



KLE Technological University

Creating Value,
Leveraging Knowledge

KLE LAW COLLEGE, BENGALURU – 91

Constituent College of KLE Technological University, Hubballi

B.A.LL.B. Programme Structure

Sl. No.	Course Name	Course Code
I Semester		
1	LANGUAGE- I: General English	21LALH101
2	POLITICAL SCIENCE- I: Basic Concepts of Political Science	21LALH102
3	HISTORY- I: Indian History	21LALH103
4	Legal Methods	21LALC101
5	Law of Torts	21LALC102
6	Art of Public Speaking	21LALL101
II Semester		
1	LANGUAGE- II: Law and Literature	21LALH104
2	POLITICAL SCIENCE- II: Political Theory and Thought	22LALH108
3	HISTORY- II: History of Courts and Legal Profession in India	21LALH106
4	ECONOMICS- I: Fundamentals of Economics	22LALH109
5	Contract Law- I: General Principles of Law of Contract	21LALC103
6	Consumer Law and Practice	21LALL102
III Semester		
1	POLITICAL SCIENCE- III: Indian Government and Politics	22LALH206
2	HISTORY- III: Modern and Contemporary India	21LALH202
3	ECONOMICS- II: Development Economics, Public Finance and International Trade	22LALH207
4	Contract Law- II: Special Contracts	21LALC201
5	Constitutional Law- I	21LALC202
IV Semester		
1	LANGUAGE- III: Kannada	21LALN201
	LANGUAGE- III: Kannada Kali	21LALN202
2	POLITICAL SCIENCE- IV: Principles of Public Administration	21LALH204
3	ECONOMICS- III: Structural Reforms of Indian Economy Post, 1990	21LALH205
4	Company Law	21LALC203
5	Constitutional Law- II	21LALC204
6	Non-Doctrinal Research Skills	21LALL201
7	RTI Law and Practice	21LALL202
V Semester		
1	POLITICAL SCIENCE- V: Major World Governments	21LALH301
2	Law of Crimes- I: The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023	24LALC301
3	Administrative Law	21LALC302
4	Jurisprudence	21LALC303
5	Family Law- I: Hindu Law	21LALC304

VI Semester		
1	POLITICAL SCIENCE- VI: Public Policy Law and Development	21LALH302
2	Family Law- II: Mohammedan Law and The Indian Succession Act, 1925	21LALC305
3	Law of Crimes- II: The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	24LALC302
4	Property Law	21LALC307
5	OPTIONAL- I: Interpretation of Statutes	21LALT301
6	Forensic Science and Crime Scene Investigation	21LALL301
VII Semester		
1	Law of Civil Procedure and the Limitation	21LALC401
2	Public International Law	21LALC402
3	OPTIONAL- II: Banking Law	21LALT401
4	OPTIONAL- II: Human Rights Law	21LALT402
5	CLINICAL COURSE- I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	21LALP401
6	Credit course	
7	Open Elective	
VIII Semester		
1	Labour Law- I: Law Relating to Resolution of Industrial Conflicts and Labour Welfare	21LALC403
2	Law of Evidence- The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023	24LALC401
3	OPTIONAL- III: Insurance Law	21LALT403
4	OPTIONAL- III: Investment Laws	21LALT404
5	CLINICAL COURSE- II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems	21LALP402
6	Credit course	
7	Open Elective	
IX Semester		
1	Law of Taxation	21LALC501
2	Labour Law- II: Law Relating to Wages and Social Security	21LALC502
3	OPTIONAL- IV: Intellectual Property Laws - I	21LALT501
4	OPTIONAL- IV: Socio-Economic Crimes	21LALT502
5	CLINICAL COURSE- III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	21LALP501
6	Open Elective	
X Semester		
1	Environmental Law	21LALC503
2	OPTIONAL- V: Intellectual Property Laws - II	21LALT503
3	OPTIONAL- V: Criminology Penology and Victimology	21LALT504
4	OPTIONAL- VI: International Trade Law	21LALT505
5	OPTIONAL- VI: Land Laws	21LALT506
6	CLINICAL COURSE- IV: Moot Court and Trial Preparation	21LALP502
7	Open Elective	

LANGUAGE – I: General English 21LALH101

Course Description:

Effective communication is pivotal to the success of a legal professional. This course provides the students of law an opportunity to revisit the basics of communicative English to help them in their day-to-day life and the legal profession. It reiterates on the fundamental aspects of grammar and also helps in improving the listening, speaking, reading and writing (LSRW) skills. The prose introduces the autobiographies of eminent personalities with an effort to imbibe, *inter-alia*, ethical values, morality and helps in vocabulary building.

Course Objectives:

1. To revise the fundamentals of English grammar.
2. To work on improving the listening, speaking, reading and writing skills.
3. To introduce the figurative language in expressions.
4. To understand the different facets and to learn from the lives of M. K. Gandhi and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Apply the rules of grammar and figurative vocabulary in framing grammatically right sentences.
2. Demonstrate oral communication skills.
3. Demonstrate written communication skills.
4. Identify and utilise the moral and ethical values from reading the excerpts of the autobiographies of M. K. Gandhi and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Course Content

Unit - I: Grammar

- Parts of Speech
- Articles
- Types of Sentences and Sentence Structure
- Subject Verb Concord
- Punctuations
- Tenses
- Direct and Indirect Speech
- Active and Passive Voice
- Question Tags
- Usage of Homonyms and Homophones
- Figures of Speech
- Phrases
- Idioms

Unit - II: Oral Communication

- Reading Passages
- Presentation Skills
- Interview Skills
- Debate
- Group Discussion

- Panel Discussion

Unit - III: Written Communication

- Information Transfer (Non-verbal to Verbal)
- Letter Writing (Formal and Informal)
- CV Writing
- Comprehension passages
- Paragraph writing (Descriptive, Reflexive, Narrative and Persuasive paragraphs)
- Book review

Unit - IV: The Law and The Lawyers - M. K. Gandhi

- Gandhi as a law student
- Gandhi as a lawyer
- The trials of Gandhi
- Lawyers and Satyagraha

Unit - V: My Search for Truth - Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

- The Formative Years
- The Philosophy
- The Diplomat
- My Search for Truth
- Home Life
- Life's Problems

Prescribed Books(s):

1. Major Gen (Prof) Nilendra Kumar, Neha Chaturvedi, M.K. Gandhi's The Law and The Lawyers, Haryana: Universal Law Publishing, (1st Edition, 2016).
2. S.B. Kher, The Law and Lawyers M.K. Gandhi, Gujarat: Navajivan Publishing House, (9th Reprint, 2019).
3. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, My Search for Truth, Bangalore: MPP House, (1st Edition, 2017).

References:

1. English Grammar and Composition – Wren and Martin.
2. Oxford Modern English Grammar.
3. Contemporary English Grammar – David Green.
4. Write Rite Right –A Compendium of Homonyms, Homophones & Frequently Misapplied Words - Bill Moore.
5. Write Right! – A Desktop Digest of Punctuation, Grammar, and Style – JanVenolia.
6. www.mkgandhi.org
7. www.englishgrammar.org/

List of Phrases:

Act on, Break down, Break in, Break up, Bring up, Call back, Call off, Came across, Carry on, Carry out, Come apart, Come down, Count on, Cut back on, Do away with, Drop in, Drop out, End up, Fill in, Fill up, Get rid of, Get along/ on with, Give in, Give up, Hand in, Hand out, Hand over, Hang on, Hang out, Hang up, Keep up, Live with, Look into, Looking forward to, Look up, Make away with, Opt for, Opt out, Pass away, Pass by, Pass out, Pick up, Put down, Put off, Put up with, Run out of, Turn on, Turn up, Turn down, Write back.

List of Idioms:

A blessing in disguise, A piece of cake, A storm in the teacup, A tough cookie, All and sundry, Alpha and Omega, Apple of discord, Apple of one's eye, At one's fingertips, At the eleventh hour, Bell the cat, Beat around the bush, Bite off more than you can chew, Bolt from the blue, Break a leg, Burn the midnight oil, Call it a day, Caught red-handed, Crying over spilt milk, Cutting corners, Draw the line, Face the music, Fish out of water, Get off scott-free, Got the extra mile, Have butterflies in your stomach, Hit the sack, In black and white, Judge a book by its cover, Kick the bucket, Leave no stone unturned, Let the cat out of the bag, Look before you leap, Make hay while the sun shines, Nook and corner, Null and void, On cloud nine, Once in a blue moon, Penny wise pound foolish, Play devils' advocate, Pull someone's leg, Raining cats and dogs, Read between the lines, Saving for a rainy day, Snowball effect, Spill the beans, Straight from the horse's mouth, Turn a deaf ear, Under the weather, Yeoman's service.

Political Science – I: Basic Concepts of Political Science 21LALH102

Course Description:

Political science is primarily concerned with the theory and practice of local, state, national, and international politics. Present course delves into the concept of the state, its historical evolution, and key theories like divine right and social contract. The course analyses relationships between the state, nation, and civil society, explores sovereignty and its globalisation- related changes. It explores the concept of power, authority, and legitimacy in the light of contemporary debates.

Course Objectives:

1. To develop a sound understanding of the different realms of Political Science.
2. To understand the concept of state and different theories of state role of the state in the society and how it governs and regulates the power structure.
3. To familiarise with the concept of sovereignty and law.
4. To understand the meaning and dimensions of power, authority, and legitimacy.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To explain the meaning of Political Science and its relationship with other social sciences.
2. To discuss the concept of State and different theories of the State.
3. To analyse various theories, aspects, and characteristics of sovereignty.
4. To elaborate the meaning of law and the concept of rights and duties.
5. To discuss the meaning of power and authority in the light of contemporary debates.

Course Content

Unit - I: Political Science: An Introduction

- Political Science: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance
- Relationship with other Social Sciences
- Ethics and Jurisprudence
- Approaches to the study of Political Science: Historical and Normative
- Behaviouralism and Post-Behaviouralism

Unit - II: State and its Elements

- State: Meaning, definitions and importance
- Elements and Theories of State: Historical, Divine Right, Social Contract Theories
- State and Nation: Arguments and correlation
- State and Civil Society: Contemporary debate

Unit - III: Sovereignty and its Dimensions

- Sovereignty: Meaning, Importance
- Aspects and Characteristics of Sovereignty
- Theories of Sovereignty: Monistic and Pluralistic
- Changing Dimensions of Sovereignty in the age of Globalisation

Unit - IV: Power Authority and Legitimacy

- Power: Meaning, Definitions, Kinds, Sources and Importance

- Authority: Meaning, Definitions and Kinds
- Max-Weber forms, Legitimacy: Nature, Kinds and Importance
- Contemporary debate: Authority and Legitimacy

Unit - V: Law, Rights and Duties

- Law: Meaning, Nature and Importance
- Rights and Duties: Meaning, importance and Kinds of Rights
- Rights and Duties
- Theories of Rights: Natural, Legal, Historical and Social Welfare, Idealist and Marxian theories of rights
- Human Rights: Evolution and their generations

Prescribed Book(s):

1. B.K. Gokhale, Political Science, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, (2018).
2. J.C. Johari, Principles of Modern Political Science, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd, (2012).
3. Satyabrata Chakraborty, Political Sociology, New Delhi: Macmillan, (2007).
4. Sushila Ramaswamy, Political Theory: Ideas and Concepts, New Delhi: Macmillan, (2012).
5. Will Kymlicka., Contemporary Political Philosophy, Oxford University Press, (2004).
6. M.J. Vinod and Meena Deshpande, Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: PHI Pvt. Ltd., (2016).

References:

1. Appadorai, The Substance of Politics, Delhi: Oxford University India Press, (1968).
2. Fukuyama, Francis, Social Capital and Civil Society, Institute of Public Policy, Mason University, (1999).
3. K.K. Ghai, Political Sociology, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, (2015).
4. D. Glaser, 'Normative Theory', in D. Marsh, and G. Stoker, (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science, London: Macmillan, (1995).
5. Michael J. Sandel, Democracy's Discontent: America in Search of a Public Philosophy, Cambridge: Harvard University Press, (1996).
6. J. Srinivasan, 'Democracy', in R. Bhargava, and A. Acharya, (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction, New Delhi: Pearson Longman, (2008).

HISTORY – I: Indian History 21LALH103

Course Description:

This interdisciplinary course is designed to provide a detail outline of the Indian History in Legal perspective and to explore the profound connection between history and law. It critically evaluates various historiographical perspectives and methodologies used by historians to study legal sources, providing insights into the evolution of legal frameworks. The course covers both the Hindu and Muslim legal systems, offering to understand the social and economic conditions, administration of justice, legal institutions, in Ancient and medieval period. The course also will be tracing the historical route of the Indian freedom struggle from 1885 to 1947, understanding the key events and phases that led to India's independence.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students an understanding of the importance of history in shaping legal systems and the interconnectedness of history and law through an interdisciplinary approach.
2. To understand the Vedic Age's social, economic, and religious aspects, focusing on women's status and kingship and to explore ancient Indian law sources, foundations, political administrations, and government's role in regional legal structures.
3. To familiarise the students to understand the socio-economic and political structure during Vijayanagara Empire, the Delhi Sultanate, and the Mughal Empire, and to understand the interplay between Bhakti and Sufi traditions with the state, shaping religious identities and legal frameworks in medieval India.
4. To study the contributions of legal thinkers Manu and Yajnavalkya in ancient India, and to explore Islamic law sources (Quran, Hadis, Ijma, Qiyas) and the key principles of Islamic criminal law and thoughts of various Islamic legal institutions.
5. To trace the Indian freedom struggle (1885-1947), the Independence Act (1947), and explore the Indian Constitution's features (1950) to understand of modern India's legal foundation.

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

1. Discuss the significance of history in shaping legal systems and recognize its interdisciplinary connection with law.
2. Analyse the Vedic Age's social, economic, and religious aspects, focusing on women's status and kingship, and explore ancient Indian legal sources and political administrations.
3. Analyse the socio-economic and political structures of the Vijayanagara Empire, Delhi Sultanate, and Mughal Empire, and understand the interplay between Bhakti and Sufi traditions with the state, shaping religious identities and legal frameworks in medieval India.
4. Classify the Ancient and medieval Indian administration with special reference to Law & Justice, Sources of Law, types of courts, and Procedures.
5. Explain the Indian freedom struggle (1885-1947), analyse the implications of the Independence Act (1947) on India's sovereignty, and identify the features of the Indian Constitution of 1950 to understand modern India's legal foundation.

Course Content

Unit - I: History and Law

- Relevance of History to Law: Interdisciplinary Approach, Rethinking History and Historian's Craft
- Indian Historiography: Orientalist, Utilitarian, Nationalist, Marxist, Religious Nationalist, Subaltern and Regional Histories

Unit - II: Ancient India

1. The Vedic Age:

- Literature, Society, Economy
- Religion, Status of Women, Nature of State
- Notions of kingship (early Vedic and later Vedic periods)

2. Law and Justice in Ancient India

- Sources of Law in Ancient India: Concept and Sources of Dharma, Veda, Dharmasutra, Dharma Shastra, Tradition and Custom, Types of Courts and Procedures
- The Mauryas: Foundation, Chandragupta Maurya, Kautilya (Arthashastra), Ashoka, Polity and administration under the Mauryas
- The Guptas: Foundation, Samudragupta: The 'Golden Age' debate, Polity and administration under the Guptas
- Ancient South India: Sangam Age, Contributions of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas, Polity as mentioned in Sangam literature
- Chola local self-government

Unit - III: Medieval India: Kings and their Courts

- The Vijayanagara Empire: The four dynasties, Krishnadevaraya, contributions of Vijayanagara Empire, Society, Economy and Polity
- Delhi Sultanate: Foundation, Balban's Theory of Kingship, Reforms of Alauddin Khilji, Administrative Apparatus (Ulemas and nobility)
- The Mughals: Foundation, Akbar,
- Theory of Sovereignty, Reforms and Rajput Policy, Society, Economy and Administration Structure
- Bhakti and Sufi Tradition in relation with the State and Reconfiguration of Identity

Unit- IV: The Legal Thinkers in Ancient and Medieval India

- Legal Thinkers of Ancient India: Manu and Yajnavalkya
- Legal Traditions in Medieval India: Sources of Islamic Law (Quran, Hadis, Ijma, Qiyas), Salient Features of Islamic Criminal Law, Hanafi School of Thought

Unit -V: Modern India-1885 to 1947

- Freedom struggle in India-1885-1909, 1909-1919, 1919-1947
- The Indian Independence Act, 1947
- Features of the Indian Constitution of 1950

Prescribed Book(s):

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy– History of India, Bengaluru: Eastern Book Company, (2011).
2. Romila Thapar, Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, United State: University of California Press, (2004).
3. V.D. Mahajan, Ancient India: S. Chand & Company, New Delhi (2019).

References:

1. Romila Thapar, Time as a Metaphor of History, OUP, the University of Michigan, (1996).
2. T. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System, Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., (2004 Reprint).
3. J. Duncan M. Derett, Religion, New York: Law and State in India, Oxford, (1999).
4. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India, California, 1973 Reprint Oxford, New York, (1998).
5. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India, New York: Oxford University Press, (1989).
6. Upinder Singh, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From Stone Age to the 12th Century (PB), London: Pearson, (2009).
7. Ranajit Guha (Editor), Subaltern Studies-Vol.3, New York: Oxford University Press, (1994).
8. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya(ed.) Approaches to History: Essays in Indian, Delhi: Primus Books, (2013)

Additional reading textbooks for UNIT-V

1. Bipin Chandra, History of Modern India, Telangana: Orient Blackswan, (2009).
2. Bipin Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947, Penguin, London, (1989)
3. Sumit Sarkar- Modern India, London: Pearson Publishers, (2013, Latest 2023).

Legal Methods 21LALC101

Course Description:

Legal Methods is a foundational course designed to equip students with essential knowledge and skills for understanding, analysing, and navigating the legal landscape. This course explores the discipline of law, various legal systems, legal research methodologies, and key legal materials, including statutes and case law. Through an examination of these topics, students will develop the foundational skills necessary for legal studies.

Course Objectives:

1. To apprise the students about fundamentals of law and legal systems.
2. To familiarise the students with basic research skills.
3. To equip students to find and utilise legal materials.
4. To enable students to find the law and case law.
5. To make the students appreciate law in the context of other social processes.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Describe the main ideas of law, functions and sources.
2. Classify the different laws, wrongs, and legal systems and discuss different methods of dispute resolution.
3. Describe fundamentals of research and write a research essay.
4. Find law from various legal materials and identify their parts.
5. Apply case law techniques and rules of interpretation in legal studies.

Course Content

Unit - I: The Discipline of Law

- What is Law? Meaning and Definition, Is Law necessary?
- Purpose and Functions of Law
- Law and Society, Connection of Law with Other Disciplines
- Sources of Law - Statutes, Precedents, Customs, Values

Unit - II: Legal Systems

- Classification of Laws/Legal Systems - Public and Private, Procedure And Substantive, Municipal and International, Civil and Criminal
- Kinds of Wrongs
- Legal Systems - Common Law System, Legal System in England and India, Civil Law System
- Systems of Dispute Resolution - Adversarial and Inquisitorial
- Brief Overview of Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems

Unit - III: Academic Research

- Academic Research - Meaning and significance
- Conducting Research - Steps, developing a topic
- Locating and collecting (information) - Primary and secondary sources
- Evaluating and analysing information and sources
- Using, organising and communicating information
- Complying with legal, ethical and moral standards

Unit - IV: Legal Materials

- Statutes - Kinds, parts of statute; Judgments; law reports; reports of Law Commissions; Constituent Assembly Debates

Unit - V: Case Law Technique

- Precedents - Factors affecting value of precedent
- Doctrine of Stare Decisis
- Ratio Decidendi, Obiter Dicta
- Rules of interpretation of statutes
- Question of law and question of fact
- Application of law to facts

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Lloyd Dennis, Idea of Law, London: Penguin Books, Chapters 1 and 9, (2000).
2. A.T.H. Smith, Glanville Williams: Learning the Law, London: Stevens & Sons (16th Edition, 2016).
3. G.V. Ajjappa and Sumeet Malik, Legal Method an Introduction, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (1st Edition, 2023).

References:

1. Bryan A. Garner, Carlos Bea et.al., The Law of Judicial Precedent, Thomson Reuters, (2016).
2. Rupert Cross, J.W. Harris, Clarendon Press, Precedent in English Law, (1991).
3. A.K. Sarkar, Salmond's Summary of Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, (3rd Edition, 1973).
4. www.researchguides.ben.edu/research-basics

Law of Torts 21LALC102

Course Description:

The Law of Torts is a branch of civil law, which consists of various torts or wrongful acts that violate legal rights vested in a person by law. The law of torts prescribes standards of human conduct and provides for the mechanism for redressal of civil wrongs and injuries mainly through compensation, injunctions and specific relief in some cases. The purpose of this course is to make the students understand the nature, meaning and functions of the law of torts and to inculcate in them analytical skills and critical understanding of law.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the nature, meaning and functions of law of torts and differentiate between Torts, Contract and Crime.
2. To acquaint students about general defences available in law of torts and the concept of remoteness of damages.
3. To acquaint the students about the concept of nuisance and negligence; principles of strict and absolute liability.
4. To acquaint the students about torts against person and property.
5. To acquaint them with the judicial and extra judicial remedies under law of torts.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the evolution of law of torts and discuss the basic concepts relating to it.
2. Discuss the defences and remedies available in law of torts.
3. Discuss the concepts relating to nuisance, negligence and nature of liability under law of torts.
4. Elucidate different torts against persons and property.
5. Analyse cases pertaining to vicarious liability and recent developments in law of torts.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Evolution of Law of Torts - Writ of Forms, Writ of Trespass
- *ubi jus ibi remedium*
- Meaning and Definition - Nature and Scope of Law of Torts
- Torts Distinguished from Contract and Crime
- Mental Elements - Intention, Motive, Malice in Law and in Fact

Unit - II: General Defences

- Capacity to Sue and be Sued
- General Defences
- Remoteness of Damages

Unit - III: Liability in Law of Torts

- Nuisance
- Negligence, Doctrine of Foreseeability
- Mental Shock
- Contributory Negligence, Composite Negligence
- Strict and Absolute Liability

Unit - IV: Torts against Person and Property

- Torts Against Person - Assault, Battery, Mayhem, False Imprisonment
- Defamation - Libel and Slander, Defences
- Abuse of Legal Process - Malicious Civil Action and Malicious Prosecution
- Torts Against Property - Trespass to Goods, Trespass to Land, Safety of Premises
- Liability for Chattels and Liability for Animals

Unit - V: Vicarious Liability and Remedies

- Intimidation and Conspiracy
- Tort of Misrepresentation
- Joint Tortfeasors, Several Tortfeasors, Composite Tortfeasors
- Vicarious Liability - Principles of Vicarious Liability, recent developments in Sexual Offences
- Judicial and Extra judicial remedies

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (29th Edition, 2022).
2. P.S. Achuthen Pillai, Law of Tort, Eastern Book Company, (9th Edition, 2023).

References:

1. Rogers, W.V.H, Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort, London: Sweet and Maxwell, (15th Edition, 1999).
2. R.F.V. Heuston and R. A. Buckley, Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts U.K.: Sweet and Maxwell Ltd, (26th Edition, 1996).
3. Howarth, David and Janet O' Sullivan, Hepple, Howarth and Matthew's Tort: Cases and Materials, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (5th Edition, 2000).
4. Upendra Baxi and Amita Danda, Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The Bhopal Case.
5. Tony Weir, A Casebook on Tort, London: Sweet and Maxwell, (4th Edition, 1974).
6. Kirsty Horsey and Erika Rackley, Case Book on Tort Law, Oxford University, (16th Edition, 2021).
7. Martin Matthews, Jonathan Morgan, Colm O' Cinneide, Tort Cases and Materials, London: Butterworth, (1976).
8. Glanville Williams and B.A. Hepple: Foundations of the Law of Torts, London: Oxford University Press, (6th Edition, 2008).

Art of Public Speaking 21LALL101

Course Description:

This course is an introduction to oral communication which emphasises the practical skill of public speaking, including techniques to lessen speaker anxiety, and the use of visual aids to enhance speaker presentations. Its goal is to prepare students for success in typical public speaking situations and to provide them with the basic principles of organisation and research needed for effective speeches.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the fundamental concepts and goals of public speaking.
2. To emphasise on the practical skills of public speaking.
3. To acquaint students with techniques to overcome speaker anxiety.
4. To acquaint students' with the usage of audio-visual aids to enhance their presentation skills.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Outline the fundamental elements, skills, and goals of public speaking.
2. Speak confidently in front of an audience utilising a variety of delivery skills such as eye contact, gestures, movement, and vocal variety.
3. Employ strategies and skills to manage communication anxiety.
4. Create and present effective presentations using digital and non-digital presentation tools.

Course Content

Unit - I

- Introduction to Public Speaking and its goals
- Getting rid of Stage fear
- Ice Breaking
- Strategies to create change using Public Speaking
- Basics of Rhetoric

Unit - II

- Story Completion
- Creating Advertisements
- Role Play and performance
- Informative and Persuasive Speeches

Unit - III

- Impromptu Speeches
- Debate
- Presentation skills using visual and other aids
- Audience analysis.

References:

1. Dale Carnegie, The Art of Public Speaking, New Delhi: Rupa Publications, (2018).
2. E. M. Cope, An Introduction to Aristotle's Rhetoric: With Analysis, Notes and Appendices, London: Franklin Classics, (2018).

LANGUAGE – II: Law and Literature **21LALH104**

Course Description:

The course seeks to integrate both law and literature through reading of literature in law and law in literature. Through literature and some films, this course examines the role of law in the structure of conflict, personal relationships, social hierarchy and social change, with attention to privilege, perspective, and voice.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with an understanding of the interdisciplinary relation of law and literature.
2. To help the students engage in interdisciplinary and inter-textual legal study.
3. To imbibe human values and concern among students of law through exposure to literary texts.
4. To strengthen the students' listening, speaking, reading and writing skills using literature.
5. To develop a working knowledge of themes, theories, and concepts specific to law and literature as an academic field.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify and interpret the humanistic perspective of law and literature.
2. Compare and critically appreciate the narratives of law and literature in legal scholarship.
3. Demonstrate Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing skills using literature and films.
4. Analyse the discourses and genres that intersect in constructing the relationship between law and literature.
5. Develop reviews and interpretations on literary works.

Course Content

Unit - 1: Trials and Pleas

- United States v. Susan B. Anthony
- Plato's Apology
- Oliver Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas
- Abraham Lincoln's Letter to his son's teacher -Abraham Lincoln
- Swaraj is my Birthright- Lokmanya Tilak

Unit - II: Canonical Prose

- 1984 - George Orwell
- The Merchant of Venice – Play by William Shakespeare

Unit - III: Indian Prose

- Excerpts from the autobiography of M C Chagla - Roses in December (Epilogue Pg. No. 483-504)
- Excerpts from the autobiography 'Before Memory Fades' - Fali Sam Nariman ('Lessons in the 'School of Hard Knocks' Pg. No. 89-117)
- Excerpts from Mahabharata (Yaksha Prashna)

- We, the People - Nani Palkhivala
(The Supreme Court's Judgment in the Minerva Mills' Case' Pg. No. 207-217)

Unit - IV: Western Prose

- The Language of the Law – Urban A Lavery
- The Five Functions of the Lawyer – Arthur T Vanderbilt
- On the Entirely Reasonable Murder of a Police Constable - George Bernard Shaw
- The Law is a Jealous Mistress - A Popular Fallacy/ Joseph W. Planck
- A Jury of Her Peers (Short story by Susan Glaspell)

Unit - V: Movies

- Court (Legal Drama film)
- Nuremberg (Mini Series)
- 12 Angry Men (1957 film)
- Inherit the Wind

Prescribed Book(s):

1. R.P. Bhatnagar, Law and Language, New Delhi: Trinity Press Pvt. Ltd., (1st Edition, 2012).
2. Shakuntala Bharvani, The Law and Literature, Bengaluru: Himalaya Publishing House, (8th Edition, 2012).

References:

1. A.V. Srinivasan, Yaksha Prashna - A Fable from the Mahabharata, New Delhi: Orient Paperbacks (1st Edition, 2016).
2. Plato, The Apology, Crito and Phaedo of Socrates, Ingram Short title, (1st Edition, 2009, Tennessee).
3. George Orwell, 1984, Noida: Fingerprint Publishing, (1st Edition, 2019).
4. Fali Sam Nariman-Before Memory Fades: An Autobiography, New Delhi: Hay House, (1st Edition, 2012).

List of cases:

1. *United States v. Susan B. Anthony.*
2. *Oliver Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas.*
3. *Homer A. Plessy v. John H. Ferguson.*
4. *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India.*
5. *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala.*
6. *Emperor v. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.*

POLITICAL SCIENCE – II: Political Theory and Thought 21LALH105

Course Description:

This course delves into understanding of certain key aspects and their analysis in Political Theory. It also aims to help students to understand Political Philosophy, through the traditions that evolved in Europe from ancient times to the beginning of the modern era. This course try to examine the contributions of the Greek, medieval and early modern exponents of Political Thought. The course is designed to acquaint the students to explore the theory of ancient, medieval and modern Political Thought of India. It provides an understanding of major political ideologies like democracy, liberty, equality and justice.

Course Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with the origin, development and nature of Political theory.
2. To discuss the difference and similarities between western and Indian Political thought
3. To familiarise the students with different Isms and ideologies like Democracy, Liberalism, and Marxism etc.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To describe and make a distinction between Political Theory, Political Philosophy and Political Thought.
2. To analyse and make a distinction between Western and Indian Political Thought.
3. To assess the nature of Indian Political Thought and make it relevant for the present day.
4. To explain the importance of the Isms and Political concepts in the national and global contexts.
5. To engage in debates surrounding the application of the concepts.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Introduction to Political Theory and Thought

- Political Theory: Meaning, definitions, nature and importance
- Political Thought: Evolution, growth, nature and importance
- Political Philosophy: Meaning and nature and scope
- Political Theory v/s Political Thought
- Decline of Political Theory

UNIT - II: Western Political Thought

- Plato: Virtue of knowledge, justice, education, classification of society
- Aristotle: Citizenship, distributive justice, classification of constitutions
- Machiavelli- Church v/s State controversy
- Political Realism
- Roman legal system

UNIT - III: Indian Political Thought

- Salient Features of ancient Indian Political Thought
- Manu- Ideas on State, Government and Foreign Policy
- Kautilya- Statecraft and Saptanga theory; foreign policy

- M.K. Gandhi – Political philosophy, non-violent State
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- Ideas on State and Democracy

UNIT - IV: Major Political Theories

- Liberalism: Meaning, features, merits and demerits
- Socialism: Meaning, features, kinds merits and demerits
- Marxism: Meaning, evolution, features, merits and demerits
- Secularism: Meaning, arguments, Indian Secularism

UNIT - V: Major Political Ideologies

- Democracy: Meaning, kinds, merits and demerits; elite and pluralist theory of democracy
- Liberty: Meaning, nature and kinds; negative and positive liberty (Isaiah Berlin)
- Equality: Meaning, kinds and importance, relationship between liberty and equality
- Justice: Meaning, kinds, theories of justice (John Rawls and Thomas Pogge)

Prescribed Book(s):

1. J.C. Johari, Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., (2019).
2. M.J. Vinod, Meena Deshpande., Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi: PHI Pvt Ltd, (2016).
3. Subrata Mukherjee and Sushila Ramaswamy, a History of Political Thought: Plato to Marx, New Delhi: PHI Pvt Ltd, (2020).

References:

1. Butler, Christopher., Postmodernism, Oxford, (2002).
2. Calhoun (Ed): Social Theory and Politics of Identity, New York: Blackwell, (1994).
3. S. David Dockery, The Challenge of Postmodernism, A Bridge point Book, (1995).
4. David Held (Ed), Political Theory Today, Stanford: Stanford University Press, (1991).
5. Fukuyama, Francis, Social Capital and Civil Society, Institute of Public Policy, Mason University,(1999).
6. Michael J. Sandel, Democracy's Discontent: America in Search of a Public Philosophy. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, (1996).
7. Noel Sullivan, Political Theory in Transition, London, Routledge, (2000).
8. Chakravarty Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought, New Delhi: Sage Texts, (2020).
9. Collin, Farrelly, Contemporary Political Theory, London: Sage Reader, (2004).

HISTORY – II: History of Courts and Legal Profession in India 21LALH106

Course Description :

It is pertinent for a law student to understand the history and development of courts and the legal system. The course deals with the process of establishing the legal system in Ancient and Medieval period. The study consists of chronological development and growth of legal system in India. The course throws light on the social reforms movement that supported legal system and reforms to bring the social change.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise students with the significant development and process of establishing the legal system in the ancient and mediaeval period.
2. To explain the chronological development and growth of the legal system in India from the ancient period.
3. To make students explore the evolution and developments in law-making and the structure of the Judiciary and working of the Supreme Court, High Court and subordinate courts during the modern period.
4. To explain social reforms movement in India that supported the legal system and reforms to bring social change.
5. To enable the students to develop historically sensitive ways of thinking with due regard to law and legal system.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Enumerate the ancient and mediaeval legal system disciplines and explain the process of ancient and mediaeval courts systems and reforms. Explain the functioning of different types of courts and their procedures.
2. Analyse the evolution of law and legal institutions during the British rule in India.
3. Narrate the constitutional development and framing of the constitution of India and its development.
4. Describe and comment on major socio-religious reforms movements.
5. Discuss the growth of legal profession in India.

Course Content

Unit - I: Ancient and Medieval Courts

- Mauryan courts, Gupta age, Sultans and Mughals.
- Courts – the British period: Charters of East India Company 1600 and 1661, Administration of Justice in the Presidency Towns (1600-1773) and the development of Courts – Mayor's court of 1726
- Warren Hastings Plan of 1772 - Regulating Act of 1773
- The Adalat System of Courts Reforms made under the Plan of 1774 and re-organization of the Plan 1780
- Conflict: Raja Nand Kumar, Kamaluddin, Patna Case and Cossijurah
- Lord William Bentick's judicial reforms

Unit - II: Evolution of Law and Legal Institutions

- Debate on the introduction of English law in India- the Whigs, development of personal law and criminal laws

- Development of Civil law in Presidency towns Mufassil: Special Emphasis on Justice, Equity and Good Conscience
- Codification of Laws: Charter of 1833
- Federal Court
- Law reform and Law Commission, I, II & III - Law Commission Report
- Lex loci Report

Unit - III: Constitutional Developments and the framing of Indian Constitution

- The Indian Councils Act and the High Court's Act 1861
- The Government of India Act of 1909, 1919 and 1935
- 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 Indian decisions.
- Accession of the Princely States and Re-organization of the states

Unit - IV: Religious Reform Movements and Law reforms

- Changing notions of Justice and Gender from Ancient to Modern times
- Socio religious reform movements- Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Aligarh Movement, Depressed Class Movement
- Emancipation of women Act 1833, - Abolition of Sati Act 1828, Abolition of Slavery, caste disability removal Act 1850, female infanticide Act
- Labour Welfare- Factory Acts in British rule

Unit - V: Legal Profession

- Legal Profession: Organisation of Legal Profession under the Charter of 1774
- Legal Profession in Company Courts Provision for enrolment of Advocates, Vakils and Attorneys under the 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 Legal practitioners Act, 1879
- Report of the Indian Bar Committee, 1923 - The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, The All India Bar Committee, 1951
- History of Law Reporting in India

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.P. Jain: Outline of India Legal History, Delhi: Dhanwantri Mechanical Law Book House, (2014).
2. A.B. Keith: A Constitutional History of India, : 1600-1935, Central Book Depot. (2nd Edition, Allahabad 1961).
3. H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, History for Law Students, Vol. II. Bengaluru, (2012).

References:

1. Herbert Cowell: The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authority in India, 6th Ed., Rev. S.C. Bagchi, Calcutta: Macker, Spink, (1936).
2. Sir Courtenay Illbert: The Government of India, London: Oxford University Press, (2nd Edition, 1907).
3. Gwyer and Appadorai: Speeches and documents on the Indian Constitution, 1945-1947 (2.Vols.) London: Oxford University Press, (1957).
4. M.V. Pylee, Constitutional History of India (1600-1950), Bombay, Asia, (1967).
5. Kailash Rai: History of Courts, Legislature & Legal Profession in India, Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency, (2016).

6. Nilakshi Jatar and Laxmi Paranjpe, Legal History: Evolution of Indian Legal System. Bengaluru: Eastern Book Company, (2012).
7. Sumeet Malik, Landmarks in Indian Legal & Constitutional History, Delhi: Eastern Book Company, (2017).

Statutes passed by British in India

- The Regulating Act of 1773
- The Charter Act of 1793
- The Charter Act of 1813
- The Charter Act of 1833
- The Charter Act of 1853
- The Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829
- The Emancipation of Women Act 1833
- The Indian Slavery Act, 1843
- The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850
- The Legal Practitioner's Act, 1853
- The Indian Penal Code, 1860
- The Indian High Courts Act, 1861
- The factory Act of 1881
- The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act of 1856
- The Government of India Act Of 1858
- The Indian Council's Act of 1892
- The Indian councils Act, 1909 /Morley-Minto Reforms
- The Government of India Act of 1919
- The Government of India Act of 1935
- Indian Bar Councils Act 1926

Cases

- The case of Raja Nand Kumar, 1774
- The case of Kamaluddin, 1775
- The case of Patna, 1777-79
- The case of Cossijurah, 1779-80

ECONOMICS – I: Fundamentals of Economics

21LALH107

Course Description:

The course's objective is to lay out the basic ideas of economics. Students become familiar with the central tenets of micro and macroeconomics throughout this course. In order to establish a connection between economics and law, it is important to emphasise the importance of economics for lawyers.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an outline of the fundamental economic concepts.
2. To discuss consumer behaviour, producer behaviour and markets.
3. To understand the meaning and components of National Income as an indicator of the economic growth of a country.
4. To analyse the role of commercial and central banks in managing a country's monetary system.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain fundamental concepts of economics and its interface with law
2. Examine consumer behaviour through the theoretical understanding of cardinal and ordinal utility.
3. Classify the theoretical costs in economics and examine the producer's behaviour with the Law of supply and production theories namely Law of variable proportions and returns to scale.
4. To differentiate between the structure of perfect markets and imperfect markets.
5. Elucidate the concept of National Income and methods of its estimation and the menace of parallel economy in India.
6. Elucidate the role and significance of commercial banking and the central bank system in an economy's growth and development and its nexus with banking law.

Course Content

UNIT – I: Introduction to Economics

- Definition of Economics, Nature and scope of economics
- Methodology of Economics, Microeconomics and Macroeconomics, Fundamental Economic problems and Economic Laws
- Economic systems: Capitalist economy, Socialist economics system and Mixed Economic System
- Inter-relation between Economics and Law, Approach of Law and Economics in Social-welfare

UNIT – II: Consumer Behaviour

- Utility and Law of diminishing marginal utility, Equi marginal utility
- Consumer's Surplus
- Demand- meaning and determinants of demand -Law of Demand - Exceptions to the Law of demand
- Elasticity of Demand
- Indifference curve analysis-properties and Consumer's Equilibrium

- Revealed Preference Theory

UNIT – III: Producer behavior and Market structure

- Supply and Law of Supply
- Cost-short run and long run cost curves, Revenue in economics
- Production function-Law of Variable Proportions and Law of returns to scale
- Markets- Perfect competition- Features, Price and output determination
- Monopoly- Features, Price and output determination, Price Discrimination
- Monopolistic competition- Features and price output determination
- Oligopolistic market- Features, Duopoly, Price Leadership, Kinked demand

UNIT – IV: National Income

- Circular flow of Money: Two sector, Three sector and Four sector model
- National Income meaning and definitions, Concepts of National Income, Methods for estimation of National Income and difficulties in its estimation.(India's perspective)
- Green GNP, National Income and Social Welfare
- Parallel economy

UNIT – V: Money, Banking and Financial Institutions

- Money: evolution of money, Types of Money and Functions of Money
- Supply of Money: Four measures of money supply, Determinants of money supply and High-powered money
- Inflation and deflation
- Commercial Banks: Functions, Credit creation of commercial banks
- Central Bank: Functions, Credit Control measures, Monetary Policy
- Role and Functions of Non-Banking Financial Institutions

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.L Seth, Principles of Economics, Agra: Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher, (44th Edition, 2015).
2. M.L. Seth, Monetary Economics, Agra: Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher, (16th Revised Edition, 2021).
3. M.L. Seth, Macro Economics, Agra: Lakshmi Narian Agarwal Educational Publisher, (31st Revised Edition, 2016).

References:

1. K.C. Gopalkrishna, Legal Economics (Interdimensions of Economics and Law), Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (1998).
2. H.L. Ahuja, Modern Economics, S Chand and Company Pvt Limited, Ranmagar, New Delhi, (19th Revised Edition, 2014).
3. Stonier and Hague, A Textbook of Economic Theory, Pearson, Published by Dorling Kindersley (India) Pvt Ltd., (2013).
4. D.N. Dwivedi, Macroeconomics, New Delhi: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Company Limited, (2nd Edition, 2009).
5. Dr. Bimal N. Patel, Dr. Ranita Nagar, Hiteshkumar Thakkar, Economic Analysis and Law- An Indian Perspective, LexisNexis, (2014).

Contract Law – I: General Principles of Law of Contract 21LALC103

Course Description:

Contracts are at the basis of majority of transactions especially transactions dealing with the movable and immovable property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (E-commerce) the general principles governing contracts remain the same. Thus, it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study. This Course deals comprehensively with the basic principles of law of Contracts.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a foundation for their study of other related laws in subsequent semesters.
2. To acquaint the students with the concept of standard form of contract, contingent contract and other forms of contract.
3. To acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of general principles of contractual relations.
4. To analyse the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the remedies available for the breach of contract under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.
5. To identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law and make students understand the remedies and relief available under the enactments.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify the general principles and doctrines that guide contracts in India.
2. Dissect and explain the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
3. Discuss different modes of discharge of the contract and the nuances of e contract.
4. Explain the relevant legal issues that arise in a given set of facts in the area of law of contract.
5. Analyse the principles and explain remedies provided under the Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Course Content

Unit - I: Formation of Contract

- Agreement and contract
- Definitions, classification
- Offer and acceptance
- Unilateral, standard form contracts
- Invitation to offer
- Communication and revocation
- Essential elements: Consideration: *Nudum Pactum*, privity of contract and of consideration, exceptions to privity of contract and consideration

Unit - II: Concept of Capacity to Contract and Free Consent

- Capacity to Contract: Minor's agreements and its effects
- Agreement of Persons of unsound mind and persons disqualified by Law
- Consent: Free consent, coercion, undue influence, misrepresentation, fraud, mistake, effects

Unit - III: Legality of Object and Kinds of Contract

- Legality of Object
- Void Agreements: restraint of marriage, restraint of trade, restraint of legal proceedings, ambiguous and uncertain agreement, wager agreement
- Contingent Contracts
- Quasi Contracts
- E-contract: Contractual ability, electronic documents, digital signature

Unit - IV: Modes of Discharge of Contracts and Remedies for The Breach of Contract

- Modes of discharge of contracts: Time and place of performance, performance of reciprocal promises, appropriation of payments, discharge by agreement, operation of law, frustration, impossibility of performance
- Breach of contracts (anticipatory and actual)
- Remedies for breach of contracts
- Damages: Kinds of damages, remoteness of damages, ascertainment of damages, penalty and liquidated damages, quantum merit

Unit - V: The Specific Relief Act, 1963

- Equitable relief, The Specific Relief Act: Nature of Specific Relief
- Recovery of possession of movable and immovable property
- Specific performance when granted and not granted, who may obtain and against whom? Discretionary remedy, Power of Court to grant relief
- Rectification of instruments, cancellation, preventive relief, temporary injunctions, perpetual and mandatory injunctions

Prescribed book(s):

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (16th Edition, 2019).
2. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (13th Edition, 2022).

References:

1. G.C. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, (17th Edition 2017).
2. William Anson, Law of Contract, Oxford University Press, (29th Edition 2010).
3. Chitty on Contract, Volume 1, 2 and 2nd Supplement, General Principles, Sweet and Maxwell Ltd, (33rd Edition, 2020).
4. P.C. Markanda, The Law of Contract- vol 2, New Delhi: Wadhwa and Company, (2017).
5. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, Hyderabad: Orient Longman Private Limited, (1998).
6. S.C. Mitra, Law of Contracts- vol 2, New Delhi: Orient Publishing Company, (3rd Edition, 2013).
7. P.S. Atiyah and Stephen A. Smith, Atiyah's Introduction to the Law of Contract, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (6th Edition, 2007).
8. G.C.V. Subba Rao, Law of Specific Relief, New Delhi: Orient Publishing Company, (11th Edition, 2019).
9. T.S. Venkatesa Iyer, Law of Contract revised by Dr. V. Krishnama Chary, Hyderabad: Asia Law house, (4th Edition, 1983).
10. R.K. Singh, Law Relating to Electronic Contracts, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (2014).

CONSUMER LAW AND PRACTICE **21LALL102**

Course Description:

The course provides the basic knowledge of consumer laws and their application. This course is designed to equip students with requisite skills and knowledge to deal with consumer dispute management and resolution and advise the clients in cases pertaining to the consumer disputes. Along with statutory framework governing consumer protection in India other allied laws that protect the consumer interest will be studied in this course.

Course Objectives:

1. To know the history and development of consumer law and consumerism.
2. To understand the existing legal framework for consumer protection in India.
3. To analyse the judicial interpretation of consumer law provisions in India.
4. To study different statutes that *inter-ali* protect the consumer interest.
5. To understand different consumer dispute resolution mechanisms.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Narrate the development of consumer law and consumerism.
2. Explain the legal framework governing consumer protection.
3. Draft consumer complaints relevant to consumer grievances.
4. Apply the rules and principles of consumer law to the given scenario.
5. Describe the powers, functions and duties of the authorities under the various statutes with respect to protection of consumer interest.
6. Design solutions for consumer disputes through redressal mechanisms and to determine the jurisdiction of the appropriate consumer forums.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to Consumer Law and Practice

- Introduction to the concepts of ‘consumer’ and ‘consumerism’
- Consumer Protection: Global Scenario
- Consumer Laws and Constitution
- Consumer Rights: the right to be informed, the right to choose, the right to safety, the right to be heard, the right to have problems corrected, the right to consumer education, and the right to service

Unit - II: Evolution of Consumer Law

- Evolution of Consumer Protection Law – Ancient Period
- Evolution of Consumer Protection Law – Medieval Period
- Evolution of Consumer Law in Modern Period - British Era and Post-Independence

Unit - III: Consumer Protection Law in India

- Salient features of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- Definitions under CPA 2019- advertisement , appropriate laboratory, complainant, complaint, consumer, consumer dispute, consumer rights, defect, deficiency, direct selling, e-commerce, electronic service provider, endorsement, express warranty, harm, injury, manufacturer, misleading advertisement, person, product liability, restrictive trade practice, service, unfair contract, unfair trade practice etc.

- Consumer rights and responsibilities under the Act
- Comparative Study of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and 2019

Unit - IV: Consumer Complaints and Redressal Mechanisms

- Remedies and Penalties under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- Consumer Complaints - Meaning, types, and procedure
- Jurisdiction, Composition, Powers and Functions of Consumer Commissions and Council
- Appellate mechanism and judicial review

Unit - V: Emerging Issues and Remedies in Consumer Protection

- ADR in Consumer Disputes
- E-commerce
- Consumer Protection in Digital Age

Prescribed book(s):

1. Prof. (Dr.) Ashok R. Patil, Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, 2019, Thomson Reuters Legal, Gurgaon, (1st Edition, 2022).
2. G.B. Reddy, Consumer Protection Act - A Commentary, New Delhi: Eastern book Co., (1st Edition, 2021).

References:

1. V.K. Agarwal, Consumer Protection Act, 2019 Principles and Practice, New Delhi: Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., (1st edition, 2023).
2. Y. Venkateshwara Rao, Commentary on the Consumer Act, 2019, Hyderabad: Asia Law House, (5th edition, 2022).
3. Nandan Kamath, Law relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., (5th Edition, 2017).
4. Landmark Judgements on Consumer Protection Law - Available at: https://consumeraffairs.nic.in/sites/default/files/file_uploads/latestnews/Landmark_Judgements.pdf

Political Science – III: Indian Government and Politics 21LALH201

Course Description:

This course focuses on the intricacies of political processes and the functioning of the political system of India. Course elaborately deals with the three wings of governance, namely the Legislative, the Executive, and the Judiciary. It also provides insights into the nature of Indian federalism and Center-State relations. Course also provides details of the electoral system of India and voting behavior which is directly connected to political representation and its process.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the background and philosophy of the Constitution of India.
2. To enhance the understanding of structural and procedural mechanisms of democratic institutions.
3. To comprehend the working of Indian democracy.
4. To understand interlink between the lawmaking procedure and its execution.
5. To understand the concept of federalism and the relationship between the Center and States.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To discuss the role of the constituent assembly in framing the Constitution of India and analyse the salient features of the Constitution of India.
2. To discuss the structure, role and functioning of organs of the State and analyse the role of Judiciary in safeguarding the Fundamental Rights.
3. To explain the electoral system in India and the role of Election Commission in ensuring free and fair elections. Also, to discuss the role of Anti-Defection Law in ensuring to stability of the elected Government.
4. To analyse the nature of Indian federalism and discuss the Center-State relations.
5. To analyse the concept of Political representation and factors influencing electoral behaviour. Also, explain formation of political constituencies and their types.

Course Content

Unit - I: Constitutional Framework

- Constituent Assembly-Formation; Composition and Constituent Assembly debates
- Preamble- Philosophy of Indian Constitution; Salient Features of Indian Constitution
- The High Court and Supreme Court Cases in relation to Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties and Directive principles of state policy- Case study
- Constitutional Amendment- Amendment Procedures, Important Constitutional Amendments-24th, 42nd, 44th, 100th and others

Unit-II: Organs of Government

- Legislature- Meaning, organisational structure, powers and functions of Parliament, Law Making Process
- Executive - Meaning, organisational structure, powers and functions of President and Prime Minister; Ordinances- difference between Statutes and Ordinances
- Judiciary- Supreme Court of India – Evolution, organisation, functions and

- Jurisdiction, Judicial Review, Judicial Activism and PIL

Unit - III: Electoral System and Political Parties

- Indian Electoral system- Constitutional status, composition, powers, functions and Features
- Party System- kinds, features, merits and demerits
- Indian party system- features; National Political Parties-eligibility and manifestos; Regional Political Parties- eligibility and manifestos
- Political Defection, Anti-Defection Laws, Anti-Defection Amendment Act, 2002

Unit - IV: Union and State Relations

- Federalism: Meaning, Features of Indian Federalism; Quasi Federal Status of India- Reasons
- Centre-State Relations- Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations, Changing Dynamics of Centre and State relations
- Article 356- Use and Abuse; Major Recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission; National Commission for Review and Working of the Constitution (NCRWC)

Unit -V: Political Representation

- Representation: Meaning and importance, forms of representation -J S Mill and Hare systems
- Electoral Behavior – facts and implications
- Public opinion – agencies and techniques
- Constituencies- formation and types

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Subash Kashyap- Our Constitution: An Introduction to India's Constitution; New Delhi: Vitast Publishing Pvt. Ltd, (2021).
2. Ashok Ganguly- Landmark Judgments that changed India; New Delhi: Prabhat Prakashan Pvt Ltd., (2015).

References:

1. D.D. Basu -Introduction to the Indian Constitution; New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, (2023).
2. Subash Kashyap- Indian Constitution: Conflicts and Controversies, New Delhi: National Book Trust India, (2007).
3. A.G. Noorani- Constitutional Questions in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (2000).
4. Zoya Hasan- Parties and Party Politics in India; New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (2004).
5. Neerja Gopal Jayal and P.B. Mehta- The Oxford Companion to Politics in India, New Delhi: JNU, (2010).
6. Nirmal K Mukherjee, Balveer Arora – Federalism in India: Origins and Development; New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, (1992).
7. Fadia and Fadia. Indian Polity; New Delhi: Sahitya Bhavan Publication, (2021).
8. Rajan Kumud Singh, Indian Polity and Constitutional Issues, Uttar Pradesh: Arihant Publications, (2019).

9. M. Lakshmikanth, Governance in India, New Delhi: McGraw Hill Education Publication, (2015).
10. George Andrews Alex., An Landmark Judgments that transformed India, New Delhi: McGraw Hill education series, (2020).

HISTORY – III: History of Modern Europe (1500-1945) **21LALH202**

Course Description:

This course provides a detailed outline of the historical events that shaped the modern world, from the Age of Discoveries to the formation of international organizations and laws. It covers geographical discoveries, the Renaissance period, the Industrial Revolution, the American War of Independence, the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, the World Wars, the emergence of international organizations like the League of Nations, and the United Nations. The course also covers the history of international laws, including human rights law, Geneva Conventions, and the International Court of Justice. The course also covers tribunals and international criminal law, and the United Nations' role in addressing environmental issues.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise students of law with the history of Europe, various international laws; human rights; humanitarian laws that originate from Europe.
2. To familiarise students with the geographical discoveries, development, and process of finding new sea routes in the renaissance period and to understand the factors for the growth of renaissance.
3. To understand and analyse the revolutions, nationalism, and movement for unifications.
4. To understand the broader political and economic cases for the first and second world wars and analyse the key historical factors that led to World War I and II.
5. To understand the various international laws; human rights; humanitarian laws that originates from Europe.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To state and explain major developments, events, themes, and concepts in European history from the seventeenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century.
2. To explain the various causes, courses, and results of the revolutions.
3. To analyse the causes for economic, social, and political transformation of society.
4. To discuss the effects of world wars and the importance of international organisations.
5. To elaborate the causes that lead to the development of various international laws.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction- The Period of Discoveries

- Geographical Discoveries- Causes, Important Discoveries, Results
- Renaissance- Causes, Features, Art and Architecture, Literature and Science
- Reformation Movement – the role of Martin Luther

Unit - II: Era of Revolutions, Nationalism and Movements for Unifications

- Industrial Revolution in Europe
- American War of independence
- French revolution of 1789- Career and reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte
- Russian Revolution of 1917
- Unification of Italy and Germany
- Evolution of Growth of Ideologies- Liberalism and Socialism

Unit - III: The Worlds Wars

- The First World War- 1914-18, causes, course and results
- The Second World War- 1939-45, causes, course and results

Unit - IV: International Organisations

- The League of Nations- Origin, Achievements and Failures
- The UNO - Structure, Organs, Achievements, and Challenges
- World Organisations- ILO, IMF, IBRD, UNDP, and WTO- a brief review

Unit - V: History of International Laws

- International Human Law; Geneva Conventions, Red Cross Movement, Hague Conventions; International Court of Justice- Origin and Development
- History of Tribunals, HR Law International Criminal Court
- UNO and Environment- a brief overview

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Dr. B.R. Parineetha – History of Modern Europe 1500-1945, Kolkata: United Publishers.
2. E.H. Carr – International Relations between the two world wars, 1976, London Palgrave Macmillan, (1990).
3. K.L. Khurana – World History 1815 AD to 1966 AD, 2017, Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, (2017).

References:

1. P.C. Thomas - History of Europe, New Delhi: Har Anand Publication, (2007).
2. B.V. Rao - History of Modern Europe 1789-1960, 6th Ed., United Kingdom: Bell Publication, (2016).
3. V.D. Mahajan,. History of Modern Europe since 1789, New Delhi: S Chand Publishing, (2007).
4. G.P. Gooch, History of Modern Europe, Newyork: Henry Holt and Co., (1923).
5. J.R. Hale, Renaissance Europe, University of California Press, (1978).

Economics – II: Development Economics, Public Finance, and International Trade 21LALH203

Course Description:

Development economics places a strong emphasis on economic and progressive change. It cannot succeed without sustainable development. The growth models provide a framework for achieving economic development and growth. The introduction to public finance examines the role of the government and its financial management in providing shared benefits to the population and to realise the objective of a welfare state. Economic development of a nation is determined by international trade and its economic integration.

Course Objective:

1. To disseminate and orient students about economic growth and development.
2. To understand the importance of Public Finance and the role of the Government in its financial management for the provision of expected benefits to the country's citizens.
3. To know the objective of a welfare state and be acquainted with the methodology to attain economic welfare.
4. Identify the importance of economic integration and international trade in the present scenario with the emergence of WTO.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Differentiate between economic growth and economic development and examine the growth models of economic growth and development, and further understand the importance of sustainable development and Sustainable Development Goals.
2. Describe the importance of Public finance for a welfare state and appraise the role of public revenue, public expenditure and public debt in modern economics.
3. Discuss the salient features of a sound tax system and canons of taxation.
4. Elucidate the purpose of the government budget and discuss fiscal policy objectives.
5. Discuss the importance of international trade and examine foreign exchange management.
6. Discuss the relevance of economic integration in strengthening international relations with a perspective on international trade and appraise the role of economic institutions in the current scenario.

Course Content

Unit - I: Economic Growth and Development

- Economic growth and development- concepts and approaches, obstacles for economic development, Indicators and factors determining economic growth and development
- Sustainable Development and SDGs
- Theories of Economic Growth-
 - a. Balanced and Unbalanced Growth theory
 - b. Rostow theory of Growth
 - c. Solow Growth theory

Unit - II: Public Finance

- Public Finance – meaning, definition and scope
- Public Revenue – sources of public revenue, effects, and significance

- Tax – features, canons and types of tax and effects of Tax
- Public Expenditure- causes for increase in public expenditure, classification, and effects of public expenditure
- Public Debt – types and its repayment

Unit - III: Budget

- Budget- Meaning and Components and Balanced and Unbalanced Budget
- Deficit Financing
- Fiscal Policy
- Financial Administration in India

Unit - IV: International Trade

- Free trade versus Protection
- Balance of Payment and Balance of Trade, Balance of Payment and Disequilibrium of Balance of Payment
- Trade Barriers- Tariffs and Quotas
- Foreign Exchange Rate, determination, foreign exchange rate policy, New exchange rate regime
- Exchange control
- Dumping, International cartels and State trading

Unit - V: International Economic Relations

- Economic Integration- need for economic integration, benefits from economic integration, problems of economic integration, measures to encourage economic integration among developing countries
- General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs and World Trade Organisation
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- New International Economic Order (NIEO)
- International Monetary Fund
- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.L. Jhingan, The Economics of Development and Planning, Ltd. Delhi: Vrinda Publications (P), (40th Edition, 2015).
2. M.L. Jhingan, International Economics, Delhi: Vrinda Publications (P) Ltd, (6th Revised and enlarged Edition, 2015).
3. Leikhi and Joginder Singh, Public Finance, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers, (12th Revised Edition, 2019).

References:

1. Bhatia H L: Public Finance, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, (27th Edition, 2015).
2. S.K. Mishra and V.K. Puri, Indian Economy, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House, (2021).
3. H.L. Ahuja Modern Economics, Ranmagar, New Delhi: S Chand and Company Pvt Limited, , (19th Revised Edition, 2014).
4. Mishra and Puri, Economic Environment of Business, New Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House, (2014).

Contract Law – II: Special Contracts 21LALC201

Course Description:

The Contract is a legally binding instrument between parties. Contract can be of various types however, Indian Contract Act, 1872 recognises certain special contracts namely, indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge and agency. The course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of such special contracts.

Contract-based partnerships are governed under the Partnership Act of 1932. In cases where the Partnership Act is silent, the general provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 also apply to the partnership. The course offers a thorough discussion of provisions of the Partnership Act of 1932.

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, governs the contracts where the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the title in the goods to the buyer for compensation. It is another outgrowth of the Indian Contract Act; 1872. The course provides a detailed study of the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the concepts regarding special contracts namely, Indemnity, Guarantee Bailment, Pledge and Agency.
2. To provide detailed insights into the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
3. To develop skill of designing the solutions to practical problems concerning these Special Contracts.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain and analyse the nature of various commercial transactions forming the part of special contracts.
2. Analyse the rights, duties and liabilities of various parties under the special contracts.
3. Examine the various concepts incorporated under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 and elaborate the rights and duties of partners and procedure of registration and dissolution of the partnership firm.
4. Evaluate the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 relating to the contract of sale, conditions, and warranties, passing of property, and remedies for breach of contract.
5. Identify the cause of action arising out of special contracts and contract of sale of goods and sketching the solutions to the practical problems arising out of these contracts.

Course Content

Unit - I: Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee

Contract of Indemnity:

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

Contract of Guarantee:

- Definition, essential features
- Difference between the contract of indemnity and guarantee

- Extent of Surety's liability
- Discharge of Surety
- Rights of surety
- Co-surety

Unit - II: Contract of Bailment and Pledge

Contract of Bailment:

- Definition, essential of bailment
- Kinds of bailment
- Duties of bailor
- Duties of bailee
- Rights of bailor
- Rights of bailee
- Finder of goods

Contract of Pledge:

- Definition
- Comparison of pledge with bailment and hypothecation
- Rights of pawnee
- Right of pawnor
- Duties of pawnor
- Duties of pawnee
- Pledge by limited owners

Unit - III: Agency

- Definition, essentials of agency
- Kinds of Agents
- Creation of agency
- Rights and Duties of Agent
- Delegation of authority
- Relation of Principal with third parties
- Liability of Principal
- Personal liability of Agent
- Termination of Agency

Unit - IV: Partnership

- Definition, essentials of partnership
- Mode of determining the existence of partnership
- Types of partners
- Admission of minor to the benefits of firm
- Relation of partner to one another
- Relation of partners with third parties
- Rights and duties of partner
- Retirement and expulsion of partners
- Registration of Firms- Procedure, advantages of registration, impact of non-registration
- Dissolution of Firm
- Limited Liability Partnership- salient features- liability aspect

Unit - V: Sale of Goods

- Contract of sale
- Agreement to sell
- Conditions and Warranties
- Passing of property
- Transfer of title
- Performance of the contract
- Rights of unpaid seller
- Remedies for breach of contract

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Avtar Singh, Contract Act and Specific Relief, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (12th Edition, 2018).
2. Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, Haryana: LexisNexis, (16th Edition, 2021).
3. Avtar Singh, Law of Partnership, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (4th Edition, 2012).
4. Avtar Singh, Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (6th Edition, 2005).

References:

1. Beatson J., Burrows A., Cartwright J, Anson's Law of Contract, New York: Oxford University Press, (29th Edition, 2010).
2. H.K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act, Kolkata: R. Cambray & Co. Pvt. Ltd., (2004).
3. Sir Mulla Dinshah Fardunji, Mulla on the Sale of Goods Act, Haryana: LexisNexis, (10th Edition, 2012).

Statutes:

1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
3. The Indian Majority Act, 1875
4. The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
5. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
6. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
7. The Hire Purchase Act, 1972

Constitutional Law – I 21LALC202

Course Description:

The Constitution of India is an essential socio-legal document and serves as the fundamental law of the country, holding the power of enforceability. It establishes a basic framework for governance and safeguards the rights of its citizens. The course delves into the study of Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs), and Fundamental Duties as enshrined in the Constitution. Additionally, the course provides students with insights into the historical context of constitutional law and imparts knowledge about the fundamental characteristics and key aspects of the Constitution.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the evolution and prominent features of the Constitution.
2. To comprehend the meaning, significance, nature, and limitations of fundamental rights, as well as the scope of Judicial Review and the importance of constitutional remedies.
3. To foster a critical understanding of the principles underlying the right to equality, the prohibition of exploitation, elimination of discrimination, and the concept of affirmative action and explore their nuances and implications within the constitutional framework.
4. To study facets of the right to life and liberty, including their reasonable restrictions to analyse the delicate balance between individual liberties and societal interests.
5. To familiarise with the notion of freedom of religion, protection of minority rights, and the intricate interplay between the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Rights to gain insights into the complex dynamics between the aspirations of the state and the protection of individual rights.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the meaning, evolution, purposes and objectives as well as salient features of the Constitution.
2. Define the concept of fundamental rights and identify the corresponding duty-holder, and explain the role of constitutional remedies in protecting fundamental rights.
3. Critically analyse the principles and doctrines related to the right to equality and non-discrimination, along with an exploration of the implications of affirmative action measures in promoting social justice.
4. Examine the different dimensions of fundamental freedoms, including the right to life and liberty, and analyse the scope and applicability of reasonable restrictions.
5. Evaluate the constitutional provisions concerning freedom of religion, minority rights, and the intricate interplay between the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Rights.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Purpose and objectives- Preamble, and Constitutional history
- Salient features of the Constitution of India
- Preamble- Meaning, scope, importance, objectives, and values enshrined in the Preamble
- Key definitions- Law, law in force, and territory of India

Unit - II: Fundamental Rights

- Meaning, nature, importance and scope of fundamental rights
- Differences between fundamental rights and human rights
- Duty holder - State, instrumentalities of State, and community
- Nature of State obligations - Positive and negative obligations
- Fundamental rights and amendment
- Types of constitutional remedies - Articles 32 and 226 and judicial activism

Unit - III: Equality, Non-Discrimination and Right Against Exploitation

- Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Law - Reasonable Classification, Legitimate Expectation, and Principles of Natural Justice
- Protection against discrimination
- Equal opportunities in public employment
- Abolition of titles
- Right against exploitation

Unit - IV: Right to Life, Liberty and Freedoms

- Right to life and liberty - Meaning, judicial interpretations, new dimensions, differences between 'due process of law' and 'procedure established by law'
- Right to freedoms- Freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, profession, trade, business or occupation; reasonable restrictions and the Doctrine of Proportionality
- Rights of the accused - Protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, *Expost facto* law, *Double jeopardy* and self-incrimination

Unit - V: Religious Freedom, Minority Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties

- Religious freedom - Secularism, Religious denomination, Essential Religious Practice test, Convention and Constitutional morality
- Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities
- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)- Purpose, significance, Enforceability *vis-a-vis* Fundamental Rights, IX Schedule- Judicial Review Article, 31-B and 31-C
- Fundamental Duties - Significance and Enforceability

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.P Singh (ed), V.N Shukla, Constitution of India, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (13th Edition, 2018).
2. Justice J. Chelameswar and Justice D.S Naidu (eds), M.P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (8th Edition, 2018).

References:

1. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (2018).
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. (4th Edition, 2015).
3. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (15th Edition 2018).
4. S. Shiva Rao, Framing of Indian Constitution, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, (2005).

ಕನ್ನಡ 21LALN201

ವಿಷಯ ವಿವರಣೆ :

ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕಾನೂನು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗವನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣಗೊಳಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾನೂನು ವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡೇತರರಲ್ಲದೆ ಕನ್ನಡಿಗ ಕಕ್ಷಿದಾರರರಗೂ ಸಹ ಸೇವೆ ಒದಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ದೈನಂದಿನ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮುಂದೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದಿಗಳಾಗಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವಾಗ ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವಿಧ ಸ್ತರಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬಳಸಲು ಬೇಕಾದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವು ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದ ವಿವಿಧ ಮಜಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ಅದರ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆಯ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಳ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಕನ್ನಡವನ್ನು ಹತ್ತನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಕಲಿತ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ವ್ಯಾಸಂಗ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಬೇಕಾದ ಹಲವು ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ಪದಭಂಡಾರವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತದರ ಬಳಕೆಯ ಚಿತ್ತಾಟಿಚಿತ್ತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸುವುದು ಈ ಪಠ್ಯದ ಆದ್ಯ ಆಶಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಷಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು:

೧. ಭಾಷಾ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರದ ಕಿರುಪರಿಚಯ
೨. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ನಾಡಿನ ಪರಿಚಯ
೩. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ
೪. ಕನ್ನಡ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವಿಧ ಕಾನೂನಾತ್ಮಕ ಹಾಗೂ ನ್ಯಾಯಿಕ ಪತ್ರವ್ಯವಹಾರಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ
೫. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಗಾದೆ, ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು, ಪ್ರಬಂಧಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ

ವಿಷಯ ಫಲಿತಗಳು (COs):

೧. ಕನ್ನಡ ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ
೨. ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಓದುವ ಮತ್ತು ಅರ್ಥೈಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ
೩. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ರಚಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ
೪. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಕದ್ದಮೆಗಳನ್ನು, ವಾದ-ಪ್ರತಿವಾದಗಳನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ
೫. ಕನ್ನಡದ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ, ಗಾದೆ, ನುಡಿಗಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತಿತಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ವಾದಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಪಠ್ಯ ಕ್ರಮ

ಘಟಕ - ೦೧: ಚಿಲುವ ಕನ್ನಡ ನಾಡು

- ಕನ್ನಡ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಪದೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿ
- ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಭೌಗೋಳಿಕ ಕಿರುಪರಿಚಯ

ಘಟಕ - ೦೨: ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಮೌಲ್ಯಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು

- ದುರ್ಜನರ ಸಂಗ ಬೇಡ - ವಚನ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
- ಕುಲಕುಲ ಕುವೆಂದು ಹೊಡೆದಾಡದಿರಿ - ದಾಸ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ
- ಕಷ್ಟ ನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯದ ಹೊರೆ - ಡಿ.ವಿ.ಜಿ

- ಯಾವ ಕುಲದ ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೇನು ಹೇಳಿದರೇನು? - ಕುವೆಂಪು
- ಮೂರನೆಯ ಸಲಹೆ - ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ನರಸಿಂಹಸ್ವಾಮಿ
- ಸಾವಿರಾರು ನದಿಗಳು - ಸಿದ್ದಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯ
- ಕುರುಡು ಕಾಂಚಣ - ಅಂಬಿಕಾತನಯದತ್ತ

ಘಟಕ - ೦೩: ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾನೂನು

- ಭಾಷೆ - ಸಂಕ್ಷಿಪ್ತ ಪರಿಚಯ
- ಆಡಳಿತ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ
- ಭಾಷೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಂವಿಧಾನಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು
- ವಿಚಾರಣೆ - ಜಿ.ಎಸ್. ಶಿವರುದ್ರಪ್ಪ
- ಹಕ್ಕು - ಕೆ.ಎಸ್. ನಿಸಾರ್ ಅಹಮದ್
- ನ್ಯಾಯಾಧೀಶ - ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ತಾಕೂರ್

ಘಟಕ - ೦೪: ಕಾನೂನು ಪತ್ರ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ

- ಬಾಡಿಗೆ ಕರಾರು ಪತ್ರ
- ಕ್ರಯ ಪತ್ರ
- ಸೂಚನಾ ಪತ್ರ
- ವಾದ - ಪ್ರತಿವಾದ ಪತ್ರ
- ಉಯಿಲು ಪತ್ರ

ಘಟಕ - ೦೫: ರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾಭ್ಯಾಸ

- ಗಾದೆ ವಿಸ್ತರಣೆ
- ಪ್ರಬಂಧ ರಚನೆ

ಶಿಫಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು:

- ಕಾನೂನು ಕನ್ನಡ - ಡಾ.ಪಿ. ಈಶ್ವರ ಭಟ್
- ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾನೂನು ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ - ರಾ.ಯ. ಧಾರವಾಡಕರ

ಪಾರಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಸಾಹಿತ್ಯ ಚರಿತ್ರೆ - ರಂ. ಶ್ರೀ. ಮುಗಳಿ
- ಆಡಳಿತ ಕನ್ನಡ - ಡಾ. ಎ. ಮರಿಗೆಪ್ಪ
- ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಭಾಷಾವಿಜ್ಞಾನ - ಡಾ. ಕೆ. ಕೆಂಪೇಗೌಡ

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲೆ

21LALN202

ವಿಷಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳು :

1. ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆಯ ಪರಿಚಯ ಮತ್ತು ಪದಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ
2. ಅಂಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾರದ ದಿನಗಳ ಪರಿಚಯ
3. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಕ್ಯರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಚಯ
4. ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ವಿಷಯ ಗ್ರಹಿಕೆ
5. ಸುಲಭ ಪದಗಳ ಓದುವಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬರಹ

ವಿಷಯ ಫಲಿತಗಳು (COs):

1. ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆಯ ಪದಗಳ ಗುರುತಿಸುವ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.
2. ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಬಳಸುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.
3. ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಣ್ಣ ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರಿಕ ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.
4. ವಿಚಾರಣಾ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ.
5. ಸಣ್ಣ ಪದಗಳ ಓದುವಿಕೆ ಹಾಗೂ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಾರೆ

ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ಘಟಕ - 1: ಕನ್ನಡ ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆ ಸ್ವರಗಳು, ವ್ಯಂಜನಗಳು, ಕಾಗುಣಿತ ಒತ್ತಕರ ವರ್ಣಮಾಲೆ ಬಳಸು ಪದ ರಚನೆ.

ಘಟಕ - 2: ಕನ್ನಡ ಅಂಕಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ವಾರದ ದಿನಗಳು ಸುಲಭ ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾಷಾಂತರ ಚಟುವಟಿಕೆ

ಘಟಕ - 3: ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಹಣ್ಣು ತರಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಪ್ರಾಣಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರುಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿ ವಾಕ್ಯ ರಚನೆ

ಘಟಕ - 4: ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಕಾಲೇಜಿನ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು

ಘಟಕ - 5: ಸುಲಭ ಪದಗಳ ಓದುವಿಕೆ ಸಣ್ಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಸುಲಭ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ಓದುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಬರೆಯುವುದು

ಶಿಫಾರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳು:

- ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲೆ (ಕಾನೂನು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ)
- ಸಂವಾದಕರು : ಡಾ: ಪಿ. ಈಶ್ವರ ಭಟ್

ಪಾರಮರ್ಶನ ಗ್ರಂಥಗಳು:

ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲೆ - ಶ್ರೀ ಲಿಂಗದೇವರು ಹಳೆಮನೆ

POLITICAL SCIENCE – IV: Principles of Public Administration 21LALH204

Course Description:

The study of Public Administration is a part of the larger study of governmental processes and political systems. Public Administration is the means by which policies and objectives of the Constitution are implemented. To understand how government is administered, Public Administration must be studied in the context of system of governance.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles of Public Administration.
2. To explain the structure of administrative organisation, with specific reference to the Indian administration system.
3. To bring out the significance of financial administration, delegated legislation, administrative law, accountability, and control.
4. To discuss contemporary trends in Public Administration.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the nature, scope and evolution of Public Administration.
2. Examine the structure of administrative organisation in India.
3. Examine the operation of the financial administrative system under the Indian Constitution.
4. Explain the need for delegated legislation, administrative law, administrative accountability and control under the Constitution India.
5. Analyse contemporary issues and trends in Public Administration.

Course Content

Unit - I: Public Administration as a Discipline

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of the Discipline
- Evolution of the Discipline of Public Administration
- Politics - Administration Dichotomy
- Public and Private Administration

Unit - II: Structure of Administrative Organisation

- Chief Executive-Types and Functions
- Line, Staff and Auxiliary Agencies- Powers and Functions
- Public Corporations- Meaning, features and problems
- Boards and Commissions - Features, functions and problems
- Independent Regulatory Commissions- Features, powers, functions and problems

Unit - III: Financial Administration

- Budget- Definitions, Nature, Features and Principles of Budget
- Budgetary Processes -Formulation, legislation and implementation of Budget
- Instruments of Financial Control-Public Accounts Committee and Estimates Committee
- Comptroller and Auditor General-Appointment, powers and functions

Unit - IV: Delegated Legislation, Administrative Law, Accountability and Control

- Delegated Legislation-Meaning, features and reasons for the growth of Delegated Legislation
- Administrative Law and Adjudication; Features, powers and functions of Administrative Tribunals
- Accountability- meaning and dimensions
- Types of Control- Legislative, Executive and Judicial control over administration;
- Redressal of citizen grievances - Ombudsmen– Lokpal and LokAyukta

Unit - V: Issues and Trends in Public Administration

- Contemporary Trends in Public Administration
- Significance of administrative power in the present context
- Government, Governance and Good Governance - Concept, definitions and features
- Distinction between Governance and Good Governance

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Rumki Basu, Public Administration: Concepts and Theories, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, (2000).
2. B.L. Fadia and Kuldeep Fadia, Public Administration: Administrative Theories and Concepts, New Delhi: Sterling publishers, (2015).

References:

1. Bidyut Chakraborty and Mohit Bhattacharya ed., Public Administration AReader, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.
2. R.B. Denhardt and Denhardt, Janet V, Public Administration, New Delhi: Cenage Learning India Pvt Ltd, (2009).
3. Peters B. Guy and Jon Pierre Ed., The Handbook of Public Administration, India: Sage Publications, (2003).

ECONOMICS – III: Structural Reforms of Indian Economy Post 1990 21LALH205

Course Description:

The course introduces analytical insights into the Indian economy in the agriculture, industry and service sectors. The course also aims to provide a contemporary perspective of India's new economic dimensions.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an outline of the nature of the Indian economy
2. To analyse the challenges and contributions of different sectors towards the growth of the Indian economy
3. To examine the structural reforms of the Indian economy with the implementation of the New Economic Policy.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Review the role of five-year plans in the economic development of India.
2. Elucidate the importance of agriculture in Indian economy and examine the factors impacting the growth of agriculture, about agricultural labour, finance and marketing.
3. Discuss the role of the green revolution in strengthening the Indian agriculture sector and identify the Government measures for agricultural support system.
4. Discuss the recent changes in the industrial sector, analyse the industrial policies and examine the role of MSMEs in the industrial development of India.
5. Examine banking sector reforms and infrastructural development in India.
6. Examine the changes in India's foreign trade with its export-led growth policy and analyse the contribution of FDI in the economic progression of India.

Course Content:

UNIT - I: Structure of Indian Economy

- Nature of Indian economy
- Economic planning: meaning, significance, achievements and failures of Economic Planning (brief)
- Economic crisis in early 1990s, structural reforms and New Economic Policy
- National Institution for Transforming India Aayog

UNIT - II: Agricultural sector

- Agriculture: Nature, Importance and Problems of agricultural sector
- Evaluation of land reforms
- Green Revolution
- Issues in Indian agricultural policy and rural development
- Agricultural subsidies and food security in India
- Agricultural marketing and policy measures to strengthen agricultural marketing.
- Agricultural labour
- Agricultural finance

UNIT - III: Industrial development

- Changes in Indian industrial pattern
- Industrial Policy: 1948, 1956, 1991

- Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and Skill India
- Special Economic Zones
- Disinvestment programme of public sector
- Private sector in India post liberalisation era
- Information Technology Enabled Services

UNIT - IV: Banking and Infrastructure

- Development of Commercial Banking in India and banking sector reforms- Narasimhan Committee recommendations
- Reserve Bank of India and its changing roles
- Non Banking Financial Institutions -Indian Perspective
- Infrastructure development – Health, Education, Transportation and Power
- Urbanisation and Smart City

UNIT – V: Foreign Trade

- India's Foreign Trade: Composition and Direction of Foreign Trade in India,
- India's Balance of Payment
- Foreign Trade Policy – Post 1991
- India's exchange rate management
- Foreign Direct Investments and Foreign Institutional Investments
- Globalisation and its impact on Indian economy

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Dutt Ruddar and K.P.M. Sundaram - Indian Economy; New Delhi: S. Chand and Company, (2022).
2. S.K. Mishra and V.K. Puri; Indian Economy, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai. 40th revised Edition 2022
3. Mishra S.K and V.K Puri; Indian Economy- its development experience, Mumbai: Himalaya Publishing House, (2021).

References:

1. H.L. Ahuja; Modern Economics, New Delhi: S Chand and Company Limited, (19th Revised Edition, 2007).
2. Alak Ghosh; Indian Economy its nature and problems, Calcutta: The New Book Stall, (27th Edition 1998).
3. A.N. Agarwal; Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, New Delhi: New Age International Publishers, (36th Edition, 2010).

Company Law 21LALC203

Course Description:

This course offers insights into fundamental concepts and principles of company law and highlights the associated contemporary issues. Learning this course is intellectually challenging and of practical significance to the students as they will be dealing with issues of the corporate world. Further, the course helps the students in acquiring skills and field knowledge relating to the registration and winding up of a company, financial structure, investment, amalgamation, decision making and corporate governance within a company.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to fundamental concepts related to company and company law *viz.* foundation, formation, financial structure, and governance of the company.
2. To impart knowledge on the functioning of companies and how company law regulates the functioning of the same.
3. To equip students with the knowledge in various dispute redressal forums for company disputes and the rules regarding the same.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify and explain the nature and characteristic features of different kinds of companies and their roles in corporate environment.
2. Discuss the law relating to incorporation of companies and the mandatory compliances by a company.
3. Explain the financial structure of the company by identifying various sources of corporate financing and prohibitions thereof.
4. Explain the management and control of companies and analyse corporate governance as an effective tool for successful management of companies.
5. Discuss the restructuring of companies and dispute resolution system under the Companies Act, 2013.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Introduction to various business entities – sole proprietorship, HUF, partnership, LLP, unincorporated associations, corporations, One Person Company (OPC), sole trading company
- Company - historical development, nature and characteristics of company
- Corporate personality and lifting of corporate veil
- Classification of companies
- Salient features of the Companies Act, 2013

Unit - II: Registration and Incorporation

- Promoters – role, duties and liability of promoters, pre-incorporation contracts
- Procedure of incorporation – certificate of incorporation
- Memorandum of Association – Articles of Association – Doctrine of indoor management

Unit - III: Financial Structure

- Sources of corporate financing: prospectus, share capital and debt capital
- Key securities - shares, debentures, bonds, derivatives
- Shares – types, allotment, transfer of shares, rights and privileges of shareholders
- Public offer, private placement, rights issue, bonus issue
- Dividends - declaration and payment of dividends, prohibition of buy back
- Debentures - floating charge
- Acceptance of deposit by companies
- Charge on assets

Unit - IV: Management and Control

- Directors - legal position, appointment, qualification, types of directors
- Board of Directors - duties, functions and powers
- Meetings and resolutions
- Oppression and Mismanagement
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Corporate criminal liability - rules of attribution
- Offences and penalties
- Corporate Governance

Unit - V: Corporate Restructuring

- Reconstruction, rehabilitation, and amalgamation
- National Company Law Tribunal, National Company Law Appellate Tribunal
- Winding up
- Overview of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Avtar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Company, (17th Edition, 2018).
2. Paul L. Davies, Gower and Davies' Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet & Maxwell, (10th Edition, 2016).

References:

1. Andrew Hicks & Goo's, Cases and Material on Company Law, Oxford University Press, (8th Edition, 2008).
2. A. Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (18th Edition, 2016).
3. Kershaw, David, Company Law in Context, UK: Oxford University Press, (2nd Edition, 2012).
4. H.K. Saharay, Company Law (7th Edition, 2016).
5. G.K. Kapoor and Sanjay Dhamija, New Delhi: Taxmann Publications Private Limited, (26th Edition, 2022).

Constitutional Law – II **21LALC204**

Course Description:

This course is designed to provide a detailed account of composition, powers, functions and interrelations between the institutions of governance at the union, state and local levels which will be useful for the students to understand constitutional governance and assume the role of the constitutional defenders.

Course Objectives:

1. To apprise the students about the composition, powers, and functions of the important constitutional institutions such as the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.
2. To develop understanding in students about judicial review, separation of powers, federalism, constitutionalism and constitutional governance and its goals.
3. To develop an understanding of the impact of government contracts and privatization on the working of multi levels of governance in the country.
4. To develop a critical thinking about the contemporary challenges of constitutional governance and working of cooperative federalism.
5. To critically understand the judicial techniques evolved for the working of cooperative federalism and control of docket explosions.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the Composition, powers and functions of Union and State executive.
2. Explain the organization, powers, functions and the process of law making of Union and State legislature.
3. Discuss the functioning of higher judiciary.
4. Evaluate the distribution of legislative, administrative and fiscal powers in the context of co-operative federalism.
5. Critically analyse different aspects of emergency powers and procedure of constitutional amendment.

Course Content

Unit - I: Executive: Union and State

- The President and the Vice – President: Election, Qualifications and Terms of Office, Privileges, Powers and Duties, Impeachment
- Council of Ministers: Appointment of Ministers, Council of Ministers and Cabinet, Individual and Collective Responsibility
- Governor: Appointment, Qualifications and Powers, Removal, Doctrine of pleasure

Unit - II: Legislature: Union and State

- Composition of Parliament, Duration and Sessions of the Houses of Parliament, Qualification for Membership of Parliament
- Speaker: Appointment, Powers of Speaker, Conduct of business of the house, Disciplinary actions against the members, etc. and anti- defection Law
- Legislative Bills: Ordinary Bill, Money Bill and Financial Bill, Composition of state legislatures and Union Territories, Qualification of Membership of State Legislature, Parliamentary Committee

Unit - III: Judiciary: Union and State

- Supreme Court: Composition, Qualifications and Appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- Jurisdiction of Supreme Court: Original, Writ, Appellate, Advisory, PIL, Powers to Punish for Contempt, Power to pass orders to do complete justice
- High Court: Appointment of judges, Transfer of judge of High Court, Terms of Office and Removal of judge of High Court, Jurisdiction and Powers of High Court

Unit - IV: Centre-State Relations and Local Self Government

- Federalism and Cooperative Federalism, Distribution of Power: Legislative, Administrative and Financial Relations. Finance Commission
- Inter-State Dispute Resolutions
- Inter State Trade and Commerce
- Local Self Government

Unit - V: Emergency Provisions, Amendment Provisions and Miscellaneous

- Special provisions relating to specific states (Articles 371-A to 371-J)
- Services under the State, Constitutional protection to Civil Servants
- Emergency: Types, Effects, Judicial Review of proclamation of Emergency
- Constitution Amendments: Procedure, Kinds and Doctrine of basic structure

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Dr. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Lucknow: EBC Publishers, (13th Edition, 2017).
2. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (8th Edition, 2021).

References:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing House, (4th Edition Reprinted, 2023).
2. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (15th Edition, 2018).
3. D.J. De, The Constitution of India Vol.I and II, Hyderabad: Asia Law House, (4th Edition, 2018).
4. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (1st Edition, 1999).
5. Granville Austin, Working in a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (1st Edition, 2003).
6. Subhash C. Kashyap, Parliamentary Procedure, New Delhi: Universal Law Publication, (3rd Edition Reprinted, 2014).
7. Subhash C. Kashyap, History of Indian Parliament, New Delhi: Radha Publications, (1st Edition, 2008).
8. R.C. Agarwal, Constitutional Development and National Movement, New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., (Reprint Edition, 2006).

Statutes:

1. The Interstate River Water Disputes Act, 1956
2. The River Boards Act, 1956
3. The Representation of the People Act, 1951

Non-Doctrinal Research Skills 21LALL201

Course Description:

Students of law are invariably involved in legal research during their study of law as well as in their profession, one of the important skills they are required to be equipped with is skills of data collection with the help of data collection tools. This course is a skill development course intending to hone the non-doctrinal research skills of the students. The students will be trained to use the tools of data collection through the exercises involving primary data collection.

Course Objectives:

1. To keep students of law involved in research abreast with nuances of law and to understand law in text, context, and action.
2. To equip the students with skills required to carry out non-doctrinal research.
3. To introduce students to different tools of data collection and enable them to use these tools on an experimental basis to carry out non-doctrinal research.
4. To enable students to analyse the data and prepare a report.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the merits and limitations of non-doctrinal research and its suitability for carrying out legal research.
2. Demonstrate usage of questionnaires to collect the data by adopting different sampling methods.
3. Identify and use appropriate interview and survey techniques to collect the primary data for the research.
4. Collect and record the data through observation and case study tools.
5. Analyse the collected data and write a report.

Course Content

Unit - I: Meaning and nature of Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research

- Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research Methods - features, merits, and demerits
- Importance of Non - doctrinal research
- Suitability of Non- doctrinal research
- Tools of collecting data in non-doctrinal research

Unit - II: Data Collection tools: Questionnaire

- Sampling Methods - Merits and Demerits
- Questionnaire - essentials of good questionnaire
- Merits and demerits of questionnaire

Unit - III: Data Collection tools: Survey and Interview

- Survey - Features, Merits and Demerits
- Interview - Features, kinds, merits, and demerits

Unit - IV: Data Collection tools: Observation and Case study

- Observation - Features, kinds, merits, and demerits
- Case Study - Features, Merits and Demerits

Unit - V: Data analysis and Report Writing

- Data analysis - Importance and Methods
- Report writing

Prescribed Book(s):

1. P. Ishwara Bhat, Idea and Methods of Legal Research, Oxford University Press, (2020).
2. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, New Age International Publishers, (4th Edition, 2019).

References:

1. S.N. Jain, "Doctrinal And Non-Doctrinal Legal Research." Journal of the Indian Law Institute, vol. 24, (1982).
2. Niklas Luhmann, "The Function of Law", in Law as a Social System (2004).
3. Roger Cotterrell, Law, Culture and Society: Legal Ideas in the Mirror of Social Theory, Ch. 1(2006).
4. Cass Sunstein et al, Are Judges Political? An Empirical Analysis of the Federal Judiciary (2006).
5. Nick Robinson, A Quantitative Analysis of the Indian Supreme Court's Workload.

RTI LAW AND PRACTICE **21LALL202**

Course Description:

Right to information has turned to be an indispensable tool to ensure accountability and transparency in the governance of a democratic State. The course traces the origins of the right to information in India and abroad. An adept study of the Right to Information would enable the students to not only file the RTI applications before the proper authority but also ensure their active participation in building an accountable and transparent system of governance.

Course Objectives:

1. To trace the evolution of right to information historically in India and Internationally.
2. To study and analyse the Right to Information Act, 2005.
3. To study the provisions relating to procedure for filing RTI application, complaints, appeals; the powers and duties of the statutory authorities under the RTI Act, 2005.
4. To develop the skills of drafting of RTI applications and complaints under the RTI Act and filing of the same before the proper authorities.
5. To provide overview of other allied laws.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be enabled to:

1. Describe the evolution of right to information in India and Internationally through an analysis of the relevant legislative provisions as well as International norms.
2. Discuss the composition, powers and functions of the Central Information Commission and the State Information Commissions.
3. Prepare and file RTI applications, complaints and appeals.
4. Contrast the provisions of the RTI Act with other statutes in India and explain other allied laws.
5. Examine the issue of abuse of RTI Law.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Evolution
- Significance of RTI in a Democracy
- Constitutional basis of RTI
- Freedom of Information in Sweden, US and UK – a comparative study
- International treaties and the RTI

Unit - II: Filing of an RTI application

- Obtaining Information under the RTI Act
- Disposal of a Request
- Making an Appeal
- Making a Complaint
- Appeal to the courts

Unit - III: Criticisms, Amendments and developments

- Critical analysis of the Right to Information Act, 2005
- Critical analysis of the Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019
- Recent developments

Unit - IV: Allied Laws and Rules

- The Official Secrets Act, 1923
- The Public Records Act, 1993
- The Public Records Rules, 1997
- The Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Unit - V: Abuse of RTI

- By citizens
- By Public Information Officers
- By rejection of RTI requests

Prescribed Book(s):

1. V.K. Dewan, Dewan's Exhaustive Commentary on the RTI Act 2005, Gurgaon: Thomson Reuters, (3rd Edition, 2021).
2. R.K. Verma, Right to Information Law and Practice, Delhi: Taxmann Publications, (2nd Edition, 2010).

List of Statutes:

1. The Right to Information Act, 2005
2. The Right to Information (Amendment) Act, 2019
3. The Official Secrets Act, 1923
4. The Public Records Act, 1993
5. The Public Records Rules, 1997
6. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
7. The Universal Declaration of Human Right, 1948
8. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966
9. The UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), 2003
10. The International Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination, 1966
11. The American Convention on Human Rights, 1969
12. The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981
13. The Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, 1995

References:

1. Gokul Krishnan, Jehosh Paul, Revati Pillai, Saurabh Raj, Making Election Manifestos Legally Binding - A Wild Goose Chase, Vol. LVIII No. 8, Economic and Political Weekly, 2023, available on <https://www.epw.in/journal/2023/8/commentary/making-election-manifestos-legally-binding.html> .
2. M. Sharma, Right to Information: A Comparative Study in International Perspective, Shodhganga, 2017, available on <https://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/handle/10603/182340> .
3. Suchi Pande, Dying for information: Right to information and whistleblower protection in India, U4 Brief, 2015, available on <https://www.u4.no/publications/dying-for-information-right-to-information-and-whistleblower-protection-in-india.pdf> .
4. Shekhar Singh, The Genesis and evolution of the right to information regime in India, 2010, available on <https://ecajmer.ac.in/facultylogin/announcements/upload/Genesis%20and%20Evolution%20of%20the%20RTI%20in%20India.pdf> .

5. Vivek Ramkumar, Case Study, Part 2: The Right to Know Movement in India, Making Change Happen, Just Associates, 2004, available on https://justassociates.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/mkss_case_study_section_ii.pdf.
6. Aruna Roy, The RTI Story – Power to the People, (1st Edition, Lotus Collection, 2018).
7. Harsh Mander & Abha Joshi, The Movement for Right to Information in India, People's Power for the Control of Corruption, (1999).
8. Patrick Birkinshaw, Freedom of Information, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, (2010).
9. Madhabhushi Sridhar, RTI Use and Abuse, Haryana: Allahabad Law Agency, (1st Edition, 2015).
10. S.V.J. Rao, Law Relating to Right to Information: A Comprehensive and Insightful Commentary with Comparative Perspectives, New Delhi: Pentagon Press, (2009).

Political Science – V: Major World Governments 21LALH301

Course Description:

This paper provides details of major world governments (America, Britain, France, Swiss and China), examining their structures, policies, and the challenges they face in the contemporary global landscape. Through an interdisciplinary approach, students will gain an understanding of the political systems that shape the world and the critical issues faced by these governments today.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand different types of political systems like democracy, authoritarian regime, monarchy, and hybrid system and understand their functioning.
2. To understand the evolution and development of major world governments including key events, movements, and the impact of historical figures on governance.
3. To gain insight into the major political ideologies like liberalism, socialism, conservatism and their influence on government policies, decision-making processes, and societal values.
4. To familiarize with the role of political leaders, governmental institutions, and citizens in shaping government actions and policies.
5. To acquaint with the contemporary challenges and crises faced by governments worldwide, such as terrorism, migration, and global health.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To explain the constitutional systems prevalent in various countries and examine the type of the government.
2. To discuss the nature of federalism adopted by various countries.
3. To analyse the structure and functions of Constitutional institutions of the select countries.
4. To examine the multi-party system in other countries and examine the role of political parties in democratic countries.
5. To evaluate the electoral process and methods of political representation in various countries system.

Course Content:

Unit – I: United Kingdom Constitution

- United Kingdom- Brief History, Introduction, nature, sources, importance; Rule of Law.
- Executive-The Chief Executive, King and Crown. Political Executive, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers and its functions.
- Legislature- Bi-cameral, Composition, Powers and functions.
- Judiciary- Rule of Law, composition and its functions.
- Political Parties- Organisation and its function.

Unit - II: United States of American Constitution

- United States of America- A brief history- A federal constitution.
- The American Federation- Division of Powers, Amendment Procedure.
- The Chief Executive and VP- Real Executive, elections, tenure and functions; Vice President Selection and role.

- The Congress- The Senate and The House of Representatives
- Federal Judiciary- Organisation, Powers and functions.
- Political Parties- Organisation and functions

Unit - III: Swiss Constitution

- Switzerland-Introduction, Features
- The Federal Executive-The Federal council, selection, tenure and role.
- Federal Legislature- Bicameral, composition powers and functions.
- Federal Judiciary- Federal tribunal selection, tenure, organisation, powers and functions.
- Direct Democracy- Methods of working.

Unit - IV: France Constitution

- France- History, The French Revolution, democracy, the Republic and features.
- Executive- The Chief Executive, powers and functions, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
- The Legislature- Organisation, powers and functions.
- Judiciary- Features, organisation, powers and functions.
- Political Parties- Multi party system, features, organisation and working.

Unit - IV: COSTITUTION OF FRANCE

- France- History, The French Revolution, democracy, the Republic and features.
- Executive- The chief executive, powers and functions, Prime Minister and his Council of Ministers.
- The Legislature- Organisation, powers and functions.
- Judiciary- Features, organisation, powers and functions.
- Political Parties- Multi party system, features, organisation and working.

Unit - V: China Constitution

- Constitution of People's Republic of China.
- Salient feature of the Constitution of China
- President – Powers and functions
- National People Congress – Powers and functions
- Standing committee, Party system, Market Socialism.

Prescribed Book(s):

1. A.C. Kapur, Select Constitutions, New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd, (2008).
2. Vishnoo Bhagvan & Vidhya Bhushan, World Constitutions, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Ltd., (2008).
3. V.D. Mahajan, Select Modern Governments, New Delhi: S. Chand and Company Ltd., (2006).

References:

1. Sachdeva and Gupta, World Constitution, Ajantha Prakasam, Delhi, (2000).
2. J.C. Johari, Comparative Politics, Sterling, New Delhi, (2003).

Law of Crimes – I: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 24LALC301

Course Description:

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) is now the new major criminal substantive code of India. After being in effect for almost 150 years, the Indian Penal Code has now been re-enacted as the BNS with the intention of "streamlining provisions relating to offences and penalties" and doing away with colonial laws. The BNS seeks, among other things, to prioritise offenses against the State and against women and children.

The course provides an understanding of the concept of crime and parties to offence, impact of crime on the society through various illustrations and judicial precedents. This course also encompasses the study of various categories of offences provided in the BNS and their punishment thereof. It also constitutes the study of various general and statutory exceptions that exempt the criminal liability under the Sanhita.

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the concept of crime, its meaning, elements, nature and determination of punishment.
2. To acquaint the students with the changes introduced by the BNS and reasons which necessitated the change.
3. To familiarise them with various offences against woman, child and human body.
4. To attain familiarity with the offences against state, public tranquility, false evidence, public justice and such other related offences.
5. To identify and discuss the different types of offences against property, documents, reputation and attempt to commit offences.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Explain the basic concepts relating to crime, analyse the territorial and extra territorial applicability of BNS and the principle of joint and constructive criminal liability.
2. Analyse and apply the provisions relating to general and statutory defenses to the given set of facts. They will also be able to discuss the concepts and provisions relation to inchoate offences in the BNS.
3. Identify and discuss the essential ingredients that constitute an offence against women, children and human body and apply the same to the given set of facts.
4. Explain the provisions relating to offences against state, public tranquility, false evidence and public justice etc.
5. Distinguish between various offences against property and illustrate their applicability by solving problem-based questions.

Course Contents

Unit - I: Introduction

- Meaning of Crime, Morality and Crime
- Stages of Crime
- Essential Elements of Crime: *Actus Reus* and *Mens Rea*
- Overview of changes introduced by BNS
- Extent and Operation of the BNS
- Definitions

- General Explanations
- Words denoting *mens rea*

Unit - II: Punishments, General Exceptions, and Inchoate Offences

- Punishments: Punishments, Commutation, amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, solitary confinement, enhanced punishment for previous conviction
- General Exceptions
- Abetment
- Conspiracy

Unit - III: Offences Against Woman and Child and Affecting the Human Body

- Offences against woman and child: Rape and other sexual offences, offences of criminal force and assault against woman, offences relating to marriage, offences of causing miscarriage, offences against children
- Offences against Human Body: Offences affecting life, hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, criminal force and assault, kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour

Unit - IV: Offences Against State, Public Tranquility, False Evidence and Public Justice

- Offences against State: waging or attempting to wage war against Government of India, Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- Offences against public tranquility: unlawful assembly, rioting, affray, promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, language etc., imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration
- Offences relating to false evidence and public justice- giving/fabricating false evidence, using false evidence, disappearance and destruction of evidence, giving false information and harbouring offender
- Contempt of the lawful authority of public authority of public servants: absconding to avoid/preventing service of summons, non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant, non-appearance in response to proclamation, furnishing false information, refusing to sign statement, refusing oath when duly required, obstructing public servant in discharge of public function
- Offences Affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals: public nuisance, acts spreading infections, adulteration of food, sale of obscene books, objects, obscene acts and songs
- Offences relating to religion: injuring place of worship with intent to insult religion of any class, acts intended to outrage religious feelings, uttering words etc. with intent to wound religious feelings

Unit - V: Offences Against Property, Reputation and Attempt to commit offences

- Offences against Property: Theft, snatching, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity; Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust, Receiving Stolen Property and Cheating, Mischief and Criminal Trespass
- Offences relating to Documents: making false document, forgery, falsification of accounts
- Criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance and defamation
- Attempt to commit offences

Prescribed Book(s):

1. K.D. Gaur, A Textbook on the Indian Penal Code, New Delhi: Universal Publishing Company, (7th Edition, 2022).
2. K.I. Vibhuti, P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law, Wadhwa, Nagpur: Lexis Nexis, Butterworths (14th Edition, 2019).

References:

1. Williams, Glanville, Dennis Baker, Text Book of Criminal Law, London: Sweet & Maxwell, (4th Edition, 2015).
2. Rathanlal and Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (36th Edition 2020).
3. Turner, Cecil J.W. Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, New York: Cambridge University Press, (18th Edition, 2017).
4. 42nd Report of Law Commission of India, 1971.
5. Report of the Committee on Amendments to Criminal Law, 2013 (Justice Verma Committee)

Statutes:

1. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Administrative law 21LALC302

Course Description:

The central focus of administrative law revolves around the examination and rationalisation process concerning the grant, utilisation, and limitations of executive powers, whether they are legislative, judicial, or purely administrative in nature. This field of law is shaped by judicial precedents and serves as a means for students to grasp the principles that govern the powers, procedures, and functions of executive authorities. Additionally, the course delves into fundamental concepts within administrative law, such as constitutionalism, the rule of law, the separation of powers, delegated legislation, and the principles of natural justice along with judicial precedents. The course also aid students in identifying the underlying causes of administrative problems and discovering remedies to address such issues.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an overview of the evolution, nature and scope of administrative law and underline the interface between administrative law and constitutional law.
2. To provide an understanding of the key concepts of administrative law.
3. To equip with the parameters for distinguishing quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and purely-administrative actions.
4. To study the judicial control system over delegated legislation and administrative discretion.
5. To appraise the necessity and utility of delegated legislation.
6. To study the principles of natural justice, and remedies against administrative maladies.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Expound and analyse the basic concepts of administrative law.
2. Distinguish between quasi-judicial, quasi-legislative and purely administrative functions and determine the role of discretion and directions in administrative actions.
3. Explain the concept, permissible limits and controls of delegated legislation.
4. Analyse the concept of duty to act judicially and Principles of Natural Justice with exceptions.
5. Analyse the mechanisms to check administrative maladies and the remedies against the State's actions.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Administrative law - Definition, nature, scope and importance
- Evolution of Administrative law in India
- Key concepts - Constitutionalism, Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Judicial Review, Delegated Legislation, Principles of Natural Justice, Executive Authority, Classification of Administrative Action – the necessity

Unit - II: Classification of Administrative Actions, Administrative Discretion and Directions

- Concept - basis for administrative action, Rule of Law, administrative directions and discretion

- Classification - Purely Administrative, Quasi-judicial and Quasi-legislative in contrast with the legislative and judicial functions
- Tests to distinguish
- Administrative Discretion - Meaning, scope, kinds
- Judicial review of administrative discretion – Grounds- Abuse of discretion, Failure to exercise discretion
- Administrative directions - Meaning, scope and judicial review

Unit - III: Delegated Legislation

- Concept, Meaning and definitions
- Administrative rule-making – Types, sources, procedure, growth of delegated legislation in India and justifications
- Permissible limits – Doctrine of vice of excessive delegation, sub-delegation.
- Control over delegated legislation – Judicial and Parliamentary control
- Judicial review of delegated legislation - retrospectivity and abridgment of Fundamental rights

Unit - IV: Judicial Functions and Principles of Natural justice

- The judicial power of administrative authorities
- Duty to act judicially – determination
- Remedies against the decisions of quasi-judicial authorities- Writs, appeal and review
- Principles of Natural Justice (PNJ) - Concept, meaning, and evolution
- Components of PNJ- Doctrines of *Nemo iudex in causa sua*, *Audi Alteram Partem*, and bias
- PNJ - Process of application, and selection parameters
- Non-compliance of PNJ and exceptions

Unit - V: State liability in Contract and Tort

- Meaning of State, Corporation and Public Undertakings- Liabilities in Contract and Tort – nature, principles, Doctrines of Promissory Estoppel, Legitimate Expectation
- Administrative deviance – Corruption and maladministration – Control and remedial mechanism - RTI, administrative tribunals, Ombudsman (*Lokpal* and *Lokayukta*), Central Vigilance Commission
- Parliamentary Committees and Commission of Enquiry

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, Principles of Administrative law, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, (7th Edition, 2017).
2. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (9th Edition, 2017).

References:

1. H.W.R. Wade & C.F. Forsyth, Administrative law, New York: Oxford University Press, (11th Edition).
2. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, Nagpur: LexisNexis, (7th Edition, 2022).

Jurisprudence 21LALC303

Course Description:

This course provides a comprehensive understanding of Jurisprudence, exploring the fundamental principles and concepts that shape the legal system. It covers topics such as the theory of law, sources of law, legal concepts – right, property, possession, obligations, and liabilities. Through this study, students gain a deeper understanding of the nature and function of law, as well as the philosophical and ethical issues that arise. The goal is to equip students with critical thinking and analytical skills needed to engage in understanding and application of law.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the fundamentals of jurisprudence and different legal theories to help them understand the nature and philosophy of law.
2. To understand idea of law propounded by different schools of jurisprudence, the distinction between questions of law and fact, the functions and purpose of law and justice according to Aristotle, civil and criminal administration of justice, theories of punishment, and the secondary roles of the court.
3. To familiarise students with the sources of law, including legislation, precedent, and custom and comprehend the characteristics, advantages.
4. To familiarise students with legal concepts related to right, ownership, possession, and the nature of legal personality.
5. To introduce students to the concepts of property, obligation, and liability.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Define the meaning and nature of jurisprudence and its relevance in the legal system.
2. Discuss the various schools of thought and explain evolution of civil and criminal administration of justice and theories of punishment.
3. Explain different sources of law and the significance of each source.
4. Explain and analyse legal concepts such as right, ownership, possession, and the nature of legal personality.
5. Explain the concepts of property, obligation, and liability and to identify different kinds of property and explain the modes of acquisition of property.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to Jurisprudence and Schools of Jurisprudence

- Meaning and nature of Jurisprudence
- Purpose and value of Jurisprudence
- Schools of Jurisprudence - Natural law - Aristotle, John Locke, and Montesquieu
- Imperative Theory - Austin and Hart
- Legal Realism

Unit - II: Law and Justice

- Sociological School - Roscoe Pound
- Historical School – Savigny
- Questions of law and fact
- Functions and purpose of law, justice and its kinds – Aristotle

- Civil and Criminal administration of justice, Theories of punishment
- Secondary functions of the Court

Unit - III: Sources of Law

- Sources of Law: Legislation - Meaning and definition, kinds of legislation, characteristics of law, advantage of legislation
- Precedent - Doctrine of *stare decisis*, hierarchy of Courts in India, necessity of precedents, advantage of precedents, kinds of precedents, *ratio decidendi*, *obiter dicta*, theory of determining *ratio decidendi*, difference between legislation and precedent
- Custom - Meaning and reasons for customs, kinds and characteristics, advantages and disadvantages, difference between legislation and custom

Unit - IV: Legal Concepts

- Legal Concepts - Right, meaning and scope, characteristics, right in its wider sense; kinds of rights
- Ownership - Definition and meaning, content of ownership, different kinds, difference between Possession and Ownership
- Possession - Importance and meaning, possession in fact, possession in law, difference between possession in fact and law, kinds of possession
- Nature of Personality - Status of unborn person, minor, lunatic and dead persons, status of animal, kinds of legal person, advantages, civil and criminal liabilities of legal person

Unit - V: Legal Concepts

- Property - Definitions and meaning, kinds of a property, *jura in re aliena*, *jura in re propria*, modes of acquisition
- Obligation - Meaning, difference between duty and obligation, sole obligation, kinds and sources
- Liability - Conditions for liability
- Causation, *mens rea*, intention, malice, negligence and theories, strict liability, vicarious liability

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence, Bombay: Tripathi, (12th Edition, 1996).
2. R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence, New Delhi: Aditya Books, (5th Edition, 2013).

References:

1. Michael Freeman, Introduction to Jurisprudence, U. K.: Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, (9th Edition, 2014).
2. G.W. Paton, A Textbook of Jurisprudence, Oxford University Press, (4th Edition, 2007).
3. Edgar Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence: Philosophy and Method of Law, Harvard University Press, (1962): Indian Print 2018.

Family Law – I: Hindu Law 21LALC304

Course Description:

If society as a whole is to stay resilient, the family, which is its core Unit, has to function in harmony and contentment. Hence Hindu law being the personal law of Hindus defines and regulates the relations between various family members by delineating their rights and duties and provides a system for peaceful co-existence. The course embarks upon ancient Hindu law as well as modern Hindu law. The syllabus covers upon codified laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, partition, inheritance, *stridhan*, gift and wills.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide the students with the knowledge of both codified and uncodified Hindu law.
2. To understand and analyse the framework of laws relating to marriage, matrimonial disputes and remedies, adoption, maintenance, guardianship, succession, *stridhan* and contemporary trends in the institution of family in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the sources of uncodified Hindu law, schools of Hindu law and the application of Hindu law.
2. Explain the law governing Hindu marriage and analyse matrimonial remedies and the procedure to avail the same.
3. Discuss the law relating to guardianship, adoption and maintenance.
4. Explain the concept of joint family, powers of coparceners and powers of Karta.
5. Identify the persons entitled to property in succession and their respective shares under the codified law and amendments there to.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Introduction - Origin and Development of Hindu Law
- Application of Hindu law
- Sources of Hindu Law - Ancient and Modern Sources of Hindu Law, Schools of Hindu Law

Unit - II: Marriage and Matrimonial Causes

- Marriage and Kinship - Evolution of the Institution of Marriage and Family
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Matrimonial Remedies
- Concept of dowry and legislative provisions relating to dowry prohibition
- The Family Courts Act, 1984

Unit - III: Minority and Guardianship

- Law relating to Hindu Minority and Guardianship - Kinds of Guardians, Duties and Powers of Guardians
- The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- Foreign Adoption
- Rights relating to maintenance

Unit - IV: Hindu Joint Family System

- Hindu Undivided Family - Formation and Incidents
- Property under Mitakshara School, Dayabhaga School
- Kartha - Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations
- Debts
- Partition and Reunion
- Religious and Charitable Endowments

Unit - V: Inheritance and Succession

- Inheritance and Succession - Historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law relating to inheritance
- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 - 2005 Amendments to the Hindu Succession Act
- *Stridhan* Women's Estate Gifts and Wills

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law, Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, (13th Edition, 2023, Reprint 2024).
2. Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (24th Edition 2019).

References:

1. John D. Mayne, A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, Madras: Higginbotham, (9th Edition, 1922).
2. Paras Diwan, Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody, Universal Law publishing, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (5th Edition 2017).
3. J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law – Past and Present, Calcutta: A Mukherjee and Co., (1957).
4. Law Commission Reports:
 - a. 71st Report –The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955-Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage as a Ground of Divorce, (April 1978).
 - b. 174th Report - Property Rights of Women: Proposed Reforms under the Hindu Law, (May 2000).
 - c. 208th Report on Proposal for Amendment of Explanation to Section 6 of 'Hindu', the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 to include oral partition and family arrangement in the definition of 'partition' (July 2008).
 - d. Right of the Hindu Wife to Maintenance: A Relook at Section 18 of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, (January 2015).

POLITICAL SCIENCE – VI: Public Policy, Law and Development 21LALH302

Course Description:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the interplay between public policy, law, and development. It explores the ways in which legal frameworks and public policies influence and shape the development process at local, national, and international levels. It provides a general overview of the topics that are covered in this course.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the interplay between public policy, law, and development.
2. To analyse the legal structures and frameworks that underpins development policies at local, national, and international levels.
3. To develop the skills to critically evaluate the impact of public policies on economic, social, and political development.
4. To understand how global forces influence and shape the domestic development policies.
5. To analyse the role of institutions in policymaking and law enforcement within the development process.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the interplay between public policy, law, and development, demonstrating a comprehensive understanding of their relationships.
2. Apply various tools and methodologies for policy analysis to assess the effectiveness and implications of public policies.
3. Articulate a nuanced understanding of global perspectives on development, demonstrating awareness of international agreements and institutions.
4. Integrate human rights principles into the analysis of development policies and demonstrate an understanding of the legal mechanisms protecting human rights.
5. Discuss the role of institutions in shaping public policies and enforcing laws, and compare institutional structures across different regions.

UNIT - I: Introduction to Public Policy

- Introduction: Meaning, Nature, scope and importance of policy science
- Evolution of policy science
- Relevance of Social, Economic, Political and Cultural factors to policy science

UNIT - II: Concepts of Development

- Policy Analysis – Process and Stages
- Models in Policy Analysis: Capitalist Model, Socialist Model, Mixed Economy Model, Gandhian Model, Scandinavian Model, System Model, Pressure Group Model, Game Model and Elite
- Institution and Incremental Model – Dror's Optimal Model

UNIT - III: Sectors of Development

- Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector in India: Public policy
- Policy Making Process: Stake Holders, Citizens, Pressure Groups, Political Parties Election Manifesto

- Agencies in Policy Making – Policy Implementation, Policy Evolution

UNIT - IV: Policy, Law and Development

- Policy, Law and Development: Western, Continental, Eastern and other variations
- Ethical issues: Central level policy, New Economic Policy, Food and Agriculture Policy Population and Health Policy, Science and Technology Policy
- New Education Policy, Environment Policy

UNIT - V: Globalization and Public Policy

- Introduction: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization
- State level policy, Language policy, Reservation policy, Social Welfare Policy

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Dayalishwar and K. Mathur, Dynamics of Formulation of Policy in Government of India, Delhi: Publisher, (1976).
2. P.R. Dubashi, Policy and Performance, New Delhi: SAGE, (1984).
3. P.S.C. Kashya, Parliament of India: Myths and Realities, New Delhi: National Book Trust, (1988).

References:

1. Timothy W. Clark and Vincent P. Clark, The Policy Process: A Practical Guide for Natural Resources Professionals, MDPI, (2012).
2. Joseph E. Stiglitz, Globalization and Its Discontents Revisited: Anti-Globalization in the Era of Trump, W. W. Norton & Company, (2017).
3. Ramachandra Guha, India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy, Picador India, (2017).
4. Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, Oxford: Oxford University Press, (1999).
5. Amartya Sen, The Argumentative Indian: Writings on Indian History, Culture and Identity, Allen Lane, an imprint of Penguin Books, (2005).

Family Law – II: Mohammedan Law and The Indian Succession Act, 1925 21LALC305

Course Description:

The personal laws of Muslims provide norms regarding marriage, adoption, succession, inheritance, and divorce. They are complex and differently applicable to different sub-sects of Muslims. The course deals with various codified and uncodified aspects of Muslim Personal Laws. Additionally course deals with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 rules of Parsi and non-parsi succession.

Course Objectives:

1. To endow the students with the knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Mohammedan Law.
2. To familiarise the students with the provisions of the Indian Divorce Act, 1869 and Indian Succession Act, 1925 which applies to the sections of people who do not have their own personal law in that sphere.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain and analyse the origin and development of Muslim Law with reference to its sources.
2. Analyse the concept of Muslim marriage and essential incidents following the concept of marriage. Explain and analyse the concept of acknowledgment of paternity and guardianship and parental rights.
3. Explain the various matrimonial remedies and the concept of maintenance in the light of judicial pronouncements.
4. Explain the concepts relating to property under Muslim Law like wills, Hiba, waqf, and pre-emption.
5. Explain the rules of inheritance in Muslim Law and Parsi and non-Parsi intestate succession.
6. Discuss various legal incidents of testate and intestate succession.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to Islam and Mohammedan Law

- Advent of Islam and development of Islamic Law
- Administration and extent of application of Mohammedan law
- The Shariat Act, 1937
- Sources of Islamic Law
- Customary practices
- Conversion and reconversion and its consequences on family

Unit - II: Marriage and Guardianship

- Concept of Muslim Marriage: Definition, essential requirements of a marriage
- Concept of Mahr: Meaning, origin, classification, rights of women on unpaid dower, effect of apostasy, suit for mehr and limitation.
- Legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriage, *Muta* marriage, polygamy, child marriage
- Child and Family: Legitimacy, Custody, Maintenance and Education, Parentage and Acknowledgement of paternity

- Guardianship and parental rights

Unit - III: Matrimonial Remedies

- Matrimonial Remedies under Islamic Law (Triple Talaq – ShairaBano and its aftermath) and Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (Amended Act), Bars to matrimonial relief
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
- Alimony and Maintenance: Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy (Ratio of Shah Bano), A review under Muslim law, provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
- The aftermath of Shah Bano: Maintenance of Divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

Unit - IV: Testamentary Succession

- Will: Meaning, difference between will and gift, will made on death bed or during illness, privileged and unprivileged wills, construction of wills in brief, void bequests, void wills
- Hiba: Meaning, definition, features, competency, subject matter, *Marz-ul-Maut*
- Protection of property of the deceased
- Wakf: Meaning, definition, essentials, competency, Doctrine of cypress, legal incidents, kinds, modes of creation, Office of *Mutawalli*, difference from *Sadqah*, *Hiba* and Trust
- Pre-emption: Meaning, essentials, types and constitutional validity, who can pre-empt
- Need of Uniform Civil Code

Unit - V: Inheritance and Succession

- Inheritance: Muslim law of Inheritance: *Shia* and *Sunni* Schools
- Distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (of Christians, Parsi and Jews), Domicile, Parsi Intestate succession and Non-Parsi Intestate succession
- Succession certificate
- Probate and letters of administration
- Powers and duties of executor

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, (2019).
2. Paras Diwan, Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, (4th Edition, 2019).

References:

1. B.B. Mitra, Indian Succession Act, 1925., New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, (15th Edition, 2018).
2. A. Fyzee, Outlines of Mohammedan Law, New Delhi: Oxford University Press India, (2018).
3. N.D. Basu, Law of Succession, Calcutta: Eastern Law House, (5th Edition, 2014).
4. Paras Diwan, Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, (2021).
5. M. Bhattacharjee, Muslim Law and the Constitution, Calcutta: Eastern Law House, (1994).
6. Tahir Mahmood & Saif Mahmood: Introduction to Muslim Law, Gurgaon: LexisNexis (2nd Edition, 2018).
7. A.M. Bhattacharjee, Matrimonial Laws and the Constitution, Calcutta: Edited by Ruma Pal, (2nd Edition, EBC, 2017)

Law of Crimes – II: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 24LALC302

Course Description:

The Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) of 1973 was replaced by the BharatiyaNagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) 2023, a legislative reform intended to modernize and improve the procedural framework guiding India's criminal justice system.

BNSS establishes the framework for investigating crimes, apprehending suspected offenders, determining a suspect's guilt or innocence, and imposing appropriate punishment on the guilty. It strikes a balance between the needs of investigating and adjudicating organizations to discover crime and maintain peace and order, as well as the rights of the accused. With the rise in complaints about police misuse of powers to arrest, custodial torture and death, denial of bail, and other issues, the course also focuses on limitations on the powers the various functionaries under the Sanhita and the concept of fair trial.

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To familiarise students with the constitutional dimensions of the BNSS.
2. To acquaint the students with the changes introduced by the BNSS and reasons which necessitated the change.
3. To acquaint the students with procedural provisions of pre-trial, trial and post-trial proceedings.
4. To raise awareness among students about important concerns in criminal justice administration like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial.
5. To acquaint the students with provisions relating to preventive action and quasi-criminal provisions of the BNSS.
6. To understand the provisions relating to transfer of cases, disposal of property, compounding of offences and plea bargaining

Course Outcomes:

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

1. To discuss the constitutional underpinnings of the BNSS along with the judicial approach and provisions relating fair trial. They will also be to explain the provisions relating to arrest, process to compel appearance.
2. To explain the procedure of investigation, complaint proceedings, cognizance, inquiry, and provisions relating to bail and bonds.
3. To frame charges applying the rules for framing of charges and discuss the procedure for various trials and few important general provisions as to inquiries and trials.
4. To discuss the provisions for appeal, reference, revision and explain the procedure for execution, suspension, and remission of sentence.
5. To analyze the provisions relating to transfer of cases, maintenance proceedings, compounding and plea bargaining and explain the procedure for preventive action of the police and disposal of property. They will also be able to discuss the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

Course Contents

Unit - I: Introduction to the Sanhita

- Meaning and importance of the procedure

- Constitutional dimensions of the Sanhita
- Overview of changes introduced by the BNSS
- Definitions under the Sanhita
- The organization of the functionaries under the Sanhita; their duties, functions and powers
- Arrest
- Process to compel the appearance of person
- Features of a fair trial

Unit - II: Pre-Trial Proceedings

- Information to police and their powers to investigate
- Jurisdiction of criminal courts in inquiries and trials
- Magisterial powers to take cognizance and inquiry before magistrates
- Conditions requisite for Initiation of proceedings
- Complaints to Magistrates
- Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates
- Provisions as to bail and bonds

Unit - III: Trial

- Framing of charge and joinder of charges
- Trial before a court of session
- Trial of warrant cases by Magistrates
- Trial of summons cases by Magistrates
- Summary trials
- Evidence in inquiries & trials and general provisions relating to inquiries and trial
- Judgment

Unit - IV: Post Trial Proceedings

- Appeals
- Revision
- Reference
- Execution, suspension, remission, and commutation of sentences

Unit - V: Miscellaneous and Law governing Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders

- Transfer of cases
- Maintenance of wives, children, and parents
- Disposal of property
- Preventive action of the police
- Irregular proceedings
- Limitation of taking cognizance.
- Compounding of offences and plea bargaining
- The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

Prescribed Book(s):

1. N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (2021).
2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Criminal Procedure, Nagpur: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, (2021).

References:

1. Sohoni, Code of Criminal Procedure, New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, (21st Edition, 2018).
2. Aiyer, Mitter, Law of Bails- Practice and Procedure, Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., (2018).
3. V. Ramakrishna, Law of Bail, Bonds, Arrest and Custody, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (2017).
4. P.K. Majumdar, Law of Bails, Bonds and Arrest, New Delhi: Orient Publication, (2018).
5. Justice P.S . Narayana, Code of Criminal Procedure, Hyderabad: ALT Publications, (2012).
6. S.C. Sarkar, The Law of Criminal Procedure, Nagpur: Wadhawa & Co., (2019).

Statutes:

1. The Constitution of India, 1950
2. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
3. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958

Property Law 21LALC307

Course Description:

Property has a wide connotation in its real sense and it refers to all kinds of property, movable or immovable, tangible or intangible, anything that is a source of wealth or income. Economic order is said to be dependent upon the concept of property. This course mainly focuses on the transfer of immovable property between living persons. The course provides a detailed overview of three important legislations relating to immovable property namely, The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, The Indian Easements Act, 1882 and The Indian Trust Act, 1882.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise with the fundamental concepts relating to property.
2. To analyse the general principles governing the transfer of immovable property.
3. To analyse the statutory provisions relating to specific transfers of property.
4. To familiarise with the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.
5. To familiarise with the provisions of the Indian Easements Act, 1882.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Discuss the concept of immovable property and kinds of property.
2. Apply general principles relating to transfer of property in deciding the practical problems.
3. Analyse the provisions governing the specific transfers of property and apply the same to real life transfer of property.
4. Discuss and apply the provisions relating to creation and types of trust, rights, liabilities, powers, duties and disabilities of Trustees.
5. Explain the modes of acquisition of easement rights in the property and determine the type of easement in a given set of facts.

Course Content

Unit - I: Concept of Property and Transfer

- Concept and Meaning of Property
- Kinds of Property: Movable and immovable property
- Transferable Immovable Property
- Persons Competent to transfer
- Attestation
- Actionable Claim
- Notice
- Operation of transfer
- Condition restraining alienation and restriction repugnant to the interest created
- Rule against perpetuity and exceptions
- Direction for accumulation
- Vested and contingent interest

Unit - II: Transfer of Property

- Doctrine of election
- Transfer by ostensible and co-owner

- Apportionment
- Priority of rights
- Rent paid to the holder under defective title
- Improvements made by the *bonafide* holder
- The Doctrine of *Lis pendens*
- Fraudulent transfer
- Part Performance

Unit - III: Sale and Mortgage

- Sale of immovable property
- Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale
- Difference between sale and contract for sale
- Definition of mortgage of immovable property, kinds of mortgages and their features
- Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee
- Priority of Securities
- Marshalling and Contribution
- Charges

Unit - IV: Lease, Exchange, Gifts and Actionable Claims

- Lease of immovable property: Definition and scope
- Creation of lease
- Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee
- Determination and holding over
- Exchange: Definition and mode
- Actionable Claim
- Gifts- Meaning, definition, scope, mode of transfer, universal gifts and onerous gifts

Unit - V: Trusts and Easements

- Definition of Trust
- Comparison of Trust with other relationships -Debt, ownership, bailment, agency and contract
- Kinds of trusts
- Creation of trust
- Trustee: Appointment, duties, rights, liabilities, disabilities, powers
- Rights and liabilities of beneficiary
- Vacating the office of trustees
- Extinction of trusts
- Definition of easement
- Features, acquisition, transfer, imposition
- Extinction of easements

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, Haryana: Lexis Nexis, (14th Edition, 2023).
2. M.P. Tandon, Indian Trust Act, 1882, Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, (21st Edition, 2016).
3. Goyle's, S.K. Roy Chowdhury & H.K. Saharay, Law of Easements and Licences, New Delhi: Eastern Law House, (2nd Edition, 2016).

Reference Books:

1. G.C.V. Subbarao, Transfer of Property, Madras: Subbiah Chetty, (16th Edition, 2021).
2. S.N. Shukla, Transfer of Property Act, New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, (29th Edition, 2018).

Interpretation of Statutes 21LALT301

Course Description:

The course enables the students to understand and use the important principles, canons, and presumptions relating to the judicial techniques of interpretation of various instruments of law such as Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, etc. Accordingly, the course is designed to enable the students to grow as legal professionals.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the meaning, purposes and process of interpretation.
2. To make the students understand the creative role of the judiciary in developing and applying certain rules and doctrines of interpretation in their attempt to expound the true meaning of words in a statute and other instruments of law.
3. To facilitate proper understanding of the parts of the statute and extrinsic aids to construction, and also, understand how they are used by courts in interpretation.
4. To enable students to understand the interpretation concerning the subject matter of Statutes
5. To make the students be familiar with the process and doctrines behind law making, also the understanding of presumptions in statutory interpretation.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify the kinds of statutes, and apply to such statutes the relevant rules of interpretation.
2. Critically analyse the creative role of the judiciary in the development and application of the principles and canons of interpretation to the instruments of law.
3. List and use the different internal and external aids to construction and explain their utility in finding out the intention of the legislature.
4. Explain and apply the process of interpretation of statutes of different natures such as taxing, penal, general and special.
5. Explain the principles relating to legislative drafting and the usage of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

Course Contents

Unit - I: Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes

- Meaning and Kinds of Statutes
- Commencement, operation, and repeal of Statutes
- Meaning of Interpretation of Statutes, the difference between interpretation and construction
- Purpose of Interpretation of Statutes
- Evolution and development of rules of interpretation, an overview of *Mimansa* rules of interpretation

Unit - II: Rules of Statutory Interpretation

- Primary Rules - Literal or Grammatical Rule, Golden Rule, Mischief Rule (Rule in the Heydon's case), and Purposive Rule
- Secondary Rules or Subsidiary Rules of Interpretation - *Noscitur a Sociis*, *Ejusdem Generis* and *Redeando Singula Singulis*, *Expressio Unius Est Exclusio Alterius*, *Expressum facit cessare tacitum*, gender and number, mandatory and directory, conjunctive and disjunctive, *casus omissus* and *contemporanea expositio*

- General principles of Interpretation of Statutes- The function of the Court is to interpret the law and not to legislate, Statute must be read as a whole, *ut res magis valeat quam pereat*

Unit - III: Aids to Interpretation

- Internal Aids - Definitions; Preamble, Title, Proviso, Exceptions, and Saving clauses
- External Aids – Parliamentary History, Juristic opinions, Dictionaries, Lexicons, Books and Commentaries, Foreign and domestic precedents, Reports of the Committees or Commissions, *Travaux preparatoires* or surrounding circumstances

Unit - IV: Interpretation and subject matter of Statutes

- Taxing Statutes
- General and Special Statutes
- Penal Statutes
- Remedial and Beneficial Statutes
- Subordinate Legislation
- Directory and mandatory provisions

Unit - V: An overview of the General Clauses Act and Principles of Legislative drafting

- The General Clauses Act: an overview, why it is needed? How it acts as a model for the state versions of the General Clauses Act- its utility, application, and limitations
- Principles of legislative drafting: substantive (legal content of legislation, and how well it meets its objectives), procedural (how legislation is drafted) and technical soundness (organisation, structure, format, and drafting issues)

Prescribed Book(s):

1. P.St. J. Langan, Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes, London: Sweet and Maxwell, (12th Edition, 1969).
2. G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, Lucknow: LexisNexis, (14th Edition, 2016).

References:

- Bennion, F.A.R. Bennion on Statutory Interpretation: A Code, London: LexisNexis, (5th Edition, 2008).
- Aharaon Barak, Purposive Interpretation in Law, Universal Law Publishing Co., (1st Indian Reprint, 2007).
- A.B. Kafaltiya, interpretation of Statutes, Universal Law Publishing Co, (2008).
- Daniel Greenberg, Craies on Legislation, Sweet and Maxwell, (9th Edition 2008).

Statutes:

- The General Clauses Act, 1897
- The Interpretation Act, 1978 (UK)

Forensic Science and Crime Scene Investigation 21LALL301

Course Description:

In the larger context of teaching sciences, the discipline of forensic science, often known as criminalistics, is relatively new. Forensic scientists review evidence from crime scenes to produce impartial conclusions presented in court. Criminal investigations and forensic science have a crucial interaction, potentially leading to bringing a criminal to justice or clearing an innocent individual of false conviction. While forensic science is important in civil law, its impact is largely felt in criminal law. Lawyers must have a fair understanding of this discipline. The course is designed to provide a detailed understanding of the domain and role of criminalistics and crime scene investigation.

Course Objectives:

1. Enable students to understand the importance and role of forensic science in the investigation of crimes.
2. Acquaint students with various types of scientific evidence and methods of collecting, preserving, and analyzing the same.
3. Provide them an understanding of the functioning and structure of Forensic Science Laboratories.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the role and importance of forensic science in criminal investigation.
2. Classify physical evidence in different provinces of forensic science.
3. Elaborate on the procedure of crime scene investigation and methods of collection and preservation of evidence.
4. Apply forensic science principles to analyze and interpret diverse crime scene evidences.
5. Explain the structure and role of Forensic Science Laboratories in India.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Introduction to Forensic Science

- Introduction to forensic science: Definitions need and scope, cardinal principles, history and development
- Criminal behavior - cause and theories, Modus Operandi, Criminal profiling, Corpus Delicti
- Expert Testimony and importance of scientific reports
- Constitutional provisions related to forensic law

UNIT - II: Domains in Forensic Science

- Physics divisions: ballistics, voice, audio-video, automobiles engineering
- Questioned documents division: stylistics, linguistics, counterfeit
- Cyber division, superimposition, forensic artistry
- Fingerprint division (Prints and other impressions)
- Psychology (Criminal profiling, polygraphy, narco analysis, brain mapping)
- Crime scene investigation and reconstruction, forensic photography

UNIT - III: Crime Scene Management

- Defining the Scene of Crime
- Importance, problems, location and nature of crime scene
- Role of First Responding Officers, scientific officers and medico-legal experts and crime scene security
- Search Patterns of a crime scene
- Physical, chemical, biological and digital evidence
- Documentation of crime scene: photography, videography, note making and sketching
- Collection, Packaging, Labeling & Forwarding of exhibits to Forensic Laboratories
- Preservation of evidence

UNIT - IV: Crime Scene Evidences

- Fingerprints and other prints
- Blood, Semen & other Biological fluids
- Viscera
- Shoe impressions
- Tool marks, Tyre marks, Bite Marks
- Hair – Animal & Human, Fibers & Fabrics
- Glass, Soil, Pollens, Paint
- Establishment of Identity of Individuals, Fingerprints/Footprints
- Forensic Anthropology – Skeletal Remains
- Forensic Odontology

UNIT - V: Forensic Science Laboratories

- Services provided by various FSLs, Structure of the FSLs
- Role and Functions of DFSS
- Various divisions in the FSL – General Analytical and Instrumentation, Ballistics, Biology, Chemistry Documents, Physics, Psychology, Serology, Toxicology, Cyber Forensic, Tape Authentication and Speaker Identification (TASI), DNA division
- Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M. Monir, Law of Evidence, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, (6th Edition, 2002).
2. Stuart H. James, Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques, (3rd Edition).
3. D.A. Bronstein, Law for the Expert Witness, CRC Press, Boca Raton, (1999).
4. B.R. Sharma, Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trial, (4th Edition).

References:

1. Henry Lee's Crime Scene Handbook by Henry C. Lee.
2. C. Champod, C. Lennard, P. Margot and M. Stoilovic, Fingerprints and other (2004).
3. Ridge Skin Impressions, CRC Press, Boca Raton.
4. D.R. Redsicker, the Practical Methodology of Forensic Photography, CRC Press, Boca Raton, (2nd Edition, 2000).

Law of Civil Procedure and Limitation 21LALC401

Course Description:

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages of the civil litigation and procedure. Courts, advocates and judges regularly employ the Code of Civil Procedure and the Limitation Act, in adjudicating civil matters. It emphasises on the basic concepts like suit, decree, judgment, order, application, affidavit, appeal, revision, caveat, etc. This course enables the students to get familiarised with an overall view of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 along with amendments and the provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the procedural aspects and nuances of the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. To make the students understand the corresponding Orders and Rules.
3. To acquaint the students with scope and application of the Limitation Act.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the fundamental concepts.
2. Elaborate the provisions relating to suits, pleadings and appearance of parties.
3. Explain the components of judgment and decree and elaborate the procedure of execution proceedings.
4. Explain the procedure relating to appeal, reference and revision.
5. Explain the provisions relating to special suits and apply the provisions of the Limitation Act.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- History of the Code along with its amendments
- Extent and application
- Section, Order, Rules under CPC
- Jurisdiction - kinds, objection to jurisdiction
- Cause of action and Suits of civil nature
- Suits and place of suing
- Provisions relating to place of suing.
- Doctrine of *res subjudice* and *res judicata*

Unit - II: Suits

- Institution of suits
- Stages of a civil suit
- Parties to the suit-joinder, mis-joinder and non-joinder
- Frame of suit
- Pleadings – fundamental and other rules of pleadings
- Plaint and its content, return and rejection of plaint
- Summons – modes of service
- Appearance of parties and consequences of non-appearance
- Written statement, counter claim and set-off
- Issues – kinds, framing of issues, amendment, striking out issues

- Hearing of the suit and examination of witnesses.

Unit - III: Judgment, Decree and Execution

- Commissions
- Arrest and attachment before judgments
- Temporary Injunctions
- Receiver
- Death of parties
- Withdrawal and adjustment of suits
- Adjournment, Affidavit, Interests and costs, Caveat, Inherent powers
- Judgment and decree
- Execution - general principles, power of the executing court, modes, properties liable to attachment and sale and stay of execution

Unit - IV: Appeal, Reference, Review, Revision and Special Suits

- Appeal – from original decree, appellate decree, orders, appeal to the Supreme Court, appeals by indigent person
- Reference
- Review
- Revision

Unit - V: Special Suits and the Limitation Act, 1963

- Special suits - by or against Government, corporations, indigent persons
- Interpleader suit
- Limitation Act- History, meaning, scope and purpose
- Applicability of limitation to suits, appeals and application
- Bar of limitation, condonation of delay for sufficient cause
- Legal disability and continuous running of time, rules regarding exclusion of time

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Sir Dinshaw Fardauzi Mulla, Mulla's Code of Civil Procedure, Haryana: LexisNexis (20th Edition, 2021).
2. U.N. Mitra, Law of Limitation and Prescription, New Delhi: LexisNexis (16th Edition, 2021).

References:

1. Sudipto Sarkar and V.R. Manohar, Sarkar Code of Civil Procedure, 2 Vols, New Delhi: LexisNexis (12th Edition, 2015).
2. Basu's Law on Limitation Act 1963, New Delhi: Delhi Law House (11th Edition, 2022).

Public International Law 21LALC402

Course Description:

Public International Law is a course that is aimed at providing students with an introductory knowledge of principles of Public International Law. Public International Law is that branch of the law that deals with interactions and relations among States as well as among international and regional institutions. The course is designed to provide students with a nuanced understanding of the contemporary legal issues that arise from the interaction of States with one another in the international arena.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the students to the scope and relevance of Public International Law in the era of Globalisation.
2. To create awareness about the third world concerns in respect of security and development.
3. To help students to understand the legal doctrines, practices and legal instruments that are pivotal in the evolution of International Law.
4. To explicate the role of U.N. and International Agencies in structuring solutions in the context of changing the balance of power.
5. To familiarise the students with the functioning of ICJ and other relevant dispute settlement bodies.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the general principles of international law with the primary focus on States and its interactions in the International Arena.
2. Discuss a reflective understanding of the Global South and their concerns.
3. Explain the subject of Public International Law in order to recognize its assumptions, arguments, conclusions and implications.
4. Critique the existing structure of the International legal regime.
5. Explain legal questions and problems under International Law.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction, History and Sources

- Definition, Nature and Scope of Public International Law, Is International Law a true law?
- Theories as to the basis of International Law- Natural Law and Positivism, Theory of Consent, TWAAIL approach, Theory of Auto Limitation, Pacta Sunt Servanda,
- Development of International Law; Difference between Public International Law and Private International Law.
- Sources of International Law, International Customs; Conventions ; General Principles of Law ; Judicial Decisions and Juristic Writings; ex aequo et bono

UNIT - II: Interplay with Domestic Law, Individuals and Miscellaneous

- Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law Theories -Monism and Dualism; Practices of states- UK, USA, India; Impact of municipal law on the development of International law.
- Subjects of International Law: States, Individuals, International organizations and other entities;

- Individuals as subjects of International law Extradition, Asylum and Nationality; the agents of international business; diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives, Diplomatic and Consular Immunities under International Law.

UNIT - III: States as Subjects of International Law

- States as Subjects of International Law, Recognition- of states, of Governments; Effect and withdrawal of Recognition;
- State Territory- Territorial sovereignty, modes of acquisition and loss of territory; leases and servitudes; Territorial Integrity-Self-determination; Doctrine of utipossidetis;
- State Jurisdiction- Principles of State Jurisdiction, Immunities from State Jurisdiction.
- State Responsibility - Basic Principles, Theories of Imputability, Contents of State Responsibility, Situations precluding wrongfulness, Reparations
- State Succession - Definition, Types, succession to international obligations under treaties, customs and to membership of international organizations

UNIT - IV: Treaties and Maritime Law

- Treaties under International Law - Concept of Treaties, Types of Treaties, Formation and the binding nature of treaties, Interpretation of Treaties, Modification and Amendment of Treaties, invalidity and termination of treaties.
- Law of the Sea - History of the Law of Sea, United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea, 1982; Territorial Sea; Contiguous Zone; Exclusive Economic Zone; Continental shelf and High Seas; Maritime delimitation; Deep-Sea Mining; Dispute Settlement under Law of the Sea Convention, 1982.

UNIT - V: Structure and Contemporary Issues

- United Nations and Its Organs - United Nations Organization; Organs and functions of UNO; Jus ad Bellum - Prohibition of use of force, justification, Collective Self-Defence; Responsibility to protect and humanitarian intervention.

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M.N. Shaw, International law, Cambridge University Press, (8th Edition, 2017).
2. I.A. Shearer, Starke's International Law (1st Indian Edition, 2007).

References:

1. J. Crawford, Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law (8th Edition, 2013).
2. R. Jennings, and A. Watts, (eds.), Oppenheim's International Law [Vol. I –Peace] (9th Edition, 2008).
3. A. Boyle, and C. Chinkin, The Making of International Law, Oxford University Press, (2007).
4. B.S. Chimni, International Law and World Order, Cambridge University Press, (2017).
5. Anne Orford, Reading Humanitarian Intervention: Human Rights and the Use of
6. Force in International Law, Cambridge University Press, (2003)

OPTIONAL – II: Banking Law 21LALT401

Course Description:

The banking system plays a major role in the development of the country. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the evolution of banking institutions and its emerging dimensions of the banking systems. This course provides an overview of the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and special features of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act 1993.

Course Objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with the origin, development and nature of banking institutions.
2. To discuss the legislation regulating the banking institutions.
3. To familiarise the students with provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, and the Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891.
4. To appraise the students about banker and customer relationship and laws relating to debts recovery.
5. To appraise the students about the electronic banking system and the risks involved in it.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the evolution of banking institutions, and its functions.
2. Analyse the regulatory mechanism of banks.
3. Examine the banking operations through cheques and other modes.
4. Explain the banker and customer relationship and explain the rights and duties of bankers and customers.
5. Assess the nature of loans and advances by the banks, and recovery methods and explain the electronic banking system.

Course Content

Unit - I: Nature and Development of Banking

- Evolution of banking institutions, services of banks
- Social control on banks
- Nationalization of Banks
- Institutional framework of banking
- Reserve Bank of India and its role
- Functions of the Reserve Bank of India
- RBI and commercial banks

Unit - II: Banking Regulation Act, 1949

- Business of banking companies
- National banks, management of national banks
- Achievement of nationalised banks
- Control over management
- Acquisitions of the undertakings of banking companies in certain cases

- Suspension of business and winding up of banking companies
- Special provisions for speedy disposal of winding up proceedings under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

Unit - III: The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

- Negotiable instruments and their characteristics
- Parties to negotiable instruments
- Holder and holder in due course
- Negotiation, assignment, presentment
- Endorsement
- Crossing of cheques
- Payment of cheques
- Payment in due course
- Noting and protest
- Protection to the paying banker and collecting banker
- Penal provisions under the Negotiable Instruments Act
- Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891

Unit - IV: Banker and Customer Relationship and Debt Recovery Laws

- Banker and Customer- General and special relationship between banker and customer, nature and types of accounts
- Special classes of customers, lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations.
- Rights and duties of bankers and customers
- Banking Ombudsman.

Loans and Advances

- Employment of Funds
- Modes of securing advances
- Advances against goods and documents of title to goods
- Special features of Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993
- Special features of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002

Unit - V: Electronic Banking

- Regulation of credit and debit cards
- RBI notifications and circulars
- Online banking – risks and management
- Electronic Fund transfer, plain messages (Telex or data communication) structured messages (SWIFT, etc.), RTGS,
- Information Technology
- Current trends
- Global developments in Banking Technology

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M. L. Tannan, Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, (2012).
2. Vinod Kothari, 'Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (28th Edition, 2022).

3. William Blair, Banking and Financial Services Regulation, London: Butterworths, (1998).

References:

1. E.P. Ellinger, Ellinger's Modern Banking Law, New York: Oxford University Press, New York (2006).
2. Wadsley and G.A. Penn, The Law Relating to Domestic Banking, London: Sweet & Maxwell, (2nd Edition, 2000).
3. K.D. Zacharias, Legal Aspects of Banking Operations, New Delhi: Macmillan, (2005).
4. Ross Cranston, Principles of Banking Law, New York: Oxford University Press, (1997).

OPTIONAL – II: Human Right Law 21LALT402

Course Description:

This course delves into understanding the evolution and nature of human rights and its realisation in the current times. It aims to cover the nuances of International, Regional and National legal regimes pertaining to Human Rights and the current trends on the same.

Course Objectives:

1. To develop awareness among students about the relationship between Human Rights, democracy and development.
2. To foster respect for international obligations for peace and development.
3. To develop skills on human rights advocacy.
4. To discuss the critical aspects of human rights.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain history and development of the International Human Rights Movement.
2. Evaluate the efficacy of various legal instruments and functioning of institutions related to Human Rights protection.
3. Explain and analyse the constitutional, statutory and institutional aspects of human rights protection in India.
4. Explain the nature of human rights obligations.
5. Critically analyse and evaluate the existing human rights regime.

Course Content

Unit - I: Origin and scope of human rights

- Origin and Nature of Human Rights
- Jurisprudence of Human Rights and Theories of Human Rights
- Significance of Human Rights in the contemporary world- Marxist Approach, Third World Approach, Feminist Approach
- Nature of obligation and concept of human duties: moral, ethical, social, economic, political and cultural concepts
- Indian concepts - *raj neeti*, *lokneeti*, *dandaneeti*, *nyaya and dharma neeti*;
- Difference between Human Rights Violations and offences

Unit - II: International legal framework of human rights,

- Sources of Human Rights Law
- Normative foundation of International Human Rights Law
- International Bill of Rights: Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Unit - III: Regional framework of human rights

- Evolution of regional approaches to Human Rights
- European System, European Court of Human Rights
- Inter- American system, Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- African system, African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights
- Comparative analysis of the three regional systems

Unit - IV: Indian framework of human rights

- Human rights and the Constitution of India
- Human Rights and National legislations
 - a. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
 - b. Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
 - c. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013
- National Human Rights Commission and State Human Rights Commissions
- Role of Press and Media in reporting Human Rights Violations
- Internalization of International Human Rights Law

Unit - V: Emerging issues in human rights

- Human Rights and Statelessness
- Human Rights and Vulnerable groups: Women, Children and Indigenous people
- Operation of Artificial Intelligence in the Human Rights regime
- Human Rights and Terrorism: A definitional change, Climate Changes and Internal Displacements

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Olivier De Schutter, International Human Rights Law: Cases, Materials, Commentary, UK: Cambridge University Press, (2010).
2. S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Prayagraj: Central Law Agency, (2022).

References:

1. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights: A Very Short Introduction, UK: Oxford University Press, (2nd Edition, 2016).
2. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Right, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (3rd Edition, 2008).
3. Andrew Clapham, Human Rights Obligations of Non-State Actors, UK: Oxford University Press, (2006).
4. B. Rajagopal, International Law From Below Development, Social Movements and Third World Resistance, UK: Cambridge University Press, (2003).
5. Henry J. Steiner and Philip Alston, International Human Rights in Context Law, Politics, Morals, UK: Oxford University Press, (2nd Edition 2000).
6. Justice M. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, (2nd Edition, 2016).

CLINICAL COURSE – I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System 21LALP401

Course Description:

A lawyer being a social engineer owes certain duties towards the society, court and nation. The sources of such duties including code of ethics, the Advocates Act, the Bar Council of India Rules, etc, forms part of the course. Development of the legal profession in India during different periods-ancient, medieval and modern periods is studied in this course. The nature of legal education and the legal profession and its development will be analysed. The powers of the Bar Council to regulate the legal profession and legal education, and issues relating to contempt proceedings are also discussed.

Course Objectives:

1. To imbibe students with values laying the foundation to set professional standards.
2. To understand the rules governing the Legal Profession in India.
3. To acquaint students with the duties of an Advocate and skills of client interviewing and counselling.
4. To understand the law relating to Contempt of Court.
5. To learn basic principles of professional accountancy.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the legal provisions, guidelines and judicial decisions on professional conduct for lawyers.
2. Identify different kinds of misconduct and analyse the opinions of the disciplinary committee of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct.
3. Demonstrate the skills of client interviewing and counselling.
4. Explain and apply the rules of professional accountancy.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction and the Advocates Act, 1961

- Evolution of legal profession
- Importance of legal profession
- Equipment's of the lawyer
- Conduct- Conduct in court, Professional conduct in general
- Privileges of a lawyer
- Salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961

Unit - II: Duties and Etiquettes of Lawyer

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

Unit - III: Contempt of Courts

- The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

- Select major judgments of the Supreme Court
 1. In the matter of D, An Advocate, AIR 1956 SC 102
 2. P J Ratnam v. D Kanikaram, AIR 1964 SC 244
 3. N B Mirzan v. The Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of Maharashtra and Another, AIR 1972 SC 46
 4. Bar Council of Maharashtra v. M V Dabholkar and others, AIR 1976 SC 242
 5. V C Rangadurai v. D Gopalan and others, AIR 1979 SC 2016
 6. Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan and others, AIR 1983 SC 1012
 7. In Re an Advocate, AIR 1989 SC 245
 8. In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, 1995 (Vol-I) IBR 118
 9. Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 1895
 10. Ex-Capt Harish Uppal v. Union of India, AIR 2003 SC 739

Unit - IV: Professional Misconduct -Bar Council of India Opinions

Selected cases of professional misconduct decided by the disciplinary committees of the Bar Council of India.

- Negligence in conducting case
- Withholding of documents
- Failure to render accounts
- Misappropriation of client's money
- Breach of trust
- Misuse of client's confidence
- Misleading client, cheating the client, making false assurances
- Threatening client
- Disregard of client's interest
- Withdrawal from case without sufficient reason and sufficient notice
- Representing the other side, changing of side, appearing for both sides
- Interfering with the decision by influencing the judge
- Making scandalous allegations against the presiding officer
- Lowering dignity of profession
- Sharing profits of case and lending money to the client
- Conviction for offence involving moral turpitude

Unit - V: Accountancy for lawyers

- Types of accounts: Real, Nominal and personal accounts
- Golden Rules of Accounting
- Process of accounting- Journal- ledger-Trial balance- Financial statement
- Need for maintaining Accounts by lawyers- Legal and Managerial
- Special accounting features and requirements for lawyers
- Law firms- Billing methods-BCI rules with respect to maintenance of accounts by lawyers

Prescribed Book(s):

1. K.V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Professional Conduct and Advocacy, Oxford University Press, (1945).
2. B.S. Raman, Basic Accounting, Bengaluru: Sapna Book House (2020).

References:

1. N.R. Madhava Menon, , Clinical Legal Education, Eastern book co., (2008).
2. Dr. B. Malik, Art of Lawyer, Universal Book Agency (1999).
3. Sanjiva Row's, The Advocates Act, 1961, LexisNexis, (9th Edition, 2022)
4. The Advocates Act, 1961.
5. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.

Labour Law – I: Law Relating To Resolution of Industrial Conflicts And Labour Welfare 21LALC403

Course Description:

Labourers face immense challenges in the industrial world, particularly regarding their honour, place and status *vis-a-vis* management which looks towards substitution of labour with technology. The historical, legal, social, economic, human and political aspects of this struggle form the core of this course.

Labour welfare and protection in line with the Constitutional vision as well as the vision of social justice imbibed in its scheme of governance is of special significance to India. With globalisation and liberalisation becoming the norm, labour laws and industrial jurisprudence gain paramount importance in this course.

Course Objectives:

1. To acquaint students with the historical and constitutional evolution of industrial jurisprudence and the emergence of Trade Unionism in India.
2. To enable students to critically analyse the provisions of the select labour legislations.
3. To make students understand the international obligations in light of ILO conventions.
4. To sensitise students about labour rights while orienting them on the necessity of labour law to tackle contemporary challenges faced by the labourers in India.
5. To prepare students with skills to apply knowledge of labour laws to real life situations.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Trace the evolution of labour laws in juxtaposition to the growth and working of trade unions in India.
2. Analyse the historical background, key definitions and disputes resolution mechanism pertaining industrial disputes.
3. Examine the government's power of reference of industrial disputes and analyse law governing strikes, lock-outs, lay-off, retrenchment, closure, managerial prerogatives and unfair labour practices.
4. Examine the concept of industrial standing orders and law relating to child labour abolition.
5. Analyse the abolition and regularisation of contract labour and the provisions pertaining health, safety and welfare of workers alongside the regulation mechanisms.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to The Labour Laws and the Trade Unions Act, 1926

- Introduction to Labour Laws
- Evolution of Labour Laws
- Historical aspects
 - Master and slave relationship
 - Industrial revolution
 - Laissez faire state
- The Constitution of India and Labour Laws
- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
 - Salient features of the Trade Unions Act, 1926

- Registration and cancellation of Trade unions
- Funds of the union and immunity enjoyed by the union
- Amalgamation of Trade Unions
- Recognition of Trade Union
- Collective Bargaining
- Methods of Collective Bargaining
- Status of Collective Bargaining Agreements
- Comparative analysis with the provisions of the new labour codes.

Unit - II: The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Part I

- Historical Background
 - Definitions
 - Appropriate Government
 - Award and Settlement
 - Industry
 - Industrial Dispute
 - Workman
- Industrial Disputes Resolution Mechanism
 - Works Committee
 - Conciliation Officer
 - Board of Conciliation
 - Court of Inquiry
 - Grievance Settlement Authority
- Voluntary Arbitration u/s 10-A
- Compulsory Adjudication
- Awards and Settlement
- Comparative analysis with the provisions of the new labour codes

Unit - III: The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 Part II

- Government's power of reference u/s. 10: critical analysis with reference to decided cases.
- Strikes and Lock-Outs
- Lay-Off and Retrenchment
- Closure and Transfer of Undertaking
- Regulation of Managerial Prerogatives
- Unfair Labour Practices
- Comparative analysis with the provisions of the new labour codes

Unit - IV: Standing Orders and Child Labour

- Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
 - Certified Standing Orders
 - Meaning
 - Procedure for Certification
 - Certifying Officers
 - Powers and Functions
- Child Labour
 - Introduction and historical background
 - Necessity and feasibility of abolition
 - Human Rights and Constitutional perspective

- The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
 - Definitions
 - Prohibition of child labour
 - Regulation of adolescent labour
 - Penalties
 - Judicial Interpretations
- Critical analysis of amendments brought by the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016
- Comparative analysis with the provisions of the new labour codes

Unit - V: The Contract Labour and the Factories Act, 1948

- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
 - Abolition and Regularisation of Contract Labour
 - Regulation of Contract Labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
 - Judicial decisions relating absorption of sham practice of contract labour
 - Critical appraisal of working of the Act in present days
- The Factories Act, 1948:
 - Definitions
 - Factory
 - Manufacturing process
 - Occupier
 - Worker
 - Hazardous processes
 - Provisions *in re* safety and welfare of worker
 - Regulation of employment of women, children and young persons,
 - Working conditions of employment
 - Working hours
 - Weekly leave
 - Annual leave facility.
- Comparative analysis with the provisions of the new labour codes

Prescribed Book(s):

- S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Haryana: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, (7th Edition, 2022).
- V.G. Goswami, Labour Industrial Laws, Allahabad: Central Law Agency, (11th Edition, 2019).
- S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, Allahabad: Central Law Publications, (29th Edition, 2019).
- S.C. Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security, Haryana: Eastern Book Company, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, (1st Edition, 2005).

References:

- O.P. Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (7th Edition, 2015).
- G. Ramanujam, Indian Labour Movement, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, (1986).
- P.L. Malik, Industrial Law, New Delhi: Eastern Book Company, (10th Edition, 2006).
- Mamoria, Dynamics of Industrial Relations, Mumbai: Himalayan Publishing House, (16th Edition, 2008).
- The First National Labour Commission Report, 1969.

- The Second National Labour Commission Report, 2002.
- The International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

Statutes:

- The Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- The Industrial Employment Standing Orders Act, 1946
- The Child & Adolescent Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986
- The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
- The Factories Act, 1948

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 24LALC401

Course Description:

The evidence laws were modernized, streamlined, and made simpler by the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, which superseded the antiquated Indian Evidence Act of 1872.

The process of ascertaining facts is the basis for determination of rights and liabilities of the parties to the dispute which is the primary function of the Court. This is regulated by a set of rules and principles known as the Law of Evidence. The course provides a detailed overview of the principles underlying the law of evidence, rules relating to relevancy of facts, oral and documentary evidence, burden of proof, examination of witnesses and production of evidence.

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To acquaint the students with the changes introduced by the BNSS and reasons which necessitated the change.
2. To appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence.
3. To understand the rules relating to relevancy and admissibility of facts, appreciation and reliability of evidence.
4. To impart the intricacies of the art of examination and cross-examination, burden of proof and its shifting nature.
5. To appreciate various presumptions, inclusionary, exclusionary rules and their foundational principles.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will be able to-

1. Discuss the fundamental concepts of law of evidence.
2. Analyse the concepts and provisions relating to relevancy facts.
3. Discuss the legal principles and provisions concerning proof of facts through oral, documentary and electronic evidence and rules of presumption regarding documentary and electronic evidence.
4. Elaborate the provisions relating to burden of proof and estoppel.
5. Draft the leading questions and demonstrate the art of cross-examination.

Course Content

UNIT – I: Introduction

- Nature and scope of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam
- Interpretation clause – Court, fact, fact in issue, relevant facts, evidence, document, proved, disproved and not proved
- Kinds of evidence
- Presumptions and its kinds
- Doctrine of '*Res Gestae*'
- Facts which are occasion, cause and effect
- Motive, preparation, conduct and proof of conspiracy
- Explanatory or introductory facts and test identification parade

UNIT – II: Admissions and Confessions

- Relevance of facts not otherwise relevant

- Admissions- Definition, types, parties, circumstances, relevancy and evidentiary value
- Confession –Meaning, confessional statements, types, evidentiary value, rule of exclusion, exceptions and limitations
- Confession of co-accused and its evidentiary value

UNIT – III: Relevancy of statement under special circumstances and of character

- Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses
- Relevancy of evidence in prior or same judicial proceeding
- Statements made under special circumstances
- Relevancy of judgments of Courts
- Relevancy of opinion by third persons- Expert opinion, nature and scope
- Relevancy of character of parties – Civil and criminal proceedings

UNIT - IV: Proof of Facts

- Facts which need not be proved
- Oral evidence - Rule of best evidence and hearsay
- Documentary evidence- Definition, primary evidence, secondary and circumstances
- Admissibility of electronic records
- Proof of attested documents and signatures
- Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence

UNIT – V: Production and Effect of Evidence and Examination of Witnesses

- Burden of proof – onus of proof, particular fact, general and special exceptions, facts within the special knowledge
- Presumption - survivorship, death, ownership, good faith in transaction, legitimacy of child, cruelty, abetment of suicide of married woman, dowry death and rape
- Estoppel – Meaning, scope and types
- Witnesses – qualification and privileged communications
- Examination of witnesses – order, lawful questions, leading questions, hostile witness, character of witness, corroboration and contradiction of witness, refreshing of memory

Prescribed Book(s):

1. M. Monir, Law of Evidence, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, (12th Edition, 2021).
2. Avtar Singh, Principles of Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications, (24th Edition, 2020).

References:

1. Rattan Lal Dheeraj Lal, Law of Evidence, LexisNexis, (26th Edition, 2021).
2. Sudipto Sarkar and Prof. (Dr.) V. Kesava Rao, Sarkar on Evidence, LexisNexis, (21st Edition, 2020).
3. Dyson Heydon, Cross on Evidence, LexisNexis, (13th Edition, 2021).
4. Woodroffe and Amir Ali's Law of Evidence, LexisNexis, (20th Edition, 2019).
5. Vepa P. Sarathi, Law of Evidence, Eastern Book Company, (7th Edition, 2018).
6. The 69th Law Commission of India Report, 1977.

List of Statutes:

1. The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023
2. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

OPTIONAL – III: Law of Insurance 21LALT403

Course Description:

Insurance is an old institution of transactional trade. Insurance encompasses the contractual form and embodies compensatory justice. Law of insurance plays a pivotal role in regulating the conduct of the insurance providers and protecting the interests of the policy holders. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the principles and practice of insurance law in India. It focuses on the statutes relating to insurance and judicial interpretation. It further deals with the powers and functions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).

Course Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding of the basic concepts and fundamental principles of insurance.
2. To impart knowledge about the essentials of contract of insurance with respect to different classes of insurance.
3. To provide an understanding of the procedure for settlement of insurance claims with respect to different types of insurance.
4. To discuss the regulatory framework of insurance.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Narrate the history and development of insurance sector in India.
2. Explain the fundamental concepts and principles of insurance.
3. Analyse the basic elements and discuss legal framework for regulation of life insurance, health insurance and professional insurance.
4. Describe the legal framework of the Motor Vehicle Insurance Act.
5. Discuss the legal framework of the Marine Insurance Act.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Origin and development of insurance
- Meaning, definition and nature of insurance
- Objectives of insurance
- Classification of Insurance
- Regulatory authorities- Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India (IRDAI) – role, composition, removal, duties and functions, insurance intermediaries- agents, surveyors and assessors; Tariff Advisory Committee; Insurance Association of India
- Insurance Ombudsman

Unit - II: General Principles of Insurance

- Aleatory contract, contract of adhesion, utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, subrogation, contribution, risk, premium, proximate cause, *vis major*
- Double insurance
- Re-insurance

Unit - III: Life, Health and Professional Insurance

- Life insurance - nature and formation of life insurance contract, types of life insurance policies, persons entitled to payment, insurable events, risk, surrender, claims and disputes, non-disclosure and misrepresentation, assignment and nomination of life insurance policy
- The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 - Salient features and recent developments
- Health insurance - concept, nature, formation of health insurance contract, policy, clauses and claim procedure
- Professional liability insurance – doctors and lawyers

Unit - IV: Motor Vehicle Insurance

- Nature and Scope
- Types – third-party and comprehensive - principles, clauses, limits of liability
- No fault liability
- Compensation in hit and run cases
- Motor Vehicles Accident Claims Tribunal- composition, jurisdiction, powers and procedure
- The Employees Compensation Act, 1923 and its nexus with The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- Settlement of disputes through alternative disputes resolution mechanisms (ADR)

Unit - V: Marine Insurance

- Origin and development
- Nature and scope
- The Marine Insurance Act, 1906 (U.K.) and The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 – Comparison
- Types of policies
- Insurable interest, proximate cause, perils of sea, insured perils, voyage and deviation
- Warranties - types and implications on breach
- Loss and abandonment

Prescribed Book(s):

1. K.S.N. Murthy & K.V.S. Sharma, Modern Law of Insurance in India, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (6th Edition, 2019).
2. M.N. Srinivasan, Principles of Insurance Law, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, (11th Edition, 2021).

References:

1. S.K. Sarvaria, B N Singh's New Insurance Law, Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, (2017).
2. John Birds, Bird's Modern Insurance Law, London: Sweet & Maxwell (9th Edition, 2017).
3. E.R. Hardy Ivamy, General Principles of Insurance Laws, London: Butterworth's (6th Edition, 1993).
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of Insurance law, Nagpur: Wadhwa & Co, (7th Edition, 2002).
5. Tom Baker, Insurance Law and Policy: Cases, Materials and Problems, Aspen Publishing 2003, (3rd Edition, 2003).

OPTIONAL – III: Investment Laws 21LALT404

Course Description:

This course provides an understanding of investment laws, with a focus on the legal framework governing various types of investments in India. It covers the evolution and development of investment laws, shares and debentures, venture capital, mutual funds, investor protection, non-banking financial institutions, and the role of regulatory bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Additionally, the course offers a brief overview of international investment law, exploring key principles, agreements, and dispute resolution mechanisms.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce the basic investment instruments including shares, debentures, venture capital, and mutual funds.
2. To impart knowledge on the legal framework relating to investor protection.
3. To explain the functioning of various dispute settlement mechanisms.
4. To acquaint with regulatory compliance with reference to the investment.
5. To impart knowledge regarding the rules of international law and frameworks established at national law governing international investments.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the types, features, and classification of various investment instruments.
2. Discuss the legal framework related to investor protection and the functioning of Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFCs).
3. Analyze the roles and responsibilities of regulatory bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in governing investments.
4. Utilize proper judicial analysis to interpret and apply the investment legislations.
5. Delineate the nuances of international law and framework established at national level governing international investments.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to Investment Laws, Shares and Debentures

- Evolution, meaning and nature
- Types of funding viz: Debt Fund, Equity Fund and Hybrid Fund
- Risks associated with investments
- Concept of investment and bargaining norms
- Shares – Definition, nature, types, shareholders, stocks, and share certificates
- Share capital - Calls, issue, allotment, transfer, and transmission
- Debentures - Definition, nature, types, charges and deposits
- Inter-corporate loans and investments under the Companies Act, 2013

Unit - II: Mutual Funds and Venture Capital Investment

- Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFI) – Role in investments
- Evolution of mutual funds
- Mutual Funds – Scope, definition, types, classification, risk, and organization structure

- Venture Capital - Concept, scope, and importance
- Venture capital legal framework, private equity, vulture, and angel funds.
- Nitin Desai Committee's recommendations 2006

Unit - III: Investor Protection

- Need for investor protection
- Factors affecting investors' interests
- Rights of investors, Investor Education and Protection Fund
- Measures for investor protection – SEBI and Judicial approach
- Role of National Stock Exchange and Bombay Stock Exchange in investor protection
- Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (Sec.2)

Unit - IV: Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and Foreign Exchange Control Regime

- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) - composition, scope, powers and functions
- Regulation of Foreign investment – direct and indirect
- Securities Appellate Tribunal
- Concept of foreign exchange regulation
- Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999 – Customs

Unit - V: Overview of International Investment Law

- International investment law: scope and importance
- Sources of international investment law - treaties, customary international law, and general principles of law
- Key principles of international investment law: national treatment, most-favored-nation treatment, fair and equitable treatment, and expropriation and compensation
- International Investment Agreements (IIAs) - Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) and Multilateral Investment Treaties (MITs)
- Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) - Arbitration and other mechanisms
- Role of international organizations in shaping international investment law - World Bank, International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)
- United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (Singapore Convention)

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Avtar Singh, Company Law, New Delhi: Eastern Book Company, (17th Edition, 2023).
2. Krishan Keshav, Divya Verma, Competition and Investment Laws in India, New Delhi: Singhal Law Publications, (2019).
3. Dolzer, Rudolf and C. Schreuer, Principles of international Investment Law, Oxford University Press, (3rd Edition, 2022).

References:

1. Dr. Sudhanshu Kumar and Alok Verma, Guide to Capital Market and Securities Law, Mumbai: Thomson Reuters (2021).
2. G. Van Harten, Investment Treaty Arbitration and Public Law, Oxford University Press (2007).
3. Ramni Taneja, Foreign Direct Investment and Globalization, New Delhi: Eastern Book Company, (2014).

CLINICAL COURSE – II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems 21LALP202

Course Description:

The need for alternative dispute resolution systems is felt due to the increasing backlogs in subordinate as well as higher judiciary. The adversarial method of dispute resolution has its own merits and demerits and is indispensable; however certain disputes could be resolved through ADRs amicably with less cost and time. Thus, the course is designed to introduce the basic idea of alternative dispute resolution methods. The course is a clinical course, students would be learning the skills required for using ADR methods to resolve disputes through simulation exercises and role plays. Learning by doing is the method of learning of the contents of this course.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce to the students basic idea of different ADR methods.
2. To inculcate skills required for carrying out effective negotiation.
3. To provide them nuances of mediation and to inculcate skills required for conducting mediation.
4. To discuss the legal framework and provide the structure and procedure of conducting statutory conciliation.
5. To make the students to understand the basic principles and procedure involved in conducting the arbitration.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the different methods of dispute resolution and also their need, importance merits and demerits.
2. Conduct negotiations on behalf of the disputing parties to resolve legal disputes amicably.
3. Elucidate the procedure, merits and demerits of conciliation and also conduct conciliation proceedings.
4. Describe the nuances of mediation and demonstrate the mediation skills.
5. Analyse the statutory provisions of arbitration, discuss the stages, merits and demerits of arbitration and also exhibit the skills required for conduct of arbitration proceedings.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction to ADRs

- Meaning, Evolution, Need and Significance of ADRs
- Different Methods of Dispute Resolution- Inquisitorial method and Adversarial method
- ADR methods - General overview of Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation
- Other informal methods of dispute resolution
- Advantages and disadvantages of ADRs
- Suitability of ADRs to types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs

Unit - II: Negotiation

- Meaning and Significance of Negotiation
- Stages of Negotiation

- Styles of negotiation
- Different approaches to negotiation
- Qualities of a negotiator
- Skills of Negotiation
- Clinical activity: Simulation exercises.

Unit - III: Mediation

- Meaning, Significance of Mediation
- Qualities of mediator
- Role of mediator
- Essential characteristics of the mediation process
- Stages of Mediation
- Types of Mediation
- Different models of mediation
- Code of conduct for Mediators
- Clinical activity: Simulation exercises and visits to mediation centres
- Salient features of the Mediation Act, 2023
- Process of Mediation under the Mediation Act, 2023

Unit - IV: Conciliation

- Conciliation: Meaning
- Different kinds of conciliation - facilitative, evaluative, court- annexed, voluntary, and compulsory
- Qualities of a conciliator
- Role of a conciliator
- Stages of conciliation
- Procedure of Conciliation under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 (Section 62 to 66)
- Clinical activity: Simulation exercises and visit to Lok Adalat

Unit - V: Arbitration

- Meaning of arbitration
- Salient features of arbitration
- Kinds of arbitration
- General Provisions of Arbitration (Section 2 to 6)
- Arbitration agreement (Section 7 to 9)
- Composition of Arbitral Tribunal (Section 10 to 15)
- Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitration under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings (Section 18 to 27)
- Making of Arbitral Award & Termination of Arbitral Proceedings, Recourse against Arbitral Award (Section 34), Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards (Section 35 and 36)

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Madabhushi, Sridhar, Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (2006).

2. Anirudh Wadhwa and Anirudh Krishnan, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Nagpur: LexisNexis, (2017).
3. R.D. Rajan, A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, (2005).

References:

1. B.C. Thiruvengadam, Making Minds Meet - Conflict to Consensus, Bengaluru: LEXQUISITE, (2022).
2. S. Susheela, Mediation – Readers’ Handbook, Asia Law House, (1st Edition, 2012).
3. The 129th Law Commission of India Report.
4. The 222nd Law Commission of India Report.
5. D.K. Sampath, Mediation Concept and Technique in support of Resolution of Disputes, National Law School of India University, (1991).
6. Gold Neil et.al., Learning Lawyers Skills, London: Butterworths in conjunction with the Commonwealth Legal Education Association, (Chapter - 7) (1989).
7. Michael Noone, Mediation, Cavendish Pub., (Chapters-1, 2 and 3) (1996).
8. Sriram Panchu’s, Mediation- Practice and Law, (2015).
9. William Ury, Roger Fisher, Getting to Yes, (2011).
10. Justice R.V. Raveendran, “Section 89 CPC: Need for an Urgent Relook”, (2007) 4 SCC J 23

Statutes:

1. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
2. The Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958
3. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
4. The Family Courts Act, 1984
5. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
6. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
7. The Karnataka Civil Procedure (Mediation) Rules, 2005.
8. The Commercial Courts Act, 2015
9. The Commercial Courts (Pre-institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules, 2018
10. The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016
11. The Guidelines and Procedure of K-RERA Conciliation and Dispute Resolution Cell, 2019
12. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
13. The Consumer Protection (Mediation) Rules, 2020
14. The Companies Act, 2013
15. The Companies (Mediation and Conciliation) Rules, 2016
16. The Legal Services Act, 1986
17. The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Development Act, 2006

Law of Taxation 21LALC501

Course Description:

The taxation is a powerful incentive or disincentive to economic growth, a lever which can raise or depress savings and capital formation and an instrument of reducing income disparities. A student of taxation will have to make a detailed study of tax policy and tax law in India. The course content has been designed to provide a comprehensive picture of taxation in India.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce to the students the concept of Taxation and the jurisprudential aspects of the Taxation system in India.
2. To enable the students to identify and understand the basic concepts, definitions and terms related to Income Tax.
3. To provide the students with working knowledge of fundamental tax principles and the Constitutional Aspects and the basis of Taxation.
4. To understand of the legal framework for Direct and Indirect Taxation in India.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the fundamental concepts of direct and indirect taxation and analyse the scope of taxing power of the Government.
2. Analyse the provisions relating to the assessment of tax liability under different heads of income and the functioning of tax authorities.
3. Explain the evolution and mode of implementation of Goods and Service Tax.
4. Analyse the legal framework for supply and levy of Goods and Service Tax.
5. Analyse the provisions relating to imposition of duty and exemptions under the Customs Act.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- History of direct taxation in India
- Goals of taxation system
- Nature and characteristics of taxes
- Cannons of taxation
- 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
- Basic concepts
- Persons
- Residential status
- Scope of total income
- Income from salaries
- Income from house property
- Income from business or profession and vocation
- Capital gains, Income from other sources
- Deemed assessee

- Set off and carry forward of losses
- Clubbing of income

Unit - II: Assessment and Income Tax Authorities

- Incomes exempt from tax
- Permissible deductions
- Assessment, Kinds of assessment
- Income Tax Authorities- appointment, powers and functions
- Provisions relating to collection and recovery of tax
- Filing of returns and Refund of tax
- Offences and penalties under the Act
- Appeal and revision

Unit - III: Introduction to Goods and Service Tax

- Indirect Tax Regime
- Concept of GST
- The Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016
- Dual GST model taxation
- GST Council, Central GST,
- GST levy on transactions – sale, transfer, purchase, barter, lease or import of goods and/or services
- Compensation law to State Governments
- Goods and Services Tax Network Portal
- Tax Invoice
- GST on Imports and exports
- Benefits of GST to Trade, Industry, e-commerce and Service Sector
- Impact of GST on GDP of India and Inflation

Unit - IV: Interstate Transactions and Goods and Service Tax

- Concept of supply
- Registration and payment of GST
- Composite scheme
- Integrated GST levied by Central Government
- Interstate transactions and imported goods or services, State GST – The State Goods and Service Tax Law, Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Law
- GST exemption on the sale and purchase of securities
- Securities Transaction Tax(STT)

Unit - V: The Customs Act, 1962

- Customs Laws: Legislative background of the levy
- Ports and 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
- Authorities - Powers and functions

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Dr. V.K. Singhania - Students Guide to Income Tax including GST, Chennai: Taxmann, (66th Edition, 2023).
2. V.S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice, Chennai: Taxmann, (19th Edition, 2020).
3. R.K. Jha and P.K. Singh, A Birds Eye View of GST, Hyderabad: Asia Law House, (4th Edition, 2020).

References:

1. Kanga and Palkhivala's- The Law and Practice of Income Tax, Gurgoan: LexisNexis, Vol I &II, (11th Edition, 2020).
2. T.N. Manoharan- Students Handbook on Taxation (Includes Income-Tax Law and Goods and Services Tax Law), Mumbai: Snow White, (2023).
3. B.B. Lal – Direct Taxes- Practice and Planning, Pearson India, (19th Edition, 2020).
4. Dr. H.C Mehotra, Dr. S.P Goyal, Fundamentals of Income Tax, Agra: Sahitya Bhawan Publications, (64th Edition, 2023-2024).

Labour Law – II: Law Relating to Wages and Social Security 21LALC502

Course Description:

In this course, students will be acquainted with the legal framework relating to social security and welfare of labour. It is imperative to understand the concept of social security, its significance and the constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring the health, safety, and welfare of the workmen, social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are emphasized. The main theme underlying the course is to critically examine provisions of the social welfare legislations. The study of these legislations would enable the students to understand the various rights and benefits available to workmen there under. These legislations will be analysed by examining the historical background, objectives underlying the legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of the legislations over changing times. The students will have the overview of the Code on Social Security, 2020 in juxtaposition to the aforementioned legislations.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the students with the legal framework relating to social security and welfare of labour.
2. To provide students an understanding of the utility of various concepts of social security, its importance and as well as the constitutional basis for the same while solving problems.
3. To appraise the students of the ways of interpreting and contrasting the importance of ensuring health, safety, and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations.
4. To enable the students to understand the provisions of different social security legislations. These legislations would be analysed with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen there under.
5. To analyse the legislations by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of this legislation in the changing times.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Analyse the significance of labour laws in light of globalization and recent developments at both the national and international level.
2. Identify the rationale behind the constitutional and statutory provisions relating to payment of wages, deductions and the concept of bonus and its foundations.
3. Analyse the legal provisions pertaining to provident fund, gratuity besides examining latest development in light of unorganised sector of workmen.
4. Explain the relevance of social security measures and the influence of ILO and to apply the statutory provisions relating to compensation and insurance to the real life situations.
5. Critically examine the statutory provisions of statute governing shops and commercial establishments in Karnataka and law governing maternity benefit.

Course Content

Unit - I: Globalisation and overview of the Constitutional mandate

- Globalisation - Impact of globalisation on organised and unorganised sector workers - Emergence of the new kind of unorganised workers, Privatisation and open Economy- Effects of Globalization on Industry and Labour
- Constitutional mandate of welfare state and effectiveness of social security and social welfare legislations in India under New Economic Policy - Importance of labour welfare and social security - Review of laws to meet new challenges
- Legislative and Judicial Trends towards application of labour laws- Emergence of Laws relating to SEZs, SEZ and its impact, etc

Unit - II: Social Welfare Legislations

- Concept of Wages: Theories of wages and kinds of Wages
- The Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Definitions- the appropriate government, employer, employee, scheduled employment, etc. Fixation of Minimum rates of Wages, etc
- The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Definitions: the appropriate government, remuneration, employer, worker etc., Payment of remuneration at equal rates, Duties of the employer and penalty provisions
- The Payment of Wages Act, 1936: Definitions, Employed person, Factory, Industrial and other establishment, Wages, etc., Deductions, Authorities, Inspectors and Payment of Wages Authority
- Bonus - Context- claim for share in profits even after payment of wages according to contract of employment - whether a breach of contract or an implied term of contract - Source of right to bonus - concepts of Bonus and right to share in profits
- The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 - Definitions, provisions relating to payment of bonus, judicial interpretations and constitutionality of provisions relating to governments power to exempt

Unit - III: Social Welfare Legislations

- The Employees Provident Fund (Family, Pension, Fund and Deposit linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952 - Definitions - Contributions, Employee, Employer, Factory, Fund etc. Scheme, Family Pension Scheme, Employees deposit linked insurance scheme - Scope, Contributions - Benefits - Authorities under the Act- Powers - latest Judicial Pronouncements
- Gratuity - Context Reward for long drawn loyal service, on whether it is Employers liability or a good gesture- Historical development. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Definitions- Judicial Interpretations and Parliamentary Amendment of the definition of Employee - Payment of Gratuity- Determination of amount of gratuity - authorities
- Features and Scheme of Protection of workers in the unorganized sector under the Unorganised Worker's Social Security Act, 2008

Unit - IV: Social Security

- Concept and Importance of Social Security, Influence of I.L.O., Constitutional Mandate
- The Employees' Compensation Act, 1923, Definitions, Employee, Employer, Dependent, Partial disablement, Total disablement, etc., Employer's liability for compensation, Conditions and Exceptions, Notional extension of the workplace,

Procedure for claiming compensation, Computation of Compensation, Commissioner: Jurisdiction, Powers, etc

- The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948: Definitions, Employment injury, Contribution, Dependent, Employee, Principal Employer, etc. Employees State Insurance Funds, Contribution, Benefits available, Administrative Mechanism, presumption of the occupational disease in the act and judicial interpretations, E.S.I Corporation, Standing Committee, Medical Benefits Council, Composition, Powers, Duties - Adjudication of Disputes, E.S.I Courts, Comparative analysis of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 with the Employees' Compensation Act, 1923

Unit - V: Regulation of Shops and Establishments and Maternity Benefit

- Karnataka Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1961 - Application of the Act, Hours of work, Annual leave with wages - wages and compensation-Employment of children and women-Authorities and Penalties
- The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, Object and Scope of the Act, Definitions-Appropriate government, Employer, Establishment, Factory, Maternity Benefit, Wages, etc. Benefits under the Act - Inspectors
- An overview of the Code on Social Security, 2020

Prescribed Book(s):

1. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, New Delhi: Central Law Publications, (29th Edition, 2019).
2. S.C. Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (1st Edition, 2005).

References:

1. O.P. Malhotra, Law of Industrial Disputes, Nagpur: LexisNexis, (7th Edition, 2015).
2. International Labour Conventions and Recommendations.

OPTIONAL – IV: Intellectual Property Laws – I 21LALT501

Course Description:

The ‘intellectual property’ (IP) is an intangible property which is the creation of human intellect contributing to the knowledge economy. Intellectual Property Law recognises ‘Knowledge as Property’ and provides a mechanism for safeguarding, and incentivizing innovation and creativity. The course deals with legal framework protecting trademarks, origin based indigenous products, copyright and industrial designs.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide knowledge on general principles of intellectual property, concepts and theories.
2. To provide an understanding of different kinds of intellectual property and legal framework for protection of trademarks, geographical indications of goods, copyright and designs.
3. To explore the inter-play between different intellectual properties.
4. To familiarise with the recent digital trends in the regime of IP.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the fundamentals of intellectual property and law.
2. Discuss the provisions relating to the protection of trade marks.
3. Describe the various aspects of geographical indications.
4. Explain the legal framework relating to copyrights.
5. Summarise the nuances with reference to design law.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Property – Concept and kinds
- Intellectual property – Concept and types
- Nature and theories (labour theory, personality theory, utilitarian theory and reward theory)
- Purpose and objectives
- Evolution

Unit - II: Trade Marks Law

- Trade Marks – Definition and kinds
- General principles, functions and need for protection
- Registered and un-registered trade marks
- Use of trade mark on goods, services, advertisement and domain names
- Registration of trade mark- Procedure, grounds of refusal
- Passing off and infringement, forums, remedies – civil, criminal and rectification
- Protection of trade dress and colour combination
- Tarnishment of trade marks - comparative advertising and disparagement
- Exhaustion of trademark rights
- International instruments - Paris convention, Madrid system, Nice classification and TRIPS

Unit - III: Geographical Indications of Goods

- Geographical Indications of Goods (GI)- Definitions, importance and subject matter
- Need for protecting goods of geographical origin - Case study
- Benefits of protection of GIs- Case studies
- Procedure of registration
- Infringement, forums and remedies
- Conflict of GIs with trade marks
- International instruments - Paris convention, Madrid agreement, Lisbon agreement, Nice classification and TRIPS

Unit - IV: Copyright Law

- Copyright – Meaning and subject matter
- Authorship and ownership
- Rights - Economic rights, moral rights, neighbouring rights
- Doctrine of fair dealing
- Term, assignment and licensing
- Copyright societies
- Infringement - protection of technological measures, liability of Internet Service Providers and rights management system
- Forums and remedies
- International instruments - Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, WIPO Copyright Treaty, Rome Convention, Geneva Phonogram Convention, WIPO Performances and Phonogram Treaty (WPPT), Brussels Satellite Convention, Beijing Treaty on Audiovisual Performance

Unit - V: Law of Designs and Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design

- Protection of designs - Introduction, need and subject matter
- Procedure for registration
- Rights - Copyright in registered designs
- Infringement
- Semiconductor integrated circuits layout design – Meaning, scope and importance
- Registration – Conditions, procedure, duration, rights conferred, registered users and their rights
- Transfer
- Infringement, remedies offences and penalties

Prescribed Book(s):

1. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency, (3rd Edition, 2020).
2. V. K., Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (3rd Edition, 2017).

References:

1. William Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, London: Sweet & Maxwell (2nd Edition, 1998).
2. B. L. Wadehra, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., (5th Edition, 2016).
3. Prabuddha Ganguli, Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the Knowledge Economy, Mumbai: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co., (2001).

4. Nicholas Caddick et (al)., Copinger and Skone James, Copyright, U.K: Sweet & Maxwell, (16th Edition, 2013).
5. Unni, Trade Marks and the Emerging concepts of Cyber Property Rights, New Delhi: Eastern Law House, (2002).

OPTIONAL – IV: Socio-Economic Crimes 21LALT502

Course Description:

Socio-economic crimes are different from conventional crimes as they attract strict liability considering their impact on the socio-economic well-being of society. The course provides insights into the intricacies of such crimes and their origin, features, effects, and methods for mitigation, prevention, and control.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarize with the meaning and features of socio-economic crimes.
2. To understand the implications of socio-economic crimes on vulnerable groups and economy.
3. To give an overview of various legislative framework and enforcement mechanisms to prevent and control such offences.
4. To familiarize with challenges in identification of the offences and prosecution of offenders.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Distinguish the socio-economic crimes from other conventional crimes and elaborate upon organised crimes.
2. Identify and analyse the laws prohibiting crimes against women and associated challenges.
3. Critically examine laws relating to crimes against the vulnerable groups.
4. Understand the applicable laws relating to different economic offences.
5. Discuss the role and functions of various investigating agencies relating to socio-economic crimes.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Distinction between conventional crimes and socio-economic crimes
- Socio-economic crimes – History, definition and classification
- Development of law legislations relating to socio-economic crimes
- Organised crime – Nature, definition, scope, and characteristics
- Role of State in prevention and control of conventional and socio-economic crimes.

Unit - II: Crimes against Women

- Dowry
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace
- Domestic Violence
- Sex determination and termination of pregnancy

Unit - III: Crimes against vulnerable groups

- Crimes against Children – Sexual offences and child marriage
- Exposure and abandonment of senior citizens
- Crimes against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- Human Trafficking

Unit - IV: Economic offences and white-collar crimes

- Money Laundering
- Corruption
- Forgery
- Tax evasion
- Phishing and financial frauds
- Theft of intellectual property
- Cyber Crimes

Unit - V: Investigating Agencies

- CBI-CID and its investigations
- Police, Special Task Force and other Special Investigating Agencies
- Vigilance Bureau, Enforcement Directorate

Prescribed Book(s):

1. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Socio Economic Offences, Gurgoan: LexisNexis Professional Books, (2021).

References:

1. S.M. Afzal Qadri, Ahamed Siddique's Criminology, Penology Hall, Jerome: General Principles of Criminal Law, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (2nd Edition, 1960).
2. S.C. Tripathi, Women and Criminal Law, Allahabad: Central Law Publications, (3rd Edition, 2021).
3. M.P. Tandon, The Indian Penal Code, Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, (New Edition, 2023).
4. K.I. Vibhute, P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (14th Edition, 2019).

CLINICAL COURSE – III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance 21LALP501

Course Description:

Translation of thoughts into words, spoken and written, is the essential trait of an effective lawyer. The course trains the students with skills of drafting, pleading and conveyance and other essential legal documents. This course is imparted through various simulation exercises.

Course Objectives:

1. To equip the students with the basics of drafting.
2. To train students with basic skills of presenting relevant facts through language.
3. To acquire research skills to support legal arguments and integrate legal principles into the drafting process.
4. To enhance critical thinking to evaluate and revise drafted documents with precision, clarity adhering to legal norms.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Identify the material facts and prepare brief as per legal requirements.
2. Draft the pleadings in civil matters.
3. Draft the pleadings in criminal matters.
4. Draft and prepare case files for different types of cases.
5. Use the legal principles applicable for drafting of deeds.

Course Content

Unit - I: General Principles

- Importance of legal drafting
- Essentials - Language, grammar, and structure
- General Principles – Drafting, pleading and conveyance
- Identification of legal issues and material facts and law

Unit - II: Fundamentals of Drafting of Pleadings

- Legal Notice and reply
- Affidavits- Kinds
- Compromise Petitions
- Pleadings- Civil: plaint, written statement, rejoinder, replication, counterclaim, interlocutory application
- Execution petition
- Memorandum of civil appeal, Special Leave Petitions(SLPs) and revision

Unit - III: Drafting of Pleadings

- Pleadings- Criminal: complaint, criminal miscellaneous petition,
- Application for compounding of offences
- Bail application
- Memorandum of appeal: appeal against acquittal and appeal against conviction and revision petitions
- Petitions under Section.482 Cr.P.C.

Unit - IV: Drafting of Conveyances

- Conveyance - sale deed, mortgage deed, lease deed, gift deed, promissory note, power of attorney, will, trust deed, partition deed, etc

Unit - V: Drafting of Writs

- Drafting of writ petition (under Art.226, 227 and Art.32 of the Constitution of India)
- Public Interest Litigation, statement of objections/reply statement

Prescribed Book(s):

1. G.C. Mogha and S.N. Dhingra, Mogha's Law of Pleading in India with Precedents, Kolkata: Eastern Law House, (18th Edition. 2021).
2. G.C. Mogha and P.C. Mogha, Mogha's Indian Conveyancer, Kolkata: Eastern Law House, (18th Edition, 2021).

References:

1. Principles and Forms of Pleadings, Drafting and Conveyancing by Dr. A.N. Chaturvedi, Kolkata: Central Law Publications.
2. DeSouza's Forms and Precedents of Conveyancing; by C.R. Datta, Prayagraj: Eastern Law House, (13th Edition, 2020).
3. Interpretation of Contracts; Justice Sir Kim Lewison; London: Sweet and amp; Maxwell (7th Edition, 2020).
4. N.S. Bindra, N.S. Bindra's Pleadings and Practice, Gurgaon: LexisNexis; (13th Edition, 2021).
5. Hargopal, The Legal Draftsman – A Comprehensive Guide to Deeds and Documents, Gurgaon: LexisNexis, Vol. 2, (15th Edition, 2021).
6. Shivagopal, Shivagopal's Conveyancing – Precedents and Forms, Delhi: Eastern Book Company, (6th Edition, 2016).

Environmental Law 21LALC503

Course Description:

Environmental Law deals with widespread issues viz., pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss, and other pivotal aspects adversely affecting the ecosystem. The course involves the study of law, policy and judicial decisions aimed at mitigating and preventing environmental deterioration and to foster sustainable development and intergenerational equity in India. Students will also be taught to assimilate an environmentally-conscious view in the study of anthropogenic activities contributing to environmental catastrophe.

Course Objectives:

1. To familiarise the nature, origin and principles of environmental jurisprudence.
2. To explicate development of international environmental law and principles.
3. To enunciate the principles governing pollution control and protection of wildlife, forests, biodiversity and environment.
4. To describe the role of adjudicatory and regulatory bodies in environmental protection.
5. To sensitise about the contemporary challenges in environmental protection.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the basic principles of environmental jurisprudence.
2. Analyse the evolution, development and the legal principles of international environmental law.
3. Explain the statutory standards and regulatory mechanisms of pollution control and environmental protection.
4. Discuss the legal policy and framework concerning conservation and management of wildlife, forest and biodiversity.
5. Evaluate the contemporary challenges in environmental protection.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Introduction

- Environment – Meaning, definition and components
- Pollution – Meaning, sources, types, causes and effects
- Environmental Jurisprudence – Ancient, Medieval and Modern
- Constitutional provisions and the National Environmental Policy, 2006
- General principles of environmental law – Precautionary Principle; Polluter Pays Principle; Sustainable Development; Public Trust Doctrine; Principle of Intergenerational Equity

UNIT - II: International Environmental Law

- Evolution
- Environment protection and sustainability - Stockholm Conference, Brundtland Commission Report, Earth Summit, Rio-Declaration, Agenda 21, Johannesburg conference and Paris Climate Accord
- Bio-safety and protection of Biodiversity – Convention on Biological Diversity, Nagoya and Cartagena Protocols

- Principles and development of international environmental law and determination of State responsibility – Decided case laws

UNIT - III: Protection of Air, Water and Environment

- Prevention and control of pollution (water, air and noise) –functions, powers and composition of pollution control boards and offences
- Environment Protection – Powers of Government, Environmental Impact Assessment, and offences and penalties
- National Green Tribunal – Role, composition, powers, functions and procedures
- Environmental Audit - Coastal Regulation Zone and Special Economic Zone
- Waste management and disposal - Bio-Medical, Solid and E-waste
- Public liability insurance
- Preservation of urban environment – parks, play-fields and open spaces

UNIT - IV: Forest and Wildlife protection

- Forests - Forest conservation, forest rights, National Forest Policy
- Biodiversity
- Wildlife – Wildlife protection
- Domesticated Animals - prevention of cruelty towards animals

UNIT - V: Contemporary Challenges

- Climate change – climate displacement
- Affordable and clean energy
- Developmental projects, internal displacement and town planning
- Water scarcity and ground water management
- Sustainable agriculture and food security

Prescribed Book(s):

1. S. Divan and A. Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (3rd Edition, 2022).
2. S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, (6th Edition, 2018).
3. P. Sands and J. Peel, Principles of International Environmental Law, Cambridge University Press, (4th Edition, 2018).

References:

1. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, Gurgaon: LexisNexis (3rd Edition, 2010).
2. D. Bodansky, The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law, Cambridge University Press (2010).
3. Birnie P. *et al.*, International Law and the Environment, Oxford University Press, (3rd Edition, 2009).
4. M. Gadgil and R. Guha, Ecology and Equity, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, (1995).
5. S. Ghosh, Indian Environmental Law: Key Concepts and Principles, Bangalore: Oriental Black Swan, (2019).

OPTIONAL – V: Intellectual Property Laws – II 21LALT503

Course Description:

In continuation of the previous course (Intellectual Property Law – I) on the conceptual aspects of intellectual property, types and their relevancy in the globalised era, this course further provides an understanding of other forms of intellectual properties namely patents, plant varieties, farmers' rights, biodiversity along with their economic justification and legal framework. The course also delves into analysing the challenges in IP law in the context of social and economic developments in India.

Course Objectives:

1. The course is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the concept of monopoly in the realm of intellectual property right system.
2. To understand the balance act of intellectual property laws in protecting the private interests and public interest while considering public welfare and technological developments.
3. To study the procedures of the patent grant, and registration of plant variety under the Protection of Plant Variety and Farmers Rights Act, 2000.
4. To provide a study of abuse of intellectual property and the framework of TRIPs agreement and competition law in preventing the abuse.
5. To provide a study of contemporary changes in the field of technology and its impact on intellectual property.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the importance of invention and its patentability under the Patent Act.
2. Comprehend the concept of monopoly and use for commercial and non-commercial purpose through licensing mechanism.
3. Analyse the importance of the protection of plant varieties, its procedure and the rights conferred on farmers, breeders, communities and researchers; Traditional Knowledge and Biological Resources.
4. Analyse the abuse of Intellectual Property Rights anti-competitive practice.
5. Explain the contemporary issues and challenges posed by technological innovations to IPR system.
6. Trace the exiting legal framework through latest judgement and applicability of provisions in the evolving as well as the technological driven society.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Introduction to patents

- Patent – Origin, nature, scope and objectives
- The Patent Act, 1970 – Definitions, patentable and non-patentable inventions
- Procedure – Application, specifications, oppositions, grant and refusal
- Patentee - Rights and obligations

UNIT - II: Patents – Transfer, infringement and remedies

- Transfer – Assignment, licensing, compulsory licensing and Government use
- Infringement, forums, remedies and defences
- Patent Amendment Act, 2005

- International Instruments - Paris Convention, TRIPS Agreement, Patent Cooperation Treaty

UNIT - III: Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights

- Protection of plant varieties - Evolution, nature, scope and objectives
- Plant varieties – Definition and kinds
- Rights of breeders, researchers and farmers
- Protection of plant varieties and farmers rights authority
- Procedure for registration and registry
- Benefit sharing, compensation to communities and compulsory licensing
- Infringement and remedies
- National Gene Fund
- International Instruments - Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plant (UPOV), TRIPS Agreement, Doha declaration; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (“ITPGR”).

UNIT - IV: Protection of Biodiversity

- Biological diversity and biological resources
- Traditional knowledge - Concept, threat and Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL)
- Bio-prospecting and bio-piracy
- Interface between patent and biodiversity
- Regulation of access to biodiversity - Disclosure of origin, prior consent, access and benefit sharing - Case studies
- Authorities – National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Boards, Biodiversity Management Committees
- Peoples Biodiversity Register
- International Instruments – Nagoya protocol and Convention on Biodiversity

UNIT - V: Contemporary Issues

- Abuse of IP Rights – Interplay between IP Laws and Competition Law
- Protection of Digital Intellectual Property
- Patentability of Digital Business Model
- GMOs, Transgenic Plants Intertwined with Intellectual Property Rights
- Artificial Intelligence innovation and creation of Intellectual Property
- Impact of use of Artificial Intelligence on Intellectual Property Laws

Prescribed Book(s):

1. P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency, (3rd Edition, 2020).
2. V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, New Delhi: LexisNexis, (3rd Edition, 2017).

References:

1. Elizabeth Verkey, Law of Plant Varieties Protection, New Delhi: Eastern Book Co., (1st Edition, 2007).
2. William Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, London: Sweet & Maxwell, (2nd Edition, 1998).
3. Prabuddha Ganguli, *Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge Economy*, Mumbai: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publishing Co., (2001).

4. Rodney Ryder, *Intellectual Property and the Internet*, New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, (2002).
5. Rahul Matthan, *The law relating to Computers and the Internet*, Nagpur: Butterworths India Ltd, (2005).
6. Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Law: the Indian Perspective*, New Delhi: Saakshar Law Publications, (2002).
7. D.P. Mittal, *Taxmann's Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law)*, Lucknow: Taxmann Allied Services, (2000).

OPTIONAL – V: Criminology, Penology and Victimology 21LALT504

Course Description:

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between crime, punishment, and victimisation. It provides an insight into causes and consequences of crime, theories of criminal behaviour, correctional system, and victims and their rights. The course also addresses approaches to crime prevention and the role of the criminal justice system in addressing criminal behaviour.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand the fundamental concepts and theories of criminology, penology, and victimology.
2. To analyse the causes and factors contributing to criminal behaviour and the societal response to crime.
3. To comprehend the complexities of crime and liability.
4. To familiarise with the role of Courts, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and media in social re-integration of victims.

Course Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to -

1. Explain the fundamentals of crime.
2. Discuss the reasons for crime and criminal behaviour and also examine the relationship between criminology, penology and victimology.
3. Explain the common law and statutory principles of criminal liability and its emerging dimensions.
4. Explain the principles of penology, sentencing policy and correctional systems.
5. Examine the effects of crime and measures for victim restoration and rehabilitation.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Introduction

- Crime – Concept, nature and stages
- Theories of crime
- Crime, morality and societal personification
- Causation of crime
- Classification- Indictable and petty offences, felonies and misdemeanours
- Possible parties to crime – Principles of first and second degree, accessories before and after the fact, accomplice

UNIT - II: Criminology

- Criminology- Nature and scope
- Relationship between criminology, penology and victimology
- Causes of criminal behaviour
- Schools of criminology
- Criminal law- Nature, principles, elements and purpose
- Interface between criminology and public policy
- Criminalization and decriminalization

UNIT - III: Principles of criminal liability

- Common law – *mens rea* and *actus reus*

- *Mens rea* in statutory offences
- Types of criminal liability – Strict, vicarious and constructive
- Corporate criminal liability and punishments
- Variations in liability – Mistake, intoxication, compulsion and legally abnormal persons

UNIT - IV: Penology

- Penology- Meaning, definition and concept
- Theories of punishment – Deterrent, preventive, reformative (utilitarian model) retributive
- Punishment- Nature and types
- Sentencing policy
- Classes of prisons and prisoners
- Probation and parole
- Prison reforms

UNIT - V: Victimology

- Victimology: Definition and nature
- Theories of victimology - Victim precipitation theory, lifestyle theory, deviant place theory and routine activities theory.
- Victims of crime – Persons needing special attention
- Restorative and compensatory relief
- Victim witness assistance programm
- Role of Courts, Human Rights Commissions, NGOs and media

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, J.W Cecil Turner (ed), Cambridge: Cambridge Publication (19th Edition, 2013).
2. Ahmad Siddique's Criminology Penology and Victimology, S.M. Afzal Qadri (ed.), Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, (7th Edition, 2021).

References:

1. Sutherland H. Edwin, Principles of Criminology, Rowan & Little Field, (11th Edition, 1992).
2. Smith and Hogan, Criminal Law cases and materials, Butterworths Publication, (1975).
3. O.P. Srivastava's Principle of Criminal Law, Ram Narish Choudhry (ed.) Eastern Book Company, (6th Edition, 2003).

OPTIONAL – VI: International Trade Law 21LALT505

Course Description:

The integration of the world economy is significantly influenced by international law. This course provides insight into the World Trade Organisation and one major area of international economic law, the international trade law, which covers the rules and procedures used for regulating international trade. This course will cover pertinent topics such obligations relating to market access, non-discrimination, subsidies, dumping, and the connection between international trade law. As a crucial component of international trade, dispute settlement will also be thoroughly studied in this course, along with the systems' advantages and disadvantages.

Course Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding about theories and importance of international trade in the contemporary scenario.
2. To discuss the major principles that governs the international trading system.
3. To explicate the role of GATT and WTO in dispute settlement.
4. To help students develop an understanding of the trade barriers and protective measures.
5. To provide an overview of International Commercial Law and International Commercial Arbitration.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the theories and structure of International Trade law.
2. Illustrate a reflective understanding of the international trading agreements and the major principles that structurally determine the intricacies of International Trade Law.
3. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of dispute settlement mechanisms in international trade.
4. Discuss the nuances of trade barriers and protective measures in the regime of International Trade Law.
5. Explain preliminary questions pertaining to International Commercial Law and related aspects.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Evolution of GATT and WTO

- Origin and Evolution of International Trade Law
- Theories of trade, protectionism and free trade
- GATT - Havana to Marrakesh
- Regional Free-Trade Agreements, Preferential Trade Agreements

UNIT - II: GATT and GATS - Principles and Exceptions

- Principle of Non-discrimination
- Most-Favored-Nation (MFN) Treatment, Exceptions to MFN; Customs Blocks, Free Trade Agreements and Regional Trade Agreements
- National treatment principle and its exceptions
- MFN Principle (GATS Article II & Annex) ; Domestic regulations (GATS Article VI)

- General and Security exceptions in Articles XX and XXI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ('GATT 1994') and Articles XIV and XIV *bis* of the General Agreement on Trade in Services ('GATS')

UNIT - III: Dispute Settlement Process

- WTO dispute settlement bodies: an overview
- Dispute settlement system and process in WTO
- Developing countries and WTO dispute settlement

UNIT - IV: Barriers to Trade and Protective Measures

- Tariff Barriers to Trade; Tariff bindings under Article II of GATT 1994; Tariff v. Quantitative Restrictions; General Elimination under Article XI of GATT 1994; Exceptions to the Rule in Article XI
- Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade; The Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); The Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures
- Rules on Unfair Trade; Antidumping Measures under Article VI of GATT 1994 and the Antidumping Agreement; Subsidies and Countervailing Duties under Article VI and XVI of GATT 1994 and Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; Safeguard Measures under Article XIX of GATT 1994 and the Safeguards Agreement

UNIT - V: An Overview of International Commercial Law

- International Sale of Goods; the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (1980) (CISG).
- INCOTERMS – Cost Insurance Freight (CIF) and Fee on Board (FOB); Formation and Performance of International Contracts; Frustration of Contracts
- International Commercial Arbitration; UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985); Anatomy of Arbitration Agreements; Subject Matter of ICA; Choice of Forum and Law Rules; United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (1958).

Prescribed Book(s):

1. Mitsuo Matsushita, Thomas J. Schoenbaum, Petros C. Mavroidis, The World Trade Organization Law, Practice, and Policy, and Michael Hahn, Oxford University Press, (3rd Edition, 2015).
2. Carr, Indira; Stone, Peter, International Trade Law, London: Routledge, (6th Edition, 2018).
3. Margaret L. Moses, The Principles and Practice of International Commercial Arbitration, London: Cambridge University Press, (2008).

References:

- K. Koul, Guide to WTO and GATT, Economics, Law and Politics, New Delhi: Satyam Law International & Springer, (2018).
- Simon Lester, Bryan Mercurio and Arwel Davies: World Trade Law Text, Materials and Commentary, Oxford: Hart Publishing, (2012).
- Raj Bhala, Modern GATT Law: A Treatise on the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Thompson, London: Sweet and Maxwell, (2nd Edition, 2014).
- Jagdish N. Bhagwati, Lectures on International Trade, Oxford University Press, (1st Edition, 1960).

OPTIONAL – VI: Land Laws 21LALT506

Course Description:

Land is vital for social and economic development. India being predominantly an agrarian economy, the land laws serves in promoting inclusive growth and justice in the realm of land ownership and use. Land laws provide a legal framework to govern the ownership, acquisition, use, and transactions related to land, ensuring fair distribution, protection of rights, and resolving disputes.

Course Objectives:

1. Familiarise with the historical evolution, legislative and constitutional provisions relating to land in India.
2. To understand the process of land acquisition, rehabilitation, resettlement and award of compensation.
3. To understand the grant of land to certain classes and restrictions thereon.
4. To acquaint with the legal framework of land revenue, land records and
5. To understand and apply laws in the development and regulation of real estates.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Explain the importance and evolution of land reforms, doctrine of eminent domain and public purpose.
2. Apply the principles of natural justice in the process of land acquisition.
3. Elaborate the method of assessing compensation in land acquisition.
4. Describe the grant of land to certain classes and restrictions thereon.
5. Explain and apply the provisions of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

Course Content

Unit - I: Introduction

- Historical evolution – pre and post Constitution
- Agrarian reforms, food security and land reforms
- Constitutional provisions relating to protection of land laws and right to property
- Eminent domain and public purpose

UNIT - II: Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement

- The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013:
 - Provisions relating to notification, acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement award and procedure
 - Utilisation, conversion
 - National Monitoring Committee
 - Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority
- Transferable Development Rights (TDRs)

UNIT - III: The Karnataka Land Revenue Act, 1964

- Authorities and procedures
- Revenue Appellate Tribunal,
- Appeal and Revision,

- Record of rights, Mutation Register, realisation of land revenue and the legal effects of entries in land records.

UNIT - IV: Tenancy, Ownership and Ceiling on Land Holdings

- The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 and Rules 1979
- The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961 – authorities, powers and procedures
- General provisions regarding tenancies
- Conferment of ownership on tenants
- Ceiling on land holdings and restrictions on holding or transfer of agricultural lands,
- Co-operative farms, fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

UNIT - V: The Real Estate Regulation and Development

- The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016:
 - Registration of real estate project and registration of real estate agents,
 - Functions and duties of promoter, developer, Joint Development Agreement, irrevocable power of attorney
 - Rights and duties of allottees,
 - Real estate regulatory authority,
 - Offences, penalties and adjudication.
 - Real estate appellate tribunal
- The Karnataka Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017
- The Karnataka Apartment Ownership Act, 1972

Prescribed Book(s):

1. S.G. Biradar, Land Acquisition- A Paradigm Shift, Bangalore: KAS Officers' Research and Training Institute.
2. P. K. Sarkar, Law of Acquisition of land in India, Kolkata: Eastern Law House, (3rd Edition).
3. Relevant Central and State Statutes and Rules.

References:

1. Sachin Mittal, A-2-Z of Real Estate in India, Punjab: White Falcon Publishing.
2. Dr. Harshul Savla, An RPWA Initiative Era post RERA, Chennai: Notion Press.

CLINICAL COURSE – IV: Moot Court And Trial Preparation 21LALP502

Course Description:

The student of law after completion of the graduate programme in law may get into the legal profession or may avail the opportunities in the corporate sector and in both the avenues skills of advocacy, interviewing, counselling, document preparation are essential. Students of law will sharpen these skills at the palace of work, however they need to be introduced to real life situations through hypothetical cases or problems, hence they are required to do moot court exercises, client consultation and observe the trial court proceedings. The course is a clinical course where the students will inculcate the skills through simulations. Learning by doing is the method of learning of the components of this course.

Course Objectives:

1. To inculcate the skills of advocacy.
2. To inculcate the skills of client consultation and interviewing.
3. To provide practical exposure to the working of the trial courts.
4. To introduce them to preparation of documents and files to file the suits/petitions in the trial court.

Course Outcomes:

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

1. Prepare the written arguments to submit before the courts.
2. Present the oral arguments before courts.
3. Narrate the various stages of court proceedings.
4. Conduct client interviews and counselling.
5. Prepare the documents and files required for filing suits and petitions.

Course Content

UNIT - I: Moot Court

- Every student is required to do at least three moot courts in a period of 3 or 5 years as the case may be with 10 marks for each exercise
- The moot court exercise will be carried on by assigning the hypothetical set of facts and it will be assessed for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral submission
- Students shall do one moot court each on civil law, criminal law and constitutional law problems

UNIT - II: Observation of Trial Court Proceedings

- Students shall observe trials in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal during the last year of the programme
- Students shall be tagged to an identified lawyer's chamber and required to attend two trials under the guidance of the lawyer
- The students shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court, the report shall be assessed for 30 marks.

UNIT - III: Client Interviewing and Counselling

- Each student will observe one interviewing session of a client at the Lawyer's Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 5 marks

- Each student will take part in a simulation exercise of client consultation done at the college which will carry 10 marks

UNIT - IV: Pre-Trial Preparations

- Each student shall observe the preparation of documents by an Advocate and visit the administrative section of the court and observe the procedure for filing of the suit/petition. The observations shall be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks

UNIT - V: *Viva Voce*

- Each student shall appear for an *Viva Voce* examination at the end of the semester on observation of trial court proceedings, client interview observation and pre-trial preparation. This will carry 10 mark