. Elasticity of supply- Types.

Unit IV : Production, Cost and Revenue Analysis

Production – Meaning, 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 V : Market Structure

Perfect Competition – Features, Price and output determination. Monopoly – Types, Features, Price and output determination. Monopolistic Competition – Features, Price & Output determination. Oligopoly – Features.

References

- 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) McConnel 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.

1.3 Principles of Political Science

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 Organization 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 Organization.

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. S. P. Varma , Modern Political Theory
2. Amal Roy and Mohit Bhattacharya, Modern Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions
3. R. C. Agarwal , Political Theory
4. B. K. Gokhale , A study of Political Theory
5. A. C. Kapoor , Principles of Political Science ,
6. Appadorai , Substance of Politics
7. Agarwal. Vidya Bhushan & Vishnu Bhagawan , Principles of Political Science
8. R. G. Gettel , Principles of Political Science
9. V. Venkata Rao , History of Political Theories
10. V. D. Mahajan , Political Theory

1. 4 English

2. 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

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.

II SEMESTER

3. 1. CONTRACT – I

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.

2. 2 MACRO ECONOMICS (Money, Banking and Public Finance)

Unit 1: Introduction to Money

Definition of Money, Evaluation of Money – **Barter System, Metallic Money, Paper Money & Near Money**, Functions of money, **Importance of Money, Role of Money in Economic Development**, Circular flow of money, Monetary standards, Supply of money and demand for money, **Demonetization**.

Unit 2: Financial Markets

Money market - characteristics and constituents, Capital market - characteristics and constituents, **Distinction between Money and Capital Market**, Indian money and capital markets - **characteristics and constituents, Security Exchange Board of India (SEBI)**

Unit 3 Central Banking and Commercial Banking

Role of central banks in developed and developing countries, Functions of central bank. Controller of credit, **Methods of Credit Control – Quantitative credit measures (Bank Rate policy, Open Market Operation, Cash Reserve Ratio) and Qualitative Credit Control**.

Commercial banking, structure of commercial banking- Branch banking, unit banking, chain banking, correspondent banks. Types of deposit accounts, instruments used in the operation of bank accounts - cheques, drafts, pass book, bills, **credit card, debit card, mobile banking, internet banking**, bank advances – secured and unsecured loans, over drafts, cash credit, 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 4 : Public Finance

Meaning, Scope and Importance of Public finance – Public Finance v/s Private Finance.

Public goods & Private good, Distinction between private Goods and public Goods.

Market Failures – Meaning & Causes, Externalities- positive and negative externalities. Public Expenditure – Meaning, Classification, Principles, Causes & Importance. Public Revenue – Meaning & Sources – Tax and Non-tax revenue. Public Debt – Meaning, Need and Classification.

Unit 5 : Monetary Policy and Fiscal policy

Monetary Policy – Meaning, Objectives & Instruments, Fiscal Policy - Meaning, Objectives & Instruments. Inflation- Meaning, Types & Causes, and Deflation and business cycle – Features & Phases.

References

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

2. 3 SOCIOLOGY – I

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.

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

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.

WÀIPÀ 1 - PÀfÀBqÀ „Á»vÀázÀ°è PÁfÀÆfÀÀ fÉ-É, ¥ÁvÀæ ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄ°ÁvÀé dÉÄ¥ÁzÀjAzÀ PÁfÀÆfÀÀ PÉËÁvÀæPÉÏ PÉÆqÀÄUÉ. PÀfÀBqÀzÀ ±Á,ÁfÀUÀ¼À°è PÁfÀÆfÀÀ CA±À. eÉÉfÀ „Á»vÀâ, ªZÀfÀ „Á»vÀâ, zÁ,Á „Á»vÀâ, ±ÁvÀPÀ, „ÁÀðdÖfÀ ªZÀfÀUÀ¼À ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄAPÀÄwªÄÄfÀ PÀUÀÏUÀ¼À°è fÁâAiÄÄ, ¢Äw ªÄvÀÄÛ PÁfÀÆfÀÄUÀ¼À fÉ-ÉUÀÏÄÖ ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄiË®â ¥Äæw¥ÁzÀfÉ. DzsÄÄPÀ „Á»vÀázÀ°è PÁfÀÆfÀÀ ªÄvÀÄÛ „ÁÄiÁd „ÄZsÁgÀuÉAiÄÄ ¥Äæ±Éß.

WÀIPÀ 2 - DqÀ½vÀ ¨sÁµÉAiÄiÁV PÀfÀBqÀ ¨É¼ÉzÀÄ §AzÀ zÁj, DqÀ½vÀvÀÄPÀ PÀfÀBqÀzÀ ¨sÁµÁ „égÀÆ¥À. DqÀ½vÀ ªÄªÀ,ÉÜAiÄÄ „ÄË® avÀæ. gÀÄªÄÄfÉvÀfÀUÀ¼À DqÀ½vÀzÀ°è ªÄvÀÄÛ DAUÀègÀ DqÀ½vÀzÀ°è PÀfÀBqÀ. PÀfÀBqÀzÀ ¥ÄæzÉÄ²PÀvÉUÉ DAUÀègÀ PÉÆqÀÄUÉ. „ÉvÀAvÀæöâ fÀAvÀgÀ DqÀ½vÀzÀ°è PÀfÀBqÀ, PÀfÀBqÀzÀ°è PÁfÀÆfÀÀ PÀÈwUÀ¼À „ÄË® „ÄÄPÉë.

WÀIPÀ-3 - ¥ÁzÀ «eÖfÀ : ¥ÁzÀ, ¥ÁzÀUÀ¼À „égÀÆ¥À, gÀZÀfÉ, §¼ÁPÉ ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄvðÄPÀgÀt. zÉÄ²Ä ¥ÁzÀ, PÁfÀÆfÀÀ ¥Áj¨sÁ¶PÀ ¥ÁzÀ, ªÁPÀ «eÖfÀ : ªÁPÀ gÀZÀfÉ, «fÁâ, «±ÉèÄµÀuÉ ªÄvÀÄÛ «zsÀUÀ¼ÀÄ; ªÁPÉÆÄÄvÀÛgÀ gÀZÀfÉAiÄÄ «²µÄÖvÉUÀ¼ÀÄ. ¨sÁµÁ ¥Äæ¨sÉÄzÀUÀ¼ÀÄ DqÀÄfÀÄr ªÄvÀÄÛ §gÀ°AzÀ „AA§AzsÁAvÀgÀ : ¥ÄæzÉÄ²PÀ ªÄvÀÄÛ „ÁÄiÁfPÀ ¥Äæ¨sÉÄzÀUÀ¼ÀÄ, ªÄÈwÛ ¨sÁµÉ, ªZÀfÀ, °AUÀ ªÄvÀÄÛ PÀ®ªZÀPÀUÀ¼À ¥ÄæAiÉÆÄUÀ. ¨sÁµÁ „Ä¥ÄfÀÄÆä®zÀ §¼ÁPÉ: fÄÄrUÀÏÄÖ, UÁzÉUÀ¼ÀÄ, eÉÆÄqÀÄfÄÄr, gÀÆ¥ÁPÀUÀ¼ÀÄ, ¥ÄqÉfÄÄr ªÄvÀÄÛ „ÁÄiÁfÄxÄðPÀ ¥ÁzÀUÀ¼À §¼ÁPÉ ªÄvÀÄÛ «ªÄgÀuÉ, ±Ä§ÝPÉÆÄ±ÄzÀ §¼ÁPÉ ««zsÀ ªÄiÁzsÄªÄÄUÀ¼À°è PÀfÀBqÀzÀ §¼ÁPÉ.

WÀIPÀ-4 - DeÖÁ¥ÁvÀæ, CgÉ,ÀPÁðj ¥ÁvÀæ, eÖÁ¥ÁfÁ ¥ÁvÀæ, zÀÆgÀÄ ¥ÁvÀæ, „ÄÄvÉÈÛÄ-É, D°ÁéfÀ, UÉeÉmï Cçü,ÄÆZÀfÉ, ¥ÄæPÀluÉ, eÄ»gÁvÀÄ, CçüPÀÈvÀ «ZÁgÀuÉ PÀgÀqÀÄ - EªÄUÀ¼À „égÀÆ¥À, gÀZÀfÉ ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄiÁzÀjUÀ¼ÀÄ. ¥ÁvÀæ gÀZÀfÉ, ¥ÁvÀæzÀ ««zsÀ CAUÀUÀ¼ÀÄ, -ÉÄRfÀ a°Éß ªÄvÀÄÛ ªÄiÁzÀjUÀ¼ÀÄ, „ÄAWÀ „Ä,ÉÜUÀ¼À fÀqÀª½ PÀ-Á¥Ä ªÄgÀç, fÉÆÄnÄ,ÄÄ, PÁAiÄÄð,ÄÆa.

WÀIPÀ-5 - ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀ CzsÄªÄAiÄÄfÀ - ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀzÀ vÀvÀéUÀ¼ÀÄ ªÄvÀÄÛ «zsÁfÀUÀ¼ÀÄ, ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀzÀ ¥Áj¨sÁµÉ- «„ÄÛøvÀ ªÄvÀÄÛ ¹Ä«ÄvÀ ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀzÀ CUÀvÀâ. ¥Äæ¨sÁª ªÄvÀÄÛ ¥ÄæAiÉÆÄdÉUÀ¼ÀÄ, ¨sÁµÁAvÀgÀPÀgÀfÀ

C°ÀðvÉ. "sÁµÁAvÀgÀPÉÌ "ÉÁPÁzÀ ¥ÀÆªÀðgÀ vÀAiÀiÁj, vÉUÉzÀÀPÉÆ¼Àr"ÉÁPÁzÀ °ÉeÉÓUÀ¼ÀÄ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ºÀÄÄAeÁUÀgÀEPÀvÁ PÀæªÀÄUÀ¼ÀÄ. DzÀ±Àð "sÁµÁAvÀgÀ @PÀët.

C" sÁá,À : «zÁâyðUÀ¼À -ÉÁR£À PË±À@â, ±À§Ý "sÀAqÁgÀ, «µÀAiÀÄ UÀæ°Àt PË±À@â ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ºÀÄPì PË±À@âUÀ¼À ºÀÄÈçÝ zÀÈ¶Ö-ÀAzÀ C" sÁá,ÀUÀ¼À£ÀÄß ºÀÄiÁr,ÀvÀPÀìzÀÄÝ.

-ÉÁR£À PË±À@â - "sÁµÉAiÀÄ£ÀÄß ««zsÀ GzÉÝÃ±ÀUÀ½UÁV (C@üªÀâQÛ, DzÉÃ±À «ªÀgÀuÉ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ºÀÄgÀçUÀ½UÁV)zÀÄr,ÀªÀÄzÀÄ.

ºÀÄiÁvÀÄUÀ¼À£ÀÄß ««zsÀ GzÉÝÃ±ÀUÀ½UÁV §¼À,ÀªÀÄzÀÄ, ÀAzÀ±Àð£À PÉÆqÀªÀÄzÀÄ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ºÀÄiÁqÀªÀÄzÀÄ: ZÀZÁðPÀEI ºÀÄvÀÄÛ UÀÄA¥ÀÄ ZÀZÉðAiÀÄ°è "sÁUÀªÀ»ªÀÄzÀÄ: "sÁµÀt PÀ-ÉAiÀÄ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ,ÀªÀÄiÁgÀA"sÀUÀ¼À ºÀÄPì ,ÀégÀÆ¥ÀzÀ ¥ÀjZÀAiÀÄ.

«µÀAiÀÄUÀæ°Àt PË±À@â - NzÀÄ«PÉ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ D°,ÀÄ«PÉAiÀÄ ºÀÄÆ@PÀ «µÀAiÀÄUÀæ°Àt, n¥ÀàtÀ ºÀÄiÁrPÉÆ¼ÀÄrªÀÄzÀÄ. ºÀÄÄRâ «ZÁgÀ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ ¥ÀÆgÀPÀ «ZÁgÀUÀ¼ÀÆ¼ÀUÉ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ,ÀªÀÄ£ÀÄß UÀÄgÀÄw,ÀªÀÄzÀÄ.

¥ÀgÀªÀÄzÀ±Àð£À UÀæAxÀUÀ¼ÀÄ

d£À¥ÀzÀ ,ÀªÀÄvÀÄ, ºÀÄZÀ£À ,ÀªÀÄvÀÄ, zÁ,À,ÀªÀÄvÀÄ, ,ÀªÀÄðdÖ£À ºÀÄZÀ£ÀUÀ¼ÀÄ, (ÀA.J.i.§,ÀªÀÄgÀdÄ) ,ÉÆÃÉÉÄ±ÀégÀ ±ÀvÀPÀUÀ¼ÀÄ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ r.«.f AiÀÄªÀgÀ ºÀÄAPÀÄwªÀÄ£À PÀUÀÎ, UÀgÀwAiÀÄ °ÁqÀÄ (ÀA. °@,ÀAVAiÀÄ ZÀ£ÀßªÀÄ®ªÀÄ¥ÀÄ)

1. DqÀ½vÀ "sÁµÉ PÉªÀÄ «ZÁgÀUÀ¼ÀÄ - ¥ÀæzsÁ£À UÀÄgÀÄzÀvì
2. ºÀÄªÀ°ÁjPÀ PÀ£ÀßqÀ - JZÉÑ,ÉÌ
3. DqÀ½vÀ PÀ£ÀßqÀ - JZÉÑ,ÉÌ
4. §gÉAiÀÄªÀzÁj - J,i. JA. ºÀÄÈµÀ"sÉÃAzÀæ,Áé«Ä
5. PÀ£ÀðIPÀ gÁdâ ¥ÀvÀæ ºÀÄvÀÄÛ UÉeÉmì
6. C£ÀªÀzÀ PÀ-É - N.J-i.£ÁUÀ"sÀÆµÀt,Áé«Ä
7. ,ÀPÁðj ¥ÀvÀæ -ÉÁR£À - r.n.gÀAUÀ,Áé«Ä
8. PÀ£ÀßqÀ wÃ¥ÀÄðUÀ¼ÀÄ - dAiÀÄwÃxÀðgÁd ¥ÀÄgÉÆÃ»vÀ
9. PÀ£ÀßqÀzÀ°è PÀ£ÀÆ£ÀÄ ,ÀªÀÄvÀÄ- gÁ.AiÀÄ.zsÁgÀªÀqÀPÀgÀ
10. wÃ¥ÀÄðUÀ¼ÀÄ - ¥ÀxÀð,ÁgÀy
11. ºÀÄZÀ£À PÀªÀÄäl, - PÀ£ÀðIPÀ ,ÀgÀPÁgÀzÀ ¥ÀæPÀluÉ
12. PÀ£ÀðIPÀ ,ÀA,ÀIøw ,À«ÄÃPÉë - qÁ.JZi.w¥ÉàÃgÀÄzÀæ,Áé«Ä
13. PÀ£ÀßqÀ ,ÀªÀÄvÀÄ ZÀjvÉæ "sÁUÀ - 1 PÀ£ÀßqÀ CzsÀªÀAiÀÄ£À ,ÀA,ÉÜAiÀÄ ¥ÀæPÀluÉ

3.1 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.

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 agent's 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,

3.2 ECONOMICS OF DEVELOPMENT

Unit 1: Economic Development

Concept, Distinction between Economic Growth and development, Sustainable Development, Characteristics and **difference between of Developing Countries & Developed countries**, Measures of Economic Development- Gross National Product (GNP) – Per Capita Income, Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), Human development Index (HDI) Gender Empowerment Measure(GEM), Human Poverty Index (HPI) v/s **Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**.

Unit 2: 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 3: 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 4: Welfare and Development

What is economic welfare? GNP v/s Quality of Life, Measures of Social Welfare, Measuring the Standard of living. Government and welfare measures in India - Poverty, Unemployment & Income inequality reducing measures.

Unit 5 : India's Economic Development

Indian Development Strategies, Planning and Development, **Five Years Plans – Objectives, 12th Five year plan, Inclusive Growth**, Macro indicators of economic growth. **Planning Commission v/s NITI Aayoga.**

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

3.3. Sociology II

Indian Society: Tradition and Change -II

Unit-1 Indian Tradition and Process of Change: M. N. Srinivas's Concepts of Sanskritization and Westernization - Critical Evaluation -Modernization - Meaning and Characteristics.

Unit-2 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-3 Scheduled Tribes: Meaning of Scheduled Tribes -- Problems of Scheduled Tribes - Measures for Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes - Welfare Programmes.

Unit-4 Minorities: Meaning - Types: Linguistic and Religious Minorities - Problems of Minorities - Constitutional Safeguards.

Unit-5 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

3.4 Political Science II

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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.

3.5 History of Indian Legal System

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.

Act of 1833 – 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.

IV SEMESTER

4.1 CRIMINAL LAW - I

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 – 298

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

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

4.2 INDIAN ECONOMY

Unit 1 : Structure of the Indian Economy

Features of Indian Economy, Natural Resources-**Meaning, Importance**. Role of Human Resources in economic development. Size and growth rate of population in Indian. Population explosion – **causes and remedies**, population policy. National Income of India – Trends in National Income — Limitations of National Income.

Unit 2 : Agriculture Sector in India

The place of Agriculture in the National Economy since 1991 – Crop pattern in India – **Factors determining cropping pattern in India, Problems of Indian Agriculture**, National Agriculture Policy – Food security in India – Irrigation and agricultural inputs – agricultural labour – progress of agriculture under the plans, **Role of NABARD in agriculture development in India**.

Unit 3 : Indian Industries

Importance of Industrialization – Industrial policy 1991 – Role & problems of large scale Industries – Role and Problems of small scale industries – Emergence of IT Industry, **Financial Sources for Industrial Development in India, Make in India Campaign. MUDRA Bank**.

Unit 4 : 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.

Export and Import Policy of India (EXIM Policy)

Unit 5 : Indian Fiscal System & Challenges to development

Revenue and Expenditure of the central and state governments – Financial relations between center and state, **Goods & Service Tax (GST)**. Parallel economy, 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.
3. Agarwal A.N (2007) Indian Economy – Problems of development and Planning Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi

4. 3 Political Science III

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO KARNATAKA

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

b) Features of Local Self Government

c) Evolution of Local Self Governments in India

Mehta -Recommendations of Balwanth Roy Mehta and Ashok 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

REFERENCES:

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. Umapathi

4.4 Sociology III

Social Transformation, Sociology of Law and Socio-legal research

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.

Prescribed Books:

1. John. H. Farrar & Anthony .M. Dagdate- Introduction to Legal Method.
2. V.D Mahajan- Jurisprudence and Legal theory
4. M. Gandhi, L. Solomon Raja – Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
5. 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.

4. 5 Law of Torts, Consumer Protection and Motor Vehicles Act

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**

V SEMESTER

5.1 Constitutional Law of India- I

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. DID. 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

Other materials

Up-to-date Case Law

Relevant consultation papers and reports of National Commission to Review the working of Constitution.

5. 2 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

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

Meaning & Various concepts of terms of trade, Net Barter Terms of Trade, Gross Barter Terms of Trade, Income Terms of Trade Factors Affecting Terms of Trade – Concept of reciprocal Demand, Deterioration in Terms of trade – Gains from Trade

Unit 3 : Trade and Commercial Policy-Free Trade vs Protectionist Policy- Merits and Demerits. Tariffs : Types and Effects of Tariffs. Quotas : Types & Its Effects on trade. Role of Multinational Corporations. Trade Liberalization. World Trade Organization (WTO) **Objectives, structure** 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-Economic Integration: Meaning, Types & Advantages, Regional Trade Bocks - South Asian Association for Regional Co-Operation (SAARC), BRICS, New International Economic Order (NIEO) – Economic Co-Operation among Developing Countries.

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

5.3 Public International Law

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

Development of International Law of Human Rights Law. Position of human rights under 1) Charter of United Nations, 2) Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 3) International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 4) International Covenants on Economic , Social and Cultural 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

5-4 Jurisprudence

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

5. 5 Family Law I

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

VI Semester

6.1 Constitutional Law –II

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
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.

6.2 Law and Economics, Poverty and Development

Unit I: Introduction to Law and Economics

What is Economic Analysis of Law? Why inter-disciplinary study of law and economics? Economic dimension and nature of legal dispute. Legal Concept of Property. Economic theory of property. **Coase Theorem.** Protection and ownership of property. Public and private property.

Unit II: Theory of Contract and Economic Crimes

Economic theory of contract. **Bargaining Theory.** Remedies as incentive. Formation and performance of contract as an economic process. **Economic Crimes: Meaning, Types, Problems and remedial measures.**

Unit III: Poverty & Development

Economic theory of the legal process. Poverty – **Meaning, Types, Causes and consequences.** Conception of poverty. Identification, measurement of Poverty. Determinants of poverty. Planning and development as forces of poverty eradication

Unit IV: Constitution and Economic Provision

Constitution and economics of welfare. Economic justice and the Constitution. Constitutional aspects of anti-poverty programme. **NITI Aayoga.** Constitutional policy relating to property, trade and development. Unorganised sector and law. Marginalised communities – women, children, tribals, aged and physically challenged. Constitutional provisions for marginalized section.

Unit V: Anti-poverty programmes

Need for Anti-poverty programmes. **Twenty Point Programmes. Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA). National Rural Livelihood Mission. Bharath Nirman Programme. Pradhana Mantri Grama Sadak Yojana. Financial Inclusion schemes- Jan-Dhan Scheme, Social Security Schemes. Health Security Schemes in India.**

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

6.3. Property Law

Transfer Property Act and Easements Act

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

6.4. Environmental Law and Protection of Wild Life and Living Creatures

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

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.

6.5 Family Law II (property rights under the family law)

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. Muslim Law, Tyabji
13. Mohammadan Law. Tahir Mohamood

VII SEMESTER

7.1 Intellectual Property Rights law

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. Wrongfully 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 models, 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
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

7. 2 Company Law

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.

7.3 Labour Law

Unit-I

Introduction to Law of Industrial Disputes : (a) Historical Aspects - Master and slave relationship-transformation - Master and servant relationship. (b) Industrial revolution changes in the social set up - consequences leading to the innumerable problems of the two contracting parties – Laissez- faire state and welfare state enactments, various labour

legislations to protect the interests of both management and labour. Impact of Constitution

Industrial Disputes Act,1948

Definition and law relating to

- a) Appropriate Government
- b) Average pay
- c) Award and settlement - award - comparison - the allied provisions

Industry

Industrial Dispute

Role of International Labor Organization

Unit-II

Industrial Disputes Act,1948 (contd.)

Definition and law relating to

Lay-off

Lockouts and strikes

Retrenchment

Closure

Unfair labour practices

Workman - Changes in Law affected by the Amending Acts

Managerial prerogatives

Role of government

Unit-III

Authorities under the Act (Chapter 11) to be read with chapters II B and III and IV Adjudication and Arbitration - Principles.

Restrictions on the right of the employer - Chapter IIA -Notice of change, section II-A-(Chapter IV) and sections 33, 33A (Chapter VII).

Recovery of money due from an employee –Section 33 C with leading case law.

Trade Unions Act 1926

1. Introduction - Trade Union Movement - Need for trade unions - object and purpose of unions - Its importance of 1926 and the present position.
2. Salient features of the enactment and definitions.
3. Briefly about the Registration of Unions (difference between recognition and registration) Amalgamation of Trade Unions, Cancellation of Registration of Trade Unions, General Funds of Trade Unions, Political fund of Trade Unions, and immunity from civil and criminal liability.

Unit-IV:

Workman's Compensation Act 1923

Introduction: social security legislation - Emergence of the principle-liability without fault - details - scope and object of the enactment.

Definitions - Total and partial disablement – Dependent, workman, wages, Liability of the employer to pay compensation and right of the workman to receive compensation - conditions: (principles derived from case law) personal injury accident, "arising out of and in the course of employment", occupation diseases –notional extension of time and space, aggravation of diseases, environmental accidents – doctrine of added peril- defences and exceptions to the general principle.

Calculation of compensation, procedure, machinery and realisation of compensation.

Unit-V

Factories Act 1948

Introduction

Main features of the Act

Definitions: Manufacturing process, factory and worker (to be read together to know the definition of factory under the Act) and other definitions.

Health, safety and welfare measures - the object of the provisions and the principle underlying the provisions.

Provisions relating to employment of young persons, female workers and male workers - working hours, holidays, leave with wage and other regulatory provisions.

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, ILI
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 Industnal Laws

7.4 Interpretation of Statutes

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

7.5 Principles of Taxation Law

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.

The Income Tax Act

Basis of taxation of Income- Incomes exempted from tax- Income from salaries- Income from house property- Income from business or profession and vocation- Income from other sources- Taxation of individuals, HUF, firms, association of persons, Co-operative Societies and Non- Residents.

UNIT- II

Income Tax Authorities- Their appointment- Jurisdiction- Powers and functions- Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax- Refund of tax, appeal and revision provisions, offences and penalties.

Wealth Tax: Charge of Wealth tax, assets, deemed assets, and assets exempted from tax- Wealth tax Authorities- Offences and penalties.

Gift Tax: Relevant provisions of Gift Tax Act.

UNIT- III

Central Excise Laws:

Nature, scope and basis of levy of Central Excise duty- Meaning of goods- Manufacture and manufacturer- Classification and valuation of goods- Duty payment and exemption provisions- Provisions and procedure dealing with registration and clearance of goods- An overview of set-off of duty scheme.

UNIT- IV

Customs Laws:

Legislative background of the levy- Appointment of Customs officers- Ports- warehouses- Nature and restrictions on exports and imports- Levy, exemption and collection of customs duties, and overview of law and procedure - Clearance of goods from the port, including baggage- Goods imported or exported by post, and stores and goods in transit- Duty drawback provisions.

UNIT V

Central Sales Tax Laws:

Evolution and scope of levy of Central Sales tax- Inter- State sale outside a State and sale in the course of import and export- Basic principles- Registration of dealers and determination of taxable turnover.

Service Tax – Main features of Service Tax.

VAT- Introduction to Value Added Tax.

Prescribed Books:

1. Dr. V. K Singhanian - 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.

VIII Semester

8.1 Affirmative Action and Gender Justice

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 Law

8.2 Law & Medicine

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

8.3 Banking Law including Negotiable Instruments Act

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

8.4 Administrative Law

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
3. Wade - Administrative Law

8.5 Law and Agriculture

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

IX Semester

9.1 Law of Insurance

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.

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.

6. 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. Banerjee, Insurance

9. 2 Law of Evidence

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 IEA); 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.

9.3 Code of Criminal Procedure including Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act

Unit-I

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 tranquility 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.

9. 4 Code of Civil procedure including Limitation Act

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

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

X Semester

10.1 Clinical -I (Drafting, Pleadings and conveyancing and Viva)

1. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

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

10.2 Clinical -II (Professional Ethics, Professional Accounting System for lawyers and Bar-Bench relations)

Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system

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

10.3 Clinical III (Alternate Dispute Resolution)

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.

10. 4 Clinical IV (Moot Court Exercise and Internship)

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 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.

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