



**KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S**

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI**

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



**Criterion - 1**

**METRIC 1.3.1 - LIST AND DESCRIPTION OF COURSES WHICH ADDRESS THE PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, GENDER, CONSTITUTIONAL AND HUMAN VALUES, ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY INTO THE CURRICULUM**

S.N O.	PROGRAMME	COURSE NAME	P. NO.
1.	3- Year LL.B.	Law Course Addressing Professional Ethics, Gender, Constitutional and Human Values, Environment and Sustainability	3
2.	5- Year B.A., LL.B.	Arts Courses Addressing Professional Ethics, Gender, Constitutional and Human Values, Environment and Sustainability	6
3.	5- Year B.B.A., LL.B.	Management Courses Addressing Professional Ethics, Gender, Constitutional and Human Values, Environment and Sustainability	7
4.	-	Syllabus Copy 2018-2020	8
5.	3- Year LL.B.	Constitutional Law I	9-35
		Family Law -I	
		Constitutional Law -II	
		Labour Laws I	
		Family Law -II	
		Labour Laws -II	
		Administrative Law	
		Human Rights Law and Practice	
		Right To Information	
		Clinical Course I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	
		Environmental Law	
		White Collar Crimes - (Privileged Class Deviance)	
Women And Criminal Law and Law Relating to Child (Old Syllabus 2015-2017 Only)			
6.	5- Year B.A., LL.B.	Sociology - I - Invitation to Sociology	36-101
		Political Science - I - Theory & Thought	
		Political Science - II- Organisation & Institutions Organs of Government	
		Sociology-II-Indian Society: Continuity and Change	
		Sociology-III- Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology	
		Political Science - III- State & Political Obligations	
		Constitutional Law I	
		Family Law -I	
		Constitutional Law -II	

		Labour Laws I	
		Family Law -II	
		Labour Laws -II	
		Administrative Law	
		Human Rights Law and Practice	
		Right To Information	
		Clinical Course I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	
		Environmental Law	
		White Collar Crimes - (Privileged Class Deviance)	
		Women And Criminal Law and Law Relating to Child (Old Syllabus 2015-2017 Only)	194-195
7.	5- Year B.B.A., LL.B.	Business Environment	
		Principles And Practice of Management	
		Human Resources Management - Industrial Relations	
		Constitutional Law I	
		Family Law -I	
		Constitutional Law -II	
		Labour Laws I	
		Family Law -II	
		Labour Laws -II	
		Administrative Law	
		Human Rights Law and Practice	
		Right To Information	
		Clinical Course I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	
		Environmental Law	
		White Collar Crimes - (Privileged Class Deviance)	
		Women And Criminal Law and Law Relating to Child (Old Syllabus 2015-2017 Only)	194-195
8.	-	<b>Syllabus Copy 2015-2017</b>	135-271

## Law Courses

### 1) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

The course will acquaint the students with the idea that the Indian Constitution is a normative Constitution with value aspirations. The Indian Constitution envisages to establish a justice system with legal technique. The students will be studying the basic postulate of Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law and Concept of Liberty are emphasized in this paper. At the end of the course, the students will acquire a thorough knowledge on the exhaustive analysis of Fundamental Rights and committed approach to Directive principles would form the essence of the course.

### 2) FAMILY LAW -1

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

### 3) CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II

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

### 4) LABOUR LAWS I

The students are expected to appreciate the evolution of industrial jurisprudence and the crusader's role played by our apex Court in this regard. students understand the brooding omnipotence of ID Act,1947, in resolution of industrial disputes as a means to ensure industrial peace. a comprehensive idea about the paramountcy of standing orders and domestic inquiry goaded by the principles of natural justice as an effective tool of ensuring workers' wellbeing.

### 5) FAMILY LAW -2

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

### 6) LABOUR LAWS II

In this course, students will be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social Security and welfare. The students will understand the concept of social security, its importance and Also Constitutional basis for the same. They will understand the importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations. The students will learn to critically examine Provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Contract Labour (Regulation Abolition) Act 1970, the Minimum

Wages Act, 1948, the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees 'Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganized Sector Workers 'Social Security Act, 2008, these legislations are to be studied with a view to Acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen Thereunder. They will acquire the knowledge by examining historical background, Objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these Legislations in the changing times.

#### **7) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

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

#### **8) HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE**

The students will learn to be responsible citizenship with awareness of the relationship between Human Rights, democracy and development; to foster respect for international obligations for peace and development; to impart education on national and international regime of Human Rights. to sensitize students to human suffering and promotion of human life with dignity; to develop skills on human rights advocacy and to appreciate the relationship between rights and duties and to foster respect for tolerance and compassion for all living creatures. The students would be able to comprehend the conceptual and constitutional grounding of human rights along with the role played by Human Rights Commissions and to discuss the community expectations in terms of human rights and the relevance of the latter for a meaningful life. The students will be able to appreciate the deprivation of essential rights of victims of crimes and the remedies available for the same. students to discuss the infringement of human rights through state action and the constitutional guarantees as well as the judicial assurances to rid of such an infringement. The students will grasp the human rights of workers and discuss the concretization of the same in view of the underlying philosophies. This course will teach the students for an analytical comprehension of the influence of international instruments in realization of human rights.

#### **9) RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

The students get accustomed to the right to information laws and will learn about how the Act infuses transparency and accountability in governance, preventing abuse of power. students will be able to narrate the evolution and development of concept of right to information. They will also be able to describe the legal framework under the Right to Information Act, 2005 students will be able to explain the definition of public authorities and explain their obligations under the Right to Information Act, 2005. students will be able to talk about the appointment and tenure of CIC members and also their powers and functions. students will be able to give opinion about the applicability of Right to Information Act *vis-a-vis* other laws and statutes related to it, such as environmental law. students will be able to present the interplay among the competing rights - right to information, right to privacy and human rights.

## **10)CLINICAL COURSE I: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

Designed to be taught with the assistance of practitioners, it will impart to the students their role and responsibilities as professionals. This course enables the students to discuss the crucial ethical standards advocates are to imbibe in themselves to uphold the dignity and integrity of the profession and the much-ordained professionalism. The students after learning these high values forming the basis of the profession so that they can live up to those standards in their professional life.

## **11)ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

The students should be able to ascribe meaning to the concept of environmental law both in India and other jurisdictions of the earth. Throws light on various other enactments speaking about environment protection. Students will be aware of the fact that the Indian Constitution expressly and impliedly has laid emphasis on the protection of environment as a fundamental right as well as a duty. students will learn the provisions on Air and Water Act to know the permissible and non- permissible limits for waste disposal on one hand and the penalty for non-compliance on the other. students in detail have to know the provisions of this act and also if there is clash between two laws then Environment Protection Act shall prevail over the other. The students will acquire a better understanding of the issue Wildlife and forest are integral part of the environment. The students will get sensitized about the positive and negative approaches to this process of hybridization and will be able to emphasize on the fact that indigenous plant varieties have to be preserved and protected and how this in turn helps in the protection of environment. The students will also learn various conventions and protocols would throw a light on the developments happening at international level and how Indian laws can cope up in striking the balance between development and environment protection.

## **12)WHITE COLLAR CRIMES - (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)**

The course will make the student understand the relation between privilege, power and deviant behaviour. The students learn about the Anti Sexual Harassment Laws and other laws relating to gender justice.

## **13)WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW AND LAW RELATING TO CHILD (ONLY FROM 2015-2017, DISCONTINUED AFTER 2017)**

It is now for centuries that the women in India have suffered in the society. Even after 50 years of Adoption of the Constitution, for women, equality with man appears to be a distant mirage to be reached. Effective political representation of women in Legislature and other forums too has become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. Breach of her personality, through various forms of violence, too has not subsided. The course will Study, what are the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate these situations with special emphasis on Indian Municipal Law and what is the scope and shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.

## **Arts Courses**

### **1. SOCIOLOGY - I - INVITATION TO SOCIOLOGY**

The students will understand the fundamental concepts of sociology. The course will help the students to understand the social institutions and regulative mechanism of society. This course will make the students to acquire sufficient knowledge about social change and development.

### **2. POLITICAL SCIENCE - I - THEORY & THOUGHT**

The students will be introduced to the key ideas of the classical Greek thinkers and the foundations of democracy.

### **3. POLITICAL SCIENCE - II- ORGANISATION & INSTITUTIONS ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

At the end of this course, the students will get knowledge about the common law in U.K., the importance and need for amendment of laws. The student will get knowledge about the provisions relating to amendments in India, U.S.A., U.K., France & Switzerland- for amendments. they will be able to understand forms of government, organs of government, citizenship, political parties, public opinion, pressure groups, electorate -, constituencies-, methods of election & balloting, universal adult franchise, franchise for women, representation, minority representation, proportional representation.

### **4. SOCIOLOGY-II-INDIAN SOCIETY: CONTINUITY AND CHANGE**

The students will understand the Nature and Importance of Indian Society. They will develop an understanding about the historical features, evolution of Indian society-from Vedic time and modernity, marriage, family and kinship, caste and class in India.

### **5. SOCIOLOGY-III- RECENT THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY**

At the end of this course the students will be able to understand the contributions of pioneers, prominent thinkers of Sociology. This course will make the students accustomed with the Structural -Functionalism, Conflict theory and feminist theories and the recent theoretical relevance and analytical utility of Post-Modern Social theories.

### **6. POLITICAL SCIENCE - III- STATE & POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS**

Political obligation Delegated legislation Justice - meaning & interpretation; kinds; ancient, medieval & modern interpretations, Approaches to Political Obligation, Power and Authority, Responsibility, Power, Authority, Responsibility, Obedience to Law, Problem of Punishment etc.

## **Management Courses**

### **1. BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

The course proposes to expose the students to the environs of the business and the process of decision making. It also gives an anatomical picture of business concerns with special reference to the Indian business structure, besides the business ethics. Apart from that, responsibility of business organizations and technological impact on the business is also taught

### **2. PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT**

The course intends to appreciate the importance of 'Management'. The Planning, Monitoring and organization aspects are emphasized. Staffing and managerial controls along with recruitment techniques such as selection, training, promotion and penalties for dereliction are examined.

### **3. HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

The H.R management being the most difficult of all human relations is related to Industrial relations. The course offers a complete picture of Human Resource Management. The H.R Development being the most crucial aspect in the management, due importance is given to all aspects of HRM



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**KARNATAKA STATE LAW  
UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI  
(KSLU) SYLLABUS**

**FROM  
2018-2019  
TO  
2019-2020**





## KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

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### Appendix-VI A

Sl.No.	Semester	3yrs LL.B. Programme for the year 2018-19
1	1st semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Constitutional Law –I – Syllabus as per Appendix-IX</li><li>2. Contract - I</li><li>3. Law of Torts</li><li>4. Family Law - I: Hindu Law</li><li>5. Criminal Law - I: Indian Penal Code</li><li>6. English (For those who write examinations in Kannada) - Syllabus as per Appendix-II</li></ol>
2	2nd semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Constitutional Law-II -Syllabus as per Appendix-X</li><li>2. Contract -II.</li><li>3. Labour Law-I -Syllabus as per Appendix-XI</li><li>4. Property Law.</li><li>5. Family Law -II: Mohemmadan Law &amp; Indian Succession Act.</li><li>6. Kanoonu Kannada/ Kannada Kali (For non-Kannadiga students)</li></ol>
	3rd semester.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Jurisprudence</li><li>2. Labour Law-II</li><li>3. Law of Taxation</li><li>4. Criminal Law-II: CR.P.C., JJ Act &amp; Probation of Offenders Act</li><li>5. Administrative Law.</li></ol>
4	4th semester.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Public International Law.</li><li>2. <b>Optional-I:</b> Human Rights Law and Practice / Insurance Law.</li><li>3. <b>Optional-II:</b> Banking Law / Right to Information.</li><li>4. <b>Clinical Course-I:</b> Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System.</li><li>5. <b>Clinical Course-II:</b> Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems.</li></ol>
5	5th semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Company Law</li><li>2. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act.</li><li>3. <b>Optional-III:</b> Intellectual Property Rights-I / Penology &amp; Victimology.</li><li>4. <b>Optional-IV:</b> Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation / Competition Law.</li><li>5. <b>Clinical Course-III:</b> Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance.</li></ol>
6	6 <sup>th</sup> semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Law of Evidence.</li><li>2. Environmental Law</li><li>3. <b>Optional-V:</b> Intellectual Property Rights-II/ White Collar Crimes.</li><li>4. <b>Optional-VI:</b> Land Law / Law relating to International Trade Economics.</li><li>5. <b>Clinical Course-IV:</b> Moot Court Exercise and Internship</li></ol>

For 3yrs LL.B. Programme for the year 2018-19 onwards

## I semester

Appendix-IX

### COURSE I: Constitutional Law – I

#### Objectives:

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

#### UNIT-I

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

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

Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

#### UNIT- II

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

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

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

#### UNIT- III

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

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

#### UNIT- IV

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

## **UNIT -V**

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

### **Prescribed Book:**

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

### **Reference Books:**

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

**COURSE-IV:**  
**FAMILY LAW-I HINDU LAW**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT – III**

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

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT – V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Diwan, Paras, *Modern Hindu Law*, (Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1993)

**Reference Books:**

John D. Mayne, *A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Madras: Higginbotham, 1922)

Mulla, *Principles of Hindu Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2007)

Diwan, Paras, *Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody* (Universal: 2000)

J. D. M. Derrett – *Hindu Law – Past and Present*, (Calcutta: A Mukherjee & Co., 1957)

N. Raghavachar, *Hindu law*

## II semester

Appendix-X

### COURSE I - CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

#### Objectives:

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

#### UNIT-I

Federal system: Organization of State.

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

Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Official Language, Local self-government with special emphasis on 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

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

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

#### UNIT-II

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

Parliament and State Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, powers and function.

Councils of ministers: collective responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister.

#### UNIT-III

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

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

#### UNIT-IV

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: services under the center and the state, Constitutional protection to Civil Servants.

Election Commission: Powers and functions.

State liability for Torts and Contract.

#### UNIT-V

Emergency: Types, Effects and effects on Fundamental Rights.

Constitutional Interpretation

Amendment: Basic structure theory.

Schedules.

Review of working of the Constitution.

#### Prescribed Book:

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

**Reference Books:**

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

**COURSE III- LABOUR LAW- I**

**OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

**UNIT-I**

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

A bird's eye view of the Act – Definitions - Trade Union, Trade Dispute, etc. - Provisions relating to registration, withdrawal and cancellation of registration - Funds of Trade

Union, Immunities, problems of Trade Union, Amalgamation of Trade Union -Recognition of Trade Unions - Methods, need and efforts in this regard, Collective Bargaining - Meaning, methods, status of collective bargaining settlements, collective bargaining and liberalisation.

## **UNIT-II**

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

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

## **UNIT- III**

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

## **UNIT-IV**

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

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



## UNIT-V

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

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

### Books Prescribed:

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

### Reference Books:

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

**COURSE-V: FAMILY LAW –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND  
INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

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

**UNIT-III**

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

**Unit IV**

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

#### *UNIT-V*

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Mulla, *Principles of Mohammedan Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 1906).

Paras Diwan , *Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2013)

#### **Reference Books:**

B. B. Mitra ,*Indian Succession Act*, 1925.15<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2013)

A. A. A Fyzee, *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*, (Oxford University Press, 1974)

Basu, N.D., *Law of Succession*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1974)

Paras Diwan, *Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India*, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2011)

A. M. Bhattachargee, *Muslim Law and the Constitution* (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1994)

Tahir Mohamood, *The Muslim Law of India*, (Law Book Company, 1980)

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

## **Labour Law- II**

### **Objectives**

In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examine provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. These legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changing times.

### **Unit-I Constitutional Dimensions of Industrial Relations and Labour**

Constitution and Labour welfare - The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 – The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 – the Inter-State Migration of Workers Act, 1979 – the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

### **Unit II - Wages, Bonus and Gratuity**

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

Bonus - Context – a claim for share in profits even after payment of wages according to contract of employment? Is it a breach of contract or an implied term of the contract? – 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 the provision relating to Govt's power to exempt.

Gratuity - Context – reward for long drawn loyal service - employers' liability or good gesture? Historical developments. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – definitions – judicial interpretation and parliamentary amendment of the definition of employee. – payment of gratuity – determination of the amount of gratuity – authorities.

### **Unit III – Protection of Child Labour and contract labour**

Child labour – practice and reasons for child labour – competing views on necessity and feasibility of abolition of child labour – Human rights perspective and constitutional provisions for the protection of child – the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 – definitions – provisions relating to prohibition of child labour in certain establishments and processes – regulation of conditions of work – penalties – judicial interpretations. Amendments made through The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 and Criticisms.

Abolition and regularisation of contract labour, regulation of contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 – judicial decisions relating absorption of sham practice of contract labour – evaluation of the working of the Act in the present days.

### **Unit-IV Social Security**

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

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.

### **Unit –V Protection of unorganised labour**

Features and scheme of protection of workers in unorganised sector under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Necessity of protection of unorganised labour in shops and establishments by regulating their working conditions - the 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.

Globalisation, Privatisation and Open Economy- Effects of Globalisation on Industry and Labour - Constitutional Mandate of Welfare State and effectiveness of Social Security and Social welfare legislations in India under new economic policy - Review of laws to meet new challenges - Legislative and Judicial response/trend towards application of Labour laws- Emergence of laws relating SEZs, etc.

### **Prescribed books**

- K.M. Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.N.Mishra - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.C.Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
- Sairam Bhat, Privatisation and Globalisation: The Challenging Legal Paradigm
- Jwitesh Kumar Singh, Labour Economics: Principles, Problems and Practices
- Joanne Conagham, Labour Law in an Era of globalisation, Transformative Practices and possibilities
- C. S. Venkata Ratnam, Globalisation and Labour-Management Relations, Dynamics of Change

**Reference books:**

- Dr.V.G.Goswami - Labour Industrial Laws.
- O.P. Malhotra - The Law of Industrial Dispute.
- N.G.Goswami - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- Khan and Khan - Labour Law.
- Bhargava, V.B. – Industrial and Labour Laws.
- Pai, G.B.-Labour Law in India.
- Srivatava, S.C. - Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.
- Singh, S.N. - Law and Social change: Essays on Labour Laws and Welfare research methodology and environmental protection.
- Report of the First National Commission on Labour (1966-69).
- Report of the National Commission on Labour, Government of India, 2002.
- ILO Recommendations.

## **COURSE V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Objective:

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

### **Course content**

**Unit I** – Definition of Administrative Law – Nature and scope – The impact and implications of the Doctrine of Separation and the Rule of Law on Administrative Law, Classification of Administrative Action – the necessity

**Unit II** – Legislative Power of Administration – Doctrine of Vice of excessive Delegation - Judicial and Parliamentary control over delegative legislation – Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation – Exclusion of Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation, Administrative directions.

**Unit III** – Judicial power of Administration – Tests to determine when an administrative authority required to act judicially - Doctrine of Bias – Doctrine of Audi Altrem Partem – Reasoned decision – Exceptions to Natural Justice – Effect of non-compliance with rules of Natural Justice – grounds on which decision of quasi-judicial authority can be challenged before Supreme Court

**Unit IV** - Administrative Discretion - Grant and exercise of discretion - Judicial review of Administrative Discretion, Control of Administrative Action – Judicial Control – Public Law and Private Law Remedies – distinction

Writs – Theory, Practice and Procedure – ouster clause

Liabilities of the state in the province of Contract and Tort – Constitutional Tort  
Doctrine of Promissory Estoppels – Doctrine of legitimate expectation – Doctrine  
of proportionality

**Unit V** - Corporate and Public Undertakings – Control of statutory corporations  
and public undertakings - Administrative deviance – Corruption and mal  
administration – Control mechanism

Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayukta) – Central Vigilance Commission –  
Parliamentary Committees – Commission of Enquiry

**Prescribed Books**

M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative law, latest edition

**Reference Books**

Wade, Administrative Law, latest edition

S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law, latest edition

I.P.Massey, Administrative Law, latest edition



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

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

Regional Protection of Human rights- European system- Inter American System- African System

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Theodor, Meron, Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.

Kapoor, S.K., International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2014).

**Reference Books:**

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

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

**Relevant International Instruments.**

*United Nations Charter, 1945.*

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*

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

*International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.*

*International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.*

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

*Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.*

## **COURSE-III OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

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

#### **UNIT-II**

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

#### **UNIT-III**

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

#### **UNIT-IV**

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

#### **UNIT-V**

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

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

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

### **Reference Books:**

Dr. Farooq Ahmed, *Cyber Law in India*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (New Era Law Publisher, 2008)

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

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

## COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-I:

### PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

#### Objective:

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

#### Course contents:

##### UNIT-I

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

##### UNIT-II

Duty to the Court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the State.

##### UNIT-III

Contempt of Court Act, 1972.

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

1. *In the matter of D, An Advocate*, AIR 1956 SC 102.
2. *P.J.Ratnam v. D.Kanikaram*, 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, etc.*, AIR 1976 SC 242.
5. *V.C.Rangadurai v. D.Goplan and others*. AIR 1979 SC 201.
6. *Chandra ShekharSoni 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-1) 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

##### Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

1.	DC Appeal No. 16/93	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
2.	BCI Tr. Case No.40/91	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271
8	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110
18	DC Appeal No.41/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 122
19	BCI Tr. Case No.29/81	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 245
20	DC Appeal No.14/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 258
21	BCI Tr. Case No.14/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 264
22	DC Appeal No.24/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 273
23	DC Appeal No.46/86	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 280
24	DC Appeal No.3/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 285

25	BCI Tr. Case No.2/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 289
26	BCI Tr. Case No.10/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 520
27	BCI Tr. Case No.101/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 524
28	DC Appeal No.23/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 532
29	DC Appeal No.35/87	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 536
30	BCI Tr. Case No.27/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 542
31	BCI Tr. Case No.6/84	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 560
32	BCI Tr. Case No.24/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 563
33	DC Appeal No.10/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 572
34	DC Appeal No.45/74	1988	(Vol. 1 &2)	IBR 182
35	DC Appeal No.23/87	1989	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 187
36	DC Appeal No.6/81	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 193
37	BCI Tr. Case No.16/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 197
38	DC Appeal No.41/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 200
39	DC Appeal No.33/86	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 354
40	DC Appeal No.21/85	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 359
41	BCI Tr. Case No.43/82	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 364
42	DC Appeal No.28/86	1988	(Vol.3& 4)	IBR 374
43	DC Appeal No.64/74	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 314
44	DC Appeal No.30/84	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 319
45	DC Appeal No.40/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 488
46	DC Appeal No.10/86 &10A/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 491
47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

#### UNIT-V

Accountancy for lawyers:

Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

1. **Mode of assessment:** The scheme of evaluation for **Clinical Course-I:Professional ethics and Professional accounting system** shall be as under:

- a. There shall be a viva for 20Marks at the end of the semester. Viva shall be conducted by the course teacher and the principal or a senior faculty member designated by the principal.
- b. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 40 marks each.
- c. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- d. I test shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the II test shall be by the end of the semester.

**Prescribed Books:**

Iyer, K.V., Krishnaswamy, *Professional Conduct and Advocacy*, (Oxford University Press, 1945)

B.S.Raman, *Financial Accounting*, "Elements of Accountancy", (Mangalore: United Publishers, 1998)

**Reference Books:**

Menon, N.R. Madhava, *Clinical Legal Education*, (Eastern Book Co., 2008)

Dr. B. Malik, *Art of Lawyer*, (New Delhi: Universal Book Agency, 1999)

Contempt of Court Act, 1971



## **COURSE –II :**

### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

#### **Objective:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

The Idea of Environment:

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

##### **UNIT – II**

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

##### **UNIT - III**

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

##### **UNIT – IV**

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

## **UNIT - V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

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

### **Reference Books:**

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

**COURSE-III: OPTIONAL – V:  
WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT - II**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT – V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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



## KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

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### Appendix-IV

Sl.No.	Semester	Integrated B.A.,LL.B. Programme for the year 2018-19
1	1st semester	1. General English 2. Major-1 3. Minor-I-1 4. Minor-II-1 5. Legal Methods
2	2nd semester	1. Kanuoon Kannada / Kannada Kali 2. Major-2 3. Minor-I-2 4. Minor-II-2 5. Law of Torts
	3rd semester.	1. Major-3 2. Major-4 3. Minor-I-3 4. Minor-II-3 5. Constitutional Law-I -Syllabus as per Appendix-IX
4	4th semester.	1. Major-5 2. Major-6 3. Constitutional Law-II-Syllabus as per Appendix-X 4. Law of Crimes-I IPC 5. Contract-I (Law of General Contract)
5	5th semester	1. Labour Law-I-Syllabus as per Appendix-XI 2. Jurisprudence 3. Family Law-I- Hindu Law 4. Contract-II (Specific Contracts) 5. Administrative Law
6	6th semester	1. Labour Law-II 2. Company Law 3. Property Law. 4. Family Law-II- Mohemmadan Law & Indian Succession Act.
7	7th semester	1. Public International Law 2. Law of Taxation 3. Criminal Law-II (Cr.P.C.) 4. Clinical Course-I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System.
8	8th semester	1. Law of Evidence 2. Optional-I: Human Rights Law and Practice / Insurance Law. 3. Optional-II: Banking Law / Right to Information. 4. Clinical Course-II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems.
9	9th semester	1. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act 2. Optional-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I / Penology &Victimology.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Optional-IV: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation / Competition Law.</li> <li>4. Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance.</li> </ul>
10	10th semester	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Law</li> <li>2. Optional-V: Intellectual Property Rights-II/ White Collar Crimes.</li> <li>3. Optional-VI: Land Law / Law relating to International Trade Economics.</li> <li>4. Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship.</li> </ul>

#### IV. Semester

1. Major-5
2. Major-6
3. Minor-I-3
4. Minor-II-3

The courses prescribed for major and minor subjects are as under:

#### **Political Science**

Major-1/Minor -1	Theory and Thoughts.
Major-2/ Minor -2	Organisation & Institutions.
Major-3/ Minor -3	State & Political Obligations.
Major-4	Major World governments.
Major-5	Public Administration.
Major-6	International Relations and Organisation.

#### **Economics**

Major-1/ Minor-1	Principles of Economics.
Major-2/ Minor-2	Money, Banking & International Trade.
Major-3/ Minor -3	Economic, Theory & public Finance.
Major-4	Economic Development of India.
Major-5	Micro Economics.
Major-6	Macro Economics.

#### **Sociology**

Major-1/ Minor-1	Invitation to Sociology.
Major-2/ Minor -2	Indian Society: Continuity & Change.
Major-3/ Minor -3	Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology.
Major-4	Challenges of Indian Society.
Major-5	Sociology of Marginalized Communities.
Major-6	Sociology of Deviance.

#### **History**

Minor-1	History of India (Ancient and Medieval)
Minor-2	History of Modern India
Minor-3	History of Modern World

#### **Kannada**

Minor-1	Sahitya Karanji
Minor-2	Katha Sinchana
Minor-3	Kannada Kavya Manjari

The copy of the detailed syllabus is enclosed herewith for your reference. Please note that the syllabi for English, Elements of Research, Kannada and Special English which are in force now will continue in this scheme as well in the respective semesters as mentioned above.

#### **Illustration:**

If a student takes **Political Science** major and **Sociology** and **Economics** minor, he has to study 6 courses in Political Science, 3 courses in Sociology and 3 courses in Economics. The semester wise allocation of papers for him will be as under:

**I Semester**

1. English
2. Major-1 Theory and Thoughts.
3. Elements of Research
4. Minor-I-1 Invitation to Sociology.

**II. Semester**

1. Kannada/Special English
2. Major-2 Organisation & Institutions.
3. Minor-II-1 Principles of Economics.

**III. Semester**

1. Major-3 State & Political Obligations.
2. Major-4 Major World governments.
3. Minor-I-2 Indian Society: Continuity & Change.
4. Minor-II-2 Money, Banking & International Trade.

**IV. Semester**

1. Major-5 Public Administration.
2. Major-6 International Relations and Organisation.
3. Minor-I-3 Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology.
4. Minor-II-3 Economic Theory & public Finance.

Therefore all the Principals are hereby informed to bring it to the notice of the concerned teachers and students and inform the University about the major and minor subjects offered in their colleges on or before 26.07.2014.

Signed

**REGISTRAR**

**Encls:** Copy of Syllabus.

**To,**

The Principals/Directors of all the Law Colleges/Schools  
affiliated to Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.

**Copy to:**

1. P.S. to Vice-Chancellor, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
2. P.S. to Registrar, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
3. P.S. to Registrar,(Evaluation) Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
4. D.R. Academic Section, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
5. Academic Section, Karnataka State Law University, Hubli.
6. Office copy.

**Major and Minor subjects for 1<sup>st</sup> semester of 5years B.A.,LL.B. Programme  
(Choose any one of this)**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Major-1: THEORY & THOUGHT**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

Main currents of Political Thought & Philosophy:

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

**UNIT-III**

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

**UNIT-IV**

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



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

#### UNIT-V

1. Democracy-
  - a. Meaning, Nature, Kinds, merits & defects; conditions for Success (apt examples.)
  - b. Direct democracy- importance devices and Practice.
2. Dictatorship- Meaning, features, merits and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Fascism and Communism (exist while USSR)
3. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning : Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

#### READINGS.

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Ernest Barker            | : Principles of Social and Political theory.                 |
| b. George, Sabine           | : History of Political theory.                               |
| c. Laski, Harold J          | : i) Introduction to Politics,<br>: ii) Grammar of Politics. |
| d. C.E.M. Joad.             | : Political Theory   |
| e. Gettel R.G.              | : Political Science.   |
| f. Henry, Mayo              | : Introduction to democratic Theory.                         |
| g. i) Ebenstein             | : Plato, to the Present                                      |
| ii) Appadorai A             | : substance of Politics.                                     |
| h. A. Ray & M. Bhattacharya | : Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions                   |
| i. Rathoretlaggvi           | : Political Theory and Organisation.                         |
| j. Agarwal R. C             | : Political Theory.  |
| k. D.R. Bhandari            | : History of Political Philosophy.                           |
| l. Ebenstein                | : Plato to the Present.                                      |
| m. Dunning                  | : political Thought (Anc, Med, Modern) 3 Volumes.            |
| n. Agarwal R. C             | : Political Thought.   |
| o. Suda J.P.                | : History of Political Thought (Anc, Med, Modern)            |
| p. Saletore                 | : Ancient Indian History & Politics.                         |
| q. Altekar                  | : State and Govt in Ancient India.                           |
| r. Khurana                  | : Ancient India.   |
| s. Mahajan V.D.             | : i) Ancient India,<br>: ii) Recent Political Thought        |
| t. Gokaale                  | : Political Science  |
| u. Kangle                   | : Arthasastra.   |

# Sociology

## Major-1: Invitation to Sociology

### Objectives:

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

### Unit 1: Introduction

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

### Unit 2: Basic Sociological Concepts

- |                  |                    |                     |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| a. Society       | b. Community       | c. Social Structure |
| d. Social System | e. Role and Status | f. Social Values    |
| g. Culture       | h. Socialization   | i. Social groups    |

(Meaning, Characteristics/Elements and Types)

### Unit 3: Social Institutions

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

### Unit 4: Regulative Mechanism of Society

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

### Unit 5: Social Change and Development

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

## References:

1. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Harlambos, M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
3. Inkeles, Alex. 1987. *What is sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
4. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
5. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
6. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. David Popenoe (1977): *Sociology* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edn), Prentice Hall INC, Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey
8. Davis Kingsley (1982): *Human Society*, Surjeet, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
9. Fulcher James & Scott John (2003): *Sociology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), Oxford University Press, New York.
10. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983
11. Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): *Sociology*, McGraw Hill Co, New Delhi
12. Ian Robertson (1980): *Sociology*, Worth Publishers, INC. New York
13. Mckee James (1981): *Sociology- The Study of Society*, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York Mitchell
14. Schaefer and Lamm (1992): *Sociology* (4<sup>th</sup> Edn) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
15. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.), 2013, New Delhi : Wiley India Pvt Ltd.
16. MacIver, R.M and C. H .Page, *Society-Introduction to Sociology*, MacMillan, New Delhi
17. Samuel Koeing: (1957) *Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society*, Barnes & Nobel Books, London.
18. Berger, Peter L. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London.1978
19. Jayaram, N, 1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi
20. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
21. Jena D.N & Mohapatara V.K.2002. *Social Change: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
22. Leslie G.R, Richard F. Larson, Benjamin L.Gorman. 1994, *Introductory Sociology: Order and Change in Society* (3 Edn) Delhi, Oxford University Press.

# Sociology

## Minor-I-1: Invitation to Sociology

### Objectives:

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

### **Unit 1: Introduction**

- h. Definition of Sociology
- i. Transition from Social Philosophy to Sociology
- j. **Emergence of Sociology** : Socio-political and intellectual forces
- k. Subject matter and Scope
- l. **Perspectives in Sociology** : Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist and Feminist perspectives
- m. **Reciprocity between Sociology and other disciplines** : History, Political science, Economics, Criminology and Law
- n. Relevance of Sociology

### **Unit 2: Basic Sociological Concepts**

- a. Society
- b. Community
- c. Social Structure
- d. Social System
- e. Role and Status
- f. Social Values
- g. Culture
- h. Socialization
- i. Social groups

(Meaning, Characteristics/Elements and Types)

### **Unit 3: Social Institutions**

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

### **Unit 4: Regulative Mechanism of Society**

- d. Social Norms, Social Conformity and Social Deviance
- e. **Informal Agencies of Social Control** : Folkways, Mores, Customs, Religion, Public opinion
- f. **Formal Agencies** : Law, Education, Police and Military

### **Unit 5: Social Change and Development**

- f. Meaning and Definitions
- g. **Kindred concepts** : Evolution, Growth, Progress, Development
- h. **Theories of Social Change** : Cyclical and Uni-linear
- i. **Developmental perspectives** : Human Development, Social Development, Sustainable development
- j. **Theories of Development** : Theories of development and Under-development

## References:

23. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology: A Guide to Problems and Literature*. Bombay: George  
a. Allen and Unwin (India).
24. Harlambos, M. 1998. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford  
a. University Press
25. Inkeles, Alex. 1987. *What is sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India.
26. Johnson, Harry M. 1995. *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied  
Publishers.
27. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P.Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-  
McGraw Hill.
28. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, New  
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29. David Popenoe (1977): *Sociology* (3<sup>rd</sup> Edn), Prentice Hall INC, Engelwood Cliffs,  
New Jersey
30. Davis Kingsley (1982): *Human Society*, Surjeet, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
31. Fulcher James & Scott John (2003): *Sociology* (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.), Oxford University Press,  
New York.
32. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay,  
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New York Mitchell
36. Schaefer and Lamm (1992): *Sociology* (4<sup>th</sup> Edn) McGraw Hill, INC, New York
37. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.), 2013, New Delhi : Wiley India Pvt Ltd.
38. MacIver, R.M and C. H .Page, *Society-Introduction to Sociology*, MacMillan, New  
Delhi
39. Samuel Koeing: (1957) *Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society*, Barnes &  
Nobel Books, London.
40. Berger, Peter L. *An Invitation to Sociology*, Allen and Unwin, London.1978
41. Jayaram, N, 1990, *Introductory Sociology*, Macmilan, New Delhi
42. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
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Delhi, Kalyani Publishers.
44. Leslie G.R, Richard F. Larson, Benjamin L.Gorman. 1994, *Introductory Sociology:  
Order and Change in Society* (3 Edn) Delhi, Oxford University Press.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Minor-II-1: THEORY & THOUGHT

#### UNIT-I

5. POLITICAL SCIENCE- Definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other Social Sciences and Sciences; is political science a science – (arguments).
6. CONCEPT OF STATE- Definition and meaning, Nature and elements (4); State in comparison with society, Govt. and association.
7. ORIGIN OF THE STATE- Various theories (very brief); evolutionary theory (in detail).
8. SOVEREIGNTY- Meaning, definition; aspects (internal & external); attributes and kinds.

#### UNIT-II

Main currents of Political Thought & Philosophy:

4. Western (Ancient & Medieval)-
  - e. Contributions of Plato & Aristotle (detailed)
  - f. Rise of Rome – Contributions to political thought- as a republic & an Empire- Roman Legal System.
  - g. Rise of Christianity- Tenets; the Church & the papacy; Religion Vs Politics. St. Thomas Aquinas –his Philosophy & Contributions
  - h. Machiavelli- Historical background; Historical method; the Prince and its Philosophy.
5. Ancient Indian Thought- Prevedic, Post vedic and classic; a historical background & philosophy – with special reference to the 'Saptanga theory'; Monarchy- functions, limitations & control.
6. Birth of Islam- Teaching; contributions to political thought; 'Shariat' as the basis of Law (then & Now)

#### UNIT-III

3. Western:
  - d. Individualism- Philosophy and contributions
  - e. Socialism- Philosophy & Contributions; kinds types revolutions & evolutionary.
  - f. Marxism- Historical background; features and contributions; Comparison with modern communism.
4. Modern Indian Philosophy – Gandhiji's Political thought.

#### UNIT-IV

5. Rights- Meaning , Nature, Kinds; human rights & fundamental rights (a special note)
6. DUTIES- a) Meaning; Kinds; fundamental duties (a note)
7. Rights and duties are correlative explanation – apt examples.
8. The concept of welfare and welfare state
  - e. Meaning of Welfare
  - f. Principles
  - g. A Welfare state – implications and functions ; Problems.
  - h. India, as a Welfare state (in brief)

## UNIT-V

4. Democracy-
  - c. Meaning, Nature, Kinds, merits & defects; conditions for Success (apt examples.)
  - d. Direct democracy- importance devices and Practice.
5. Dictatorship- Meaning, features, merits and demerits, a totalitarian state (a note), Nazism, Fascism and Communism (exist while USSR)
6. Secularism and a Secular State: Meaning : Main features; arguments for and against; a special note on India.

## READINGS.

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| v. Ernest Barker             | : Principles of Social and Political theory.                 |
| w. George, Sabine            | : History of Political theory.                               |
| x. Laski, Harold J           | : i) Introduction to Politics,<br>: ii) Grammar of Politics. |
| y. C.E.M.Joad.               | : Political Theory   |
| z. Gettel R.G.               | : Political Science.   |
| aa. Henry, Mayo              | : Introduction to democratic Theory.                         |
| bb. i) Ebenstein             | : Plato, to the Present                                      |
| ii) Appadorai A              | : substance of Politics.                                     |
| cc. A. Ray & M. Bhattacharya | : Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions                   |
| dd. Rathorellagvi            | : Political Theory and Organisation.                         |
| ee. Agarwal R. C             | : Political Theory.  |
| ff. D.R.Bhandari             | : History of Political Philosophy.                           |
| gg. Ebenstein                | : Plato to the Present.                                      |
| hh. Dunning                  | : political Thought (Anc, Med, Modern) 3 Volumes.            |
| ii. Agarwal R. C             | : Political Thought.   |
| jj. Suda J.P.                | : History of Political Thought (Anc, Med, Modern)            |
| kk. Saletore                 | : Ancient Indian History & Politics.                         |
| ll. Altekar                  | : State and Govt in Ancient India.                           |
| mm. Khurana                  | : Ancient India.   |
| nn. Mahajan V.D.             | : i) Ancient India,<br>: ii) Recent Political Thought        |
| oo. Gokaale                  | : Political Science  |
| pp. Kangle                   | : Arthasastra.   |

**Course –II Political Science**  
**Major-2: Organisation & Institutions**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

**ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

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

**UNIT-III**

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



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

3. PUBLIC OPINION—Meaning, nature and principles; importance and limitations; Media- visual auditory & audio visual- examples, merits & demerits of each media.
4. Pressure groups—Meaning, importance; determinants; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation

#### UNIT-IV

- 1) ELECTORATE- Meaning, importance, Qualifications (necessary) Disqualifications- examples (J.S. MILLS VIEWS)
- 2) CONSTITUENCIES—Meaning, kinds (Their features, merits & limitations).
- 3) METHODS OF ELECTION & BALLOTING—Direct, indirect; open & secret; Single Vs plural voting—(J.S.MILLS VIEWS).
- 4) UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE—Features, Merits & demerits.
- 5) FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN---Arguments for & against--- conditions today.

#### UNIT- V

1. REPRESENTATION—Definition, meaning nature- role of a representative; territorial Vs functional representation.
2. MINORITY REPRESENTATION—Definition, meaning & nature- arguments for and against; methods---
  - i) Under a single member constituency – Second ballot system.
  - ii) Under a multi member constituency- list system, cumulative vote plan; limited vote plan- working, merits and defects.
- 3) PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—Hare System (details) , merits and demerits, the system, in practice today—examples & their working.

#### Readings:

- 1) K.C. Wheare :Federal Governments.
- 2) Gehel R.G. :Political Science.
- 3) Appadorai. A. :Substance Of Politics.
- 4) Kapur. A.C. : Political Science.
- 5) Gokhale.A.K. : Political Science.
- 6) Rathore & Haqqi :Political Theory And Organisation.
- 7) Agarawal.R.C. : Political Theory.
- 8) Mohit Bhattacharya :Political Theory, / Deas & Institutions.
- 9) A.G.Garner : Political Science.

## Sociology

### Major-2:

### Annexure I.

#### Major-2/Minor-2: Indian Society : Continuity and Change

#### UNIT –I INTRODUCTION

##### a) Nature and Importance of Studying Indian Society

##### Nature of Indian Society

1. Geographical Factors
2. Unity in Diversity
3. Religious Factor
4. Language
5. Race and Ethnicity
6. Caste System
7. Tribes
8. Cultural Factors
9. Political Factors

##### Importance of Studying Indian Society

1. Long and Continued History
  2. Cultural Pluralism
  3. Second Most Populated Country
  4. Religion and philosophical Importance
- b) Evolution of Indian Society –Socio-Cultural Dimension refer K.L.Sharma
- c) Geographical and Historical Features
1. The Himalayan Ranges
  2. The Indo Gangetic Plain
  3. The Peninsular Plateau
  4. The Coastal Plains
  5. The Thar Desert
  6. The Islands

##### Historical Features Evolution of Indian Society-from Vedic Time and Modernity

- d) Unity in Diversity –Threats and Challenges
1. Geographical Unity and Diversity
  2. Religions Unity and Diversity
  3. Cultural Unity and Diversity
  4. Linguistic Unity and Diversity Recial
  5. Rural Unity and Diversity
  6. Political Unity and Diversity

## Threats and Challenges

1. Regionalism
2. Castesim
3. Communalism
4. Extremism and Terrorism
5. Linguism

## UNIT -2 : THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

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

## UNIT- 3 : MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

- a) Marriage and Family among Hinduism Hindu Marriage  
Objectives –  
Traditional forms Rites and Rituals  
Family  
Joint Family  
Definition, Characteristics  
Advantages, disadvantages  
Causes for the dis integration
- b) Muslim Marriage types, Nikha, talaq, mehr  
Christian marriage  
Aims, values, rites and rituals
- c) Basic concepts of kinship  
Type, terms degree, usages, function
- d) Kinship organization in India –Regional variation Kinship-by Iravathi Kharve
- e) Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family-  
Changes in Marriage  
Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao  
Changes in Family  
Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

## UNIT -4 : CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA

- Caste and Class in India
- a) Evolution of Caste  
Give a brief introduction of origin and development of caste during different periods
  - b) Caste among Muslims and Christians  
Refer – Indian Society- A. P. Thakur
  - c) Are Caste opposite of Classes.  
Differences between caste and classes.
  - d) Changes in Caste and Class relation.

- e) Theories of Origin of caste
  - Traditional theory
  - Occupational theory
  - Racial Theory
  - Political Theory
  - Other theories

## UNIT V- CONTEMPORARY DISCOURSES

- a) Contextualisation
- b) Indiagenialism
- c) Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society
- d) Sociology for India
- e) Sociology of India

Sanskritization  
Westernization

### References:

1. Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose, N.K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
3. Dube, S.C. 1990 : Society in India (New Delhi : National Book Trust)
4. Dube, S.C. 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube, S.C. 1958 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
6. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)
7. Lannoy, Richard, 1971 : The Speaking Tree : A Study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
8. Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
10. Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley : University of California Press)
11. Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
12. Ramnath Sharma (1981): Indian Society (Bombay : Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt, Ltd)
13. Oxford Handbook of Indian Sociology (2007): Ed. by Veena Das (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
14. Ram Ahuja (1997): Indian Social System (New Delhi : Rawat Publication)
15. Uberoi, Patricia, 1993 : Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
16. Ram Ahuja.2002. Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
17. Sharma KL .2007. Indian Social Structure and Change: New Delhi : Rawat Publications
18. Yogesh Atal.2006. Changing Indian Society. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
19. Kapadia KM .1990. Marriage and Family in India(3<sup>rd</sup> Edn 12<sup>th</sup> Impression) Calcutta : Oxford University Press.
20. Nagla B.K. 2008. Indian Sociological Thought. New Delhi Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

## Threats and Challenges

6. Regionalism
7. Castesim
8. Communalism
9. Extremism and Terrorism
10. Linguism

## UNIT -2 : THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

- e. Structural-functionalism (MN Srinivas, SC Dube, Mckim Marriott)
- f. Indological or Textual Perspectives (Radha Kamal Mukherjee, G.S. Ghurye, Louis Dumant)
- g. Marxist Perspective : D.P Mukherjee, A.R Desai, Ramkrishna Mukherjee
- h. Subaltern Perspective : B.R Ambekar, Ranjit Guha, David Hardiman

## UNIT- 3 : MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP

- f) Marriage and Family among Hinduism Hindu Marriage  
Objectives –  
Traditional forms Rites and Rituals  
Family  
Joint Family  
Definition, Characteristics  
Advantages, disadvantages  
Causes for the dis integration
- g) Muslim Marriage types, Nikha, talaq, mehr  
Christian marriage  
Aims, values, rites and rituals
- h) Basic concepts of kinship  
Type, terms degree, usages, function
- i) Kinship organization in India –Regional variation Kinship-by Iravathi Kharve
- j) Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family-  
Changes in Marriage  
Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao  
Changes in Family  
Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

## UNIT -4 : CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA

- Caste and Class in India
- f) Evolution of Caste  
Give a brief introduction of origin and development of caste during different periods
  - g) Caste among Muslims and Christians  
Refer – Indian Society- A. P. Thakur

- h) Are Caste opposite of Classes.  
Differences between caste and classes.
- i) Changes in Caste and Class relation.
- j) Theories of Origin of caste  
Traditional theory  
Occupational theory  
Recial Theory  
Political Theory  
Other theories

## UNIT V- CONTEMPORARY DISCOURSES

- a) Contextualisation
- b) Indiagenisalism
- c) Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society
- d) Sociology for India
- e) Sociology of India

Sanskritization  
Westernization

### References:

21. Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
22. Bose, N.K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
23. Dube, S.C. 1990 : Society in India (New Delhi : National Book Trust)
24. Dube, S.C. 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
25. Dube, S.C. 1958 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
26. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan College)
27. Lannoy, Richard, 1971 : The Speaking Tree : A Study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
28. Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
29. Srinivas, M.N., 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
30. Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley : University of California Press)
31. Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi : Thomson Press)
32. Ramnath Sharma (1981): Indian Society (Bombay : Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt, Ltd)
33. Oxford Handbook of Indian Sociology (2007): Ed. by Veena Das (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
34. Ram Ahuja (1997): Indian Social System (New Delhi : Rawat Publication)
35. Uberoi, Patricia, 1993 : Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
36. Ram Ahuja.2002. Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
37. Sharma KL .2007. Indian Social Structure and Change: New Delhi : Rawat Publications
38. Yogesh Atal.2006. Changing Indian Society. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
39. Kapadia KM .1990. Marriage and Family in India(3<sup>rd</sup> Edn 12<sup>th</sup> Impression) Calcutta : Oxford University Press.
40. Nagla B.K. 2008. Indian Sociological Thought. New Delhi Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

**COURS-IV**  
**Political Science**  
**Minor-II-2: Organisation & Institutions**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

**ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

6. **LEGISLATURE—**Meaning; functions & role unicameral Vs bicameral- (all-Details); legislative process; normal budgetary Procedure—a special note; committees; (Apt examples.)
7. **Executive--** Meaning (broad & narrow); types; functions; parliamentary and non-Parliamentary- details; Plural Executive (a special Mention) - organization and working (Switzerland & Erstwhile U.S.S.R.)
8. **Civil Service—**Meaning ( broad & narrow); features and functions; salient Examples; civil service in India- a note.
9. **JUDICIARY-** a) Importance, organization; functions; methods of protecting Independence—the need for such protection – judicial review- a note.
10. **Montesquievs—**Theory of separation of powers- the pros and cons and its Validity today.

**UNIT-III**

5. **CITIZENSHIP—**Meaning, qualifications; a brief history; methods (Jus soli, Jus Sanguinis) and naturalized; loss of citizenship (conditions)

6. POLITICAL PARTIES—Meaning; formation manifestos; functions; merits & demerits; kinds- working, relative merits & defects; Specific examples; a special but brief reference to the Indian Scenario.
7. PUBLIC OPINION—Meaning, nature and principles; importance and limitations; Media- visual auditory & audio visual- examples, merits & demerits of each media.
8. Pressure groups—Meaning, importance; determinants; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation

#### UNIT-IV

- 6) ELECTORATE- Meaning, importance, Qualifications (necessary) Disqualifications- examples (J.S. MILLS VIEWS)
- 7) CONSTITUENCIES—Meaning, kinds (Their features, merits & limitations).
- 8) METHODS OF ELECTION & BALLOTING—Direct, indirect; open & secret; Single Vs plural voting—(J.S.MILLS VIEWS).
- 9) UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE—Features, Merits & demerits.
- 10)FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN---Arguments for & against--- conditions today.

#### UNIT- V

3. REPRESENTATION—Definition, meaning nature- role of a representative; territorial Vs functional representation.
  4. MINORITY REPRESENTATION—Definition, meaning & nature- arguments for and against; methods---
    - iii) Under a single member constituency – Second ballot system.
    - iv) Under a multi member constituency- list system, cumulative vote plan; limited vote plan- working, merits and defects.
- 3) PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION—Hare System (details) , merits and demerits, the system, in practice today—examples & their working.

#### Readings:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 10) K.C. Wheare        | :Federal Governments.                     |
| 11) Gehel R.G.         | :Political Science.                       |
| 12) Appadorai. A.      | :Substance Of Politics.                   |
| 13) Kapur. A.C.        | : Political Science.                      |
| 14) Gokhale.A.K.       | : Political Science.                      |
| 15) Rathore & Haqqi    | :Political Theory And Organisation.       |
| 16) Agarawal.R.C.      | : Political Theory.                       |
| 17) Mohit Bhattacharya | :Political Theory, / Deas & Institutions. |
| 18) A.G.Garner         | : Political Science.                      |



### III SEMESTER

#### Course-I Political Science

##### Major-3: State & Political Obligations

###### UNIT- I

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

###### UNIT- II

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

###### UNIT-III

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

###### UNIT- IV

1. Power – meaning, aspects, sources, kinds.
2. Authority – meaning, power vs authority; Legitimisation of power; limitations and conditions; kinds (refrence to max weber onkinds of domination)
3. Responsibility- a) meaning, relationship with authority & kinds- personal, institutional & Professional.  
b) accountability- (as an adjunct of responsibility ) meaning, importance & kinds.

###### UNIT- V

1. Obedience to Law – a legal duty ; need for and importance; why do people obey law normally, reasons.

2. Problem of Punishment – a) can the state use force against its citizens ? arguments for and limitations conditions to be observed.
  - b) kinds of punishment
  - c) Theories of punishment
3. can laws disobeyed ? under what conditions ?
  - a) The problem of Civil disobedience meaning, features, conditions, and limitations (according to laws) civil disobedience to be contrasted with revolution.
  - b) a special reference to the civil disobedience movement under Gandhiji sathya, ahimsa & satyagraha influence of Thoreau.
  - c) Neo – Gandhian movement a brief reference to Martin Luther King (Sr) U. S. A. and Nelson Mandela( South Africa)

#### READINGS :

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) John Horton                        | :Political obligation                                  |
| 2) Margret Gilbert                    | : A theory of political obligation                     |
| 3) M. Srinivas Rao                    | : Political obligations                                |
| 4) Agrawal R C                        | : Political theory                                     |
| 5) Madan Gandhi                       | :Modern political Analysis                             |
| 6) Johari J. C                        | : Contemporary political theory                        |
| 7) Burton L                           | :(chap 12) Civil disobedience liberty justice & Morals |
| 8) Dubey S N                          | :Political science theory (chapter 25 onwards)         |
| 9)Carole Pateman                      | :The problem of political obligation.                  |
| 10) Eddy Ashirvatham & Mishra         | : Political theory (relevant chapters)                 |
| 11) Karl Lowenstein                   | :Political power and government process                |
| 12) A recommended text book           | :On public administration.                             |
| 13) R C Agarwal; Gokhale & A C Kapoor | :On the relevant chapters.                             |

## **Major-3: Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology**

### **Objective:**

The aim of this course is to introduce the contributions of pioneers, prominent thinkers to the students of Sociology. The main focus of this course will be on Structural-Functionalism, Conflict theory and feminist theories. The course will also examine the recent theoretical relevance and analytical utility of Post Modern Social theories.

#### **1. Introduction**

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

#### **2. Structural-Functionalism**

- a. Concept of Social Structure : A.R Radcliffe Brawn
- b. The Problem of Role Analysis : S.F Nadel
- c. Analytical Functionalism of Talcot Parsons (Structure of Social Action, The Social System, AGIL, Functional Pre-requisites)
- d. Empirical Functionalism of R. K Merton (Postulates, Paradigms of Functional Analysis, Social Structure and Anomie)
- e. Neo-Functionalism

#### **3. Conflict Theory**

- a. Emergence of Conflict Theories
- b. Marxian Theory of Class Conflict, Alienation and Critic of Marxian Theory
- c. Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf
- d. Conflict Functionalism of Coser and Simmel

#### **4. Feminist Theories**

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

#### **5. Post modern Social Theories**

- a. Classical Theories on Modernity (Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Simmel)
- b. The Juggernaut of Modernity –Anthony Giddens
- c. Risk Society of Ulrich Beck
- d. McDonalidization, Globalization and Americanization of George Ritzer
- e. Contribution of J Derrida and Foucault
- e. Critics of Modern Social Theories

### **References:**

1. Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. *Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since World War II*. New York: Columbia University Press.
2. Bottomore, Tom. 1984. *The Frankfurt school*. Chester, Sussex: Ellis Horwood and London: Tavistock Publications.

3. Craib, Ian. 1992. *Modern social theory: From Parsons to Habermas* (2nd edition). London: Harvester Press.
4. Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). *Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
5. Giddens, Anthony. 1983. *Central Problems in Social Theory: Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis*. London: Macmillan.
6. Kuper, Adam. 1975. *Anthropologists and Anthropology: The British School, 1922-72*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books.
7. Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (eds.). 1996 (2nd edition). *The Social Science Encyclopaedia*. London and New York: Routledge.
8. Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). *Sociological Theory*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
9. Sturrock, John (ed.). 1979. *Structuralism and since: From Levi Strauss to Derrida*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Turner, Jonathan H. 1995 (4th edition). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
11. Zeitlin, Irving M. 1998 (Indian edition). *Rethinking Sociology: A Critique of Contemporary Theory*. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.
12. Zeitlin Irving. 1969. *Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India. Pvt. Ltd.
13. David Ashley and David Michael Orenstein. 2007 (6th edition). *Sociological Theory: Classical Statements*, Delhi : Pearsons
14. Bert N Adams and R A Sydie. 2001. *Sociological Theory*, New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
15. Tim Dalaney.2008. *Contemporary Social Theory*. India: Pearson.
16. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan.2002. *Sociological Thoughts*. Delhi: MacMillan.
17. Paramjit S. Judge.2012. *Foundations of Classical Sociological Theory: Functionalism, Conflict and Action*, Delhi : Pearson
18. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
19. Lewis Coser. 2001. *Masters of Sociological thought* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition) Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

## Course-II Political Science

### Major-4 : MAJOR WORLD GOVERNMENTS

#### UNIT-I

- I. Introduction - importance of a constitution parts of a constitution- (a brief resume)
- II. UNITED KINGDOM
  - a. A very brief history- nature and sources: Features; conventions- meaning, importance and a few landmark conventions; Rule of Law.
  - b. Executive-
    - i. The chief executive- Justification of monarchy; functions and role of the nominal head of state; distinction between King and Crown.
    - ii. Political Executive- a brief history; cabinet vs council of ministers; important conventions Functions; Prime Minister Selection, functions & role.
  - c. Legislature- Bicameral; House of commons & House of Lords- composition, tenure Selection & Powers and Functions; the role of the speaker and the Law Lords.
  - d. Judiciary- Rule of Law in U.K; Composition Organisation and functions the Law Lords and the Privy Council.
  - e. Political Parties- Organisation; the two major parties-organisations, programmes and working; special role of the opposition- the queen's opposition.

#### UNIT-II

##### The United States of America

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

## UNIT-III

### SWITZERLAND

1. Introduction : Development- features (highlight of its unique features) cantons and their role.
2. The Federal Executive : The federal Council its uniqueness- Selection, tenure and functions; the Chairman and his role.
3. Federal Legislature : Bicameral composition powers & functions; uniqueness.
4. Federal Judiciary : Federal tribunal, other courts- Selection, tenure organisation, powers & functions
5. Direct Democracy : The four methods and their working; highlights; amendments to the constitution; a note on 'folk moot' and 'Lands gemeinde'

## UNIT-IV

### FRANCE

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

## UNIT-V

### INDIA

1. A Brief History : Highlights; Govt of India Act-1935 Constituent Assembly & its role.  
Preamble; features, amendment procedure; chapter III & IV (appropriate and landmark amendments.); its quasi federal status; centre state relations (Provisions)
2. Executive : a) Chief Executive- Selection functions and role; his privilege; impeachment

- b) Political Executive- Prime Minister Cabinet & Council of Ministers- Selection, tenure, functions, role.
3. Parliament : bicameral; Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha Selection (Methods); Powers & functions; relations between the two houses; role of the Speaker.
4. Judiciary : Organisation, powers & functions appointment dismissal; jurisdiction units- their working- (very brief mention- a few important cases).
5. Political Parties : Organisation functions and role- their working in India problems.

#### Readings:

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

## Sociology

### Major-4: Challenges of Indian Society

#### Objectives

The course is designed to provide the conceptual platform to understand serious and glaring challenges of Indian society. It also enables the students to equip themselves in understanding the etiology, magnitude, causes and consequences of contemporary social problems viz Population Explosion, Problems of Indian Women, Terrorism and Corruption. Besides this, it equips them in evaluating the prevalent institutional arrangements to mitigate the problem and face challenges.

#### 1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Nature of Social Problems and Disorganisation
- b. Causes and Consequence of Social Problems
- c. Some basic concepts : Social conformity, Social deviance, Social Organization and Anomie
- d. Changing dimensions of Social Problems

#### 2. Population Explosion

- a. Population growth in the world and in India
- b. Composition of Indian population
- c. Causes and consequences of population explosion
- d. Measures to combat and New Population Policy of 2000

#### 3. Problems and Issues Related to Women

- a. Historical background : Patriarchy and gender inequality
- b. Dowry, Domestic violence, Declining sex ratio, Cyber crime
- c. Health issues and Feminization of HIV AIDS
- d. Measures : Constitutional and Legislative
- e. Women and Development : Gender budgeting and Auditing

#### 4. Terrorism

- a. Historical background
- b. Meaning, Magnitude and Nature
- c. Causes and consequences
- d. Measures and Models evolved to combat the Terrorism

#### 5. Corruption

- a. Meaning and Nature
- b. Causes and Effects
- c. Corruption in public life
- d. Institutional Mechanism: CVC, CBI and Others
- d. Corruption and Legislation

#### References:

1. Juergensmeier, Mark 1993, *Religious Nationalism Confronts the Secular State*. New Delhi: OUP
2. Gill, S.S. 1998. *The Pathology of Corruption*. New Delhi: Harper Collins Publishers (India)
3. Sharma, S.L. 2000 *“Empowerment Without Antagonism: A case for Reformulation of*



- Women's Empowerment Approach*". Sociological Bulletin. Vol.49. No.1.
4. Waxman. 1983. *The Stigma of Poverty: A Critique of Poverty Theories and Policies*
  5. Rajendra Sharma: (1997) *Demography and Population Problems* New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers,
  6. Srivastava, (1994) O.S.: *Demography and Population Studies* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House,.
  7. Chandrasekar, S. (Ed). *Infant Mortality, Population Growth and Family Planning in India*
  8. *Census of India Reports*
  9. Finkle, Jason L and C. Alison McIntosh (Ed) *The New Policies of Population*. New York: The Population Council, 1994
  10. Hatcher Robert et al. *The Essentials of Contraceptive Technology Baltimore*: John Hopkins School of Public Health, 1997.
  11. Bose, Asish: *Demographic Diversity of India Delhi*: B.R. Publishing Corporation, 1991.
  12. Premi, M.K. et al: *An Introduction to Social Demography* Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1983ondon: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1974
  13. Madan G.R: *Indian Social problems*, Allied Publishrs Private, New Delhi, 2003
  14. Madhurima: *Readings in Sociology*, New Acedemic Publishing Company, Jalandhar,2007
  15. Ram Ahuja: *Indian Social Problems*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006
  16. Ram Ahuja : *Criminology*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2006
  17. William Kornblum and Joseph Julian: *Social Problems* (9th Edn.), Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey.
  18. Bose. Ashish (1991) *Demographic Diversity of India* B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi
  19. *National Family Health Survey* 1998-99 and 2005-06. International Institute of Population studies, Bombay
  20. Srivatsava O.S., (1996) *Demography and Population Studies*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
  21. Asha A Bhende and Tara Kanitkar. 2006. *Principles of Population Studies* (18<sup>th</sup> Revised edition). Delhi: Himalaya Publishing House.
  22. Mahendra K Premi.2006. *Population of India in the New Millennium: Census, 2001*. New Delhi: National Book Trust of India
  23. Sujata Sinhne (Eds). 2012 *Gender Studies*, Delhi: Pearson
  24. Sharmila Rege (editor) 2003. *Sociology of Gender*, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

## Course-III Sociology

### Minor-I-3: Recent Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology

#### Objective:

The aim of this course is to introduce the contributions of pioneers, prominent thinkers to the students of Sociology. The main focus of this course will be on Structural-Functionalism, Conflict theory and feminist theories. The course will also examine the recent theoretical relevance and analytical utility of Post Modern Social theories.

#### 2. Introduction

- g. Nature of Sociological Theories : Sociological Theories and Social Theories
- h. Concepts, Theories and Paradigms
- i. Sociological Theorization in Sociology
- j. Levels of Theorization in Sociology (Middle Range Theories and Grand Theories)
- k. Elements of Theory (Concepts, Variables, Statements and Formats)
- l. Relationship between Theory and Research

#### 2. Structural-Functionalism

- f. Concept of Social Structure : A.R Radcliffe Brawn
- g. The Problem of Role Analysis : S.F Nadel
- h. Analytical Functionalism of Talcot Parsons (Structure of Social Action, The Social System, AGIL, Functional Pre-requisites)
- i. Empirical Functionalism of R. K Merton (Postulates, Paradigms of Functional Analysis, Social Structure and Anomie)
- j. Neo-Functionalism

#### 4. Conflict Theory

- f. Emergence of Conflict Theories
- g. Marxian Theory of Class Conflict, Alienation and Critic of Marxian Theory
- h. Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf
- i. Conflict Functionalism of Coser and Simmel

#### 4. Feminist Theories

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

#### 5. Post modern Social Theories

- f. Classical Theories on Modernity (Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Simmel)
- g. The Juggernaut of Modernity –Anthony Giddens
- h. Risk Society of Ulrich Beck
- i. McDonalidization, Globalization and Americanization of George Ritzer
- j. Contribution of J Derrida and Foucault
- j. Critics of Modern Social Theories

#### References:

1. Alexander, Jeffrey C. 1987. *Twenty lectures: Sociological theory since World War II.* New York: Columbia University Press.

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

## Course-IV Political Science

### Minor-11-3: State & Political Obligations

#### UNIT- I

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

#### UNIT- II

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

#### UNIT-III

1. Approaches to Political Obligation
  - d) Individualism – background, statement, merits & limitations.
  - e) Utilitarianism – background, statement, merits & limitations ; a note on the contributionsof Jeremy bentham & J. S. Mill
  - f) Idealism – background, statement, merits &limitations ; kant hegel and T. H. Green- a brief study.

#### UNIT- IV

1. Power – meaning, aspects, sources, kinds.
2. Authority – meaning, power vs authority; Legitimisation of power; limitations and conditions; kinds (refrence to max weber onkinds of domination)
3. Responsibility- a) meaning, relationship with authority & kinds- personal, institutional & Professional.  
b) accountability- (as an adjunct of responsibility ) meaning, importance & kinds.

#### UNIT- V

1. Obedience to Law – a legal duty ; need for and importance; why do people obey law normally, reasons.

2. Problem of Punishment – a) can the state use force against its citizens ? arguments for and limitations conditions to be observed.
  - b) kinds of punishment
  - c) Theories of punishment
3. can laws disobeyed ? under what conditions ?
  - a) The problem of Civil disobedience meaning, features, conditions, and limitations (according to laws) civil disobedience to be contrasted with revolution.
  - b) a special reference to the civil disobedience movement under Gandhiji sathya, ahimsa & satyagraha influence of Thoreau.
  - c) Neo – Gandhian movement a brief reference to Martin Luther King (Sr) U. S. A. and Nelson Mandela( South Africa)

#### READINGS :

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1) John Horton                        | :Political obligation                                  |
| 2) Margret Gilbert                    | : A theory of political obligation                     |
| 3) M. Srinivas Rao                    | : Political obligations                                |
| 4) Agrawal R C                        | : Political theory                                     |
| 5) Madan Gandhi                       | :Modern political Analysis                             |
| 6) Johari J. C                        | : Contemporary political theory                        |
| 7) Burton L                           | :(chap 12) Civil disobedience liberty justice & Morals |
| 8) Dubey S N                          | :Political science theory (chapter 25 onwards)         |
| 9) Carole Pateman                     | :The problem of political obligation.                  |
| 10) Eddy Ashirvatham & Mishra         | : Political theory (relevant chapters)                 |
| 11) Karl Lowenstein                   | :Political power and government process                |
| 12) A recommended text book           | :On public administration.                             |
| 13) R C Agarwal; Gokhale & A C Kapoor | :On the relevant chapters.                             |

## **COURSE- V**

**Appendix-IX**

### **Constitutional Law – I**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **UNIT-I**

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

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

Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

#### **UNIT- II**

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

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

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

#### **UNIT- III**

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

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

#### **UNIT- IV**

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

#### **UNIT -V**

Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities - Recent trends - Right to Constitutional Remedies: Article 32 and 226 – kinds of writs - Right to property (prior to 1978 and the present

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position), Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties- inter relation between fundamental rights and directive principles.

**Prescribed Book:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

## IV SEMESTER

### COURSE-I POLITICAL SCIENCE

Major-5:

## Public Administration

### UNIT-I

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

### UNIT –II

- 1) LINE & Staff-
  - a) meaning, differences, functions, Line agencies (Departments; public corporations/ companies; Indep Regulatory Commissions)- their features, working and control.
  - b) Staff agencies- general, specialized/ technical &auxiliary (importance, functions, examples.)
- 2) CHIEF EXECUTIVE – types, functions & role.
- 3) DELEGATED LEGISLATION – Causes for growth, forms merits, limitations & safeguards (apt examples.)
- 4) ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION – importance , causes for growth, functions, limitations working of tribunals (examples)

### UNIT-III

1. Personnel – Bureaucracy- meaning, merits & demerits (Max Weber) ; functions, kinds of bureaucracy. Neutrality and anonymity as special features.
2. Problems- Recruitment, training, promotion, retirement morale & discipline (principles, merits, limitations .) Recruitment agencies – public service commissions & other selection agencies, A special reference- UPSC & SPSC (India)
3. Authority & responsibility- meaning, relationship, limitations; kind of authority (Max Weber's kinds of domination); kinds of responsibility.

### UNIT IV

1. Management – meaning, principles, test of good management; values of management ; tasks (POSDCOR B)
2. Leadership – meaning ; qualities desired ; policy formulation & decision making-tasks & problems.
3. Morale & discipline – meaning & implications ; relationship ; conditions.



## UNIT V

1. Planning – need for and importance ; principles and features, kinds, programme planning (a special note) problems planning in India- a brief history latest 5<sup>th</sup> year plan (brief highlights)  
Pub Adm (Contd)
2. Budgeting – meaning , importance, principles kinds ; a special refrence to programme budgeting ; the latest Indian budget (an overview and comment)
3. Communication – meaning principles ; what- when – who & how”, necessary conditions and limitations, media (their advantages and limitations)
4. Direction & Supervision – meaning need for methods & limitations ; reporting- a special instrument- problems.
5. Control – meaning , measures, problems.

### READINGS:

1. Avasthi & Maheshwari : ‘Public Administration’
  2. Bhagwan, Vishnu & Bhooshan :Public Administration
  3. Chaturvedi (Ed) : Comparative Public Adminis
  4. A Lepawsky : ‘ Administration
  5. Maheshwari :a) Administrative theory  
:b) Indian Admn  
:c) Admn Thinkers
  6. Miller R D : ‘ Public Management.
  7. Mohit Battacharya : Public Administration
  8. Nigro, Felix A : Publi Administration
  9. Riggs, tred W : The ecology of Pub Ad.
  10. Sharma & Sadhna :Public Administration
  11. L. D. White :Pub Admn
  12. W J Willoughby : Pub Admn
- Journals :a) Indian Journal of pub Admn New Delhi-1  
b) Special Issues of I I P A New Delhi-1

## Sociology

### Major-5: Sociology of Marginalized Communities

#### Objectives

The course aimed at understanding dimensions and process of marginalization perspectives. It also sensitizes students about the study of various marginalized groups viz., SCs, STs Minorities Women etc. It draws the attention of students towards the social movements' affirmative action's.

#### 1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Process of Marginalization
- b. Relevance of its Study
- c. Dimensions of Marginalization : Historical, Cultural, Social and Political
- d. Methods of marginalization : Discrimination, Exploitation, Prejudices and Inequality

#### 2. Perspectives of Marginalization

- a. Views of Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar, Lohiya and Narayan Guru
- b. Role of Ideology in Marginalization
- e. Exclusion and Inclusion

#### 3. Marginalised Groups in India

- a. SCs and STs
- b. Minorities
- c. Sexual Minorities and Third gender
- d. Women, Aged and Differently abled.

#### 4. Marginalization and Social Movements

- a. Protest Movements
- b. Reform Movements
- c. Women Movement and Backward Class Movement

#### 5. Marginalization and Affirmative Action

- a. Constitutional provisions
- b. Legislations
- c. Welfare Measures
- d. Role of State and NGOs

#### References:

1. Beteille, Andre 1981: '*Backward Classes and the New Social Order*' (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
2. Beteille, Andre, 1992 : '*The Backward Classes in Contemporary India*' (Delhi : Oxford University Press)
3. Charsley, S.R. and G.K. Karanth, 1998 – eds. : '*Challenging Untouchability*' (Delhi : Sage)

4. Chaudhuri, S.N. 1988 : *Changing Status of depressed castes in contemporary India* (Delhi: Daya Publishing House)
5. Gore, M.S. 1993 : *The Social Context of an Ideology* : The Social and Political Thoughts of Babasaheb Ambedkar (New Delhi : Sage)
6. Gupta, Dipankar, 1991 : *Social Stratification* (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
7. Jogdand, P.G., 2000 : *New Economic Policy and Dalits* (Jaipur : Rawat)
8. Jogdand P.C., 1991: *Dalit Movement in Maharashtra* (New Delhi: Kanak Publications, 1991)
9. Mahajan, Gurpreet, 1998: *Democracy, Difference and Social Justice* (New Delhi : Oxford University Press)
10. *Social Movements in India*, Edited by M.S.A Rao, 2002. New Delhi: Manohar

## COURSE II- POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Major-6: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND ORGANISATION

#### UNIT – I

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

#### UNIT – II

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

#### UNIT – III

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

#### UNIT – IV

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

#### UNIT V

1. Propaganda, Terrorism & subversion – nature, causes, methods, dangers; (methods apt examples)

2. Pacific settlement of disputes: need for and importance today; the different methods (features, working, limitations with examples)
3. International Organisation : a) league of Nations- brief history; causes for failure; role of the ILO

B. U.N.O – formation, preamble, aims; organs- organization, working achievements and failures; specialised agencies-(WHO, ILO) world bank (IBRD) UNESCO & UNICEF declare of human rights

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

#### BOOK AND READINGS

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

Journal : 1. Foreign Affairs (Quarterly)  
2. Appropriate U N reports.

# Sociology

## Major-6: Sociology of Deviance

### Objectives:

The course is designed to provide Sociological insights regarding the concepts used in the study and analysis of deviance. It gives a theoretical explanation to etiology of deviance in the light of many theories and perspectives. It explores the interface between deviance, social problems and crimes further it seeks to familiarizes students regarding penological and correctional measures while dealing with deviance

#### 1. Introduction

- a. Meaning and Nature of Deviance
- b. Meaning of Social Conformity and Factors of Conformity
- c. Factors of Deviance
- d. Deviance and Social Norms
- e. Deviance and Social Disorganization
- f. Deviance and Culture

#### 2. Theories of Deviance

- a. Functionalist theories: Emile Durkheim – Anomie  
R.K. Merton-Social Structure Anomie  
Albert K. Cohen –Delinquent Sub-Culture.
- b. Interactionist perspective –Howard S. Becker –Labeling theory
- c. Marxist Perspective (Marx)
- d. Neo-Marxist Perspective (Ian Taylor, Paul Walton, Jack Young)

#### 3. Deviance and Social Problems

- a. Alcoholism, Drug and Substance addition, Suicide, Domestic Violence, Pornography (Causes and Effects)
- b. Social issues and Deviance: capital punishment, Child Labour, Euthanasia

#### 4. Deviance and Crimes: Recent Trends

- a. Growing Cyber Crimes.
- b. Elites and Deviance
- c. Corporate Crimes
- d. Crimes against Women and Marginalized groups
- e. Human Trafficking
- f. Social Issues and Deviance: Capital punishment, Euthanasia.

#### 5. Penological and Correctional Measures

- a. Theories of Punishments –Retributive, Deterrent and Reformative
- b. The Role of Law and Institutional Arrangements (police, prisons)
- c. Role of Civil Society in the Rehabilitation of Deviants and Criminals.

d. Role of UNO and other International Agencies.

**Reference:**

1. Clinard, Marshall.B(1968): *Sociology of Deviant Behaviour*, New York, Holt, Rinchart and Winston
2. Lemert, E.M.: *Sociology Pathology*
3. Rubington and Weinberg (1977): *The Study of Social Problems: Five Perspectives*, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
4. Parsons, Talcott (1972): *The Social System* (Ch 7) New Delhi, Am rind.
5. Merton, Robert, K (1974): *Social Theory and Social Structure*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
6. Shoham.S.Glora (1976): *Social Deviance*, New York, John Wiley and Sons Inc.
7. Graeme, Newman (1976): *Comparative Deviance*, New York, Elsevier.
8. Ahuja Ram (1997) *Social Problems in India*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
9. Ahuja Ram (2000) *Criminology*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur
10. Williamson, Hearld E. (1990) *The Correction Profession*, Sage Publications, New Delhi
11. Gill, S. (1998) *The Pathology of Corruption*, Harper Collin-Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi.
12. Parsonage William H. (1979) *Perspective on Criminology*, Sage Publication, London.
13. Sutherland, Edwin, H and Donald R. Creassy (1968) *Principles of Criminology*, Times of India Press Bombay.
14. Shankar Dass Rani Dhawan (2000) *Punishment and the Prison India and International Perspective*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
15. Reid Sue Titus (1976) *Crime in Criminology*, Deyden Press, Illinois.
16. Varshney, Ashutosh (2003) *Ethic Conflict and Civic Life: Hindus and Muslims in India*, Yale University Press, New Heaven.
17. Williams, Frank P. and Marilyn D. MC Shane (1998) *Criminological Theory*, Prentice Hall, New Jersey.
18. Harry M Johnson, 1999 (17th edition). *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
19. Haralambos M and Heald RM. 1997. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
20. Haralambos & Holborn. 2008. *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*. London:Collins
21. Giddens, Anthony, *Sociology* (7<sup>th</sup> ed.), 2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.

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

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

**UNIT-I**

Federal system: Organization of State.

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

Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Official Language, Local self-government with special emphasis on 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

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

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

**UNIT-II**

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

Parliament and State Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, powers and function.

Councils of ministers: collective responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister.

**UNIT-III**

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

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

**UNIT-IV**

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: services under the center and the state, Constitutional protection to Civil Servants.

Election Commission: Powers and functions.

State liability for Torts and Contract.

**UNIT-V**

Emergency: Types, Effects and effects on Fundamental Rights.

Constitutional Interpretation

Amendment: Basic structure theory.

Schedules.

Review of working of the Constitution.

**Prescribed Book:**

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

**Reference Books:**

1. H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India
2. V. N. Shukla - Constitution of India
3. T. K Tope - Constitutional Law
4. S. Shiva Rao - Framing of Indian Constitution



5. Subash .C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subash. C. Kashyap - Constitution of India
7. D.J. De – the Constitution of India, vol.I and II.
8. J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India
9. D.D. Basu - Constitutional Law of India

**COURSE I- LABOUR LAW- I**

**OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

**UNIT-I**

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

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

## **UNIT-II**

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

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

## **UNIT- III**

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

## **UNIT-IV**

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

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

## **UNIT-V**

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

The Factories Act, 1948 – Definitions - factory, manufacturing process, occupier, worker, hazardous process, etc. - Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, safety and welfare of

workers - Provisions relating to Hazardous process - Provisions relating to working conditions of employment - Working Hours, Weekly leave, Annual leave facility - Provisions relating to regulation of employment of women, children and young persons.

**Books Prescribed:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

**COURSE-III**  
**FAMILY LAW-I HINDU LAW**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT - IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Diwan, Paras, *Modern Hindu Law*, (Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1993)

**Reference Books:**

John D. Mayne, *A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Madras: Higginbotham, 1922)

Mulla, *Principles of Hindu Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2007)

Diwan, Paras, *Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody* (Universal: 2000)

J. D. M. Derrett – *Hindu Law – Past and Present*, (Calcutta: A Mukherjee & Co., 1957)

N. Raghavachar, *Hindu law*

## **COURSE V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Objective:

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

### **Course content**

**Unit I** – Definition of Administrative Law – Nature and scope – The impact and implications of the Doctrine of Separation and the Rule of Law on Administrative Law, Classification of Administrative Action – the necessity

**Unit II** – Legislative Power of Administration – Doctrine of Vice of excessive Delegation - Judicial and Parliamentary control over delegative legislation – Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation – Exclusion of Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation, Administrative directions.

**Unit III** – Judicial power of Administration – Tests to determine when an administrative authority required to act judicially - Doctrine of Bias – Doctrine of Audi Altrem Partem – Reasoned decision – Exceptions to Natural Justice – Effect of non-compliance with rules of Natural Justice – grounds on which decision of quasi-judicial authority can be challenged before Supreme Court

**Unit IV** - Administrative Discretion - Grant and exercise of discretion - Judicial review of Administrative Discretion, Control of Administrative Action – Judicial Control – Public Law and Private Law Remedies – distinction

Writs – Theory, Practice and Procedure – ouster clause

Liabilities of the state in the province of Contract and Tort – Constitutional Tort  
Doctrine of Promissory Estoppels – Doctrine of legitimate expectation – Doctrine  
of proportionality

**Unit V** - Corporate and Public Undertakings – Control of statutory corporations  
and public undertakings - Administrative deviance – Corruption and mal  
administration – Control mechanism

Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayukta) – Central Vigilance Commission –  
Parliamentary Committees – Commission of Enquiry

**Prescribed Books**

M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative law, latest edition

**Reference Books**

Wade, Administrative Law, latest edition

S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law, latest edition

I.P.Massey, Administrative Law, latest edition

## Labour Law- II

### Objectives

In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examine provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. These legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changing times.

### Unit-I Constitutional Dimensions of Industrial Relations and Labour

Constitution and Labour welfare - The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 – The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 – the Inter-State Migration of Workers Act, 1979 – the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

### Unit II - Wages, Bonus and Gratuity

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

Bonus - Context – a claim for share in profits even after payment of wages according contract of employment? Is it a breach of contract or an implied term of the contract? – 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 the provision relating to Govt's power to exempt.

Gratuity - Context – reward for long drawn loyal service -employers' liability or good gesture? Historical developments. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – definitions – judicial interpretation and parliamentary amendment of the definition of employee. – payment of gratuity – determination of the amount of gratuity – authorities.

### Unit III – Protection of Child Labour and contract labour

Child labour – practice and reasons for child labour – competing views on necessity and feasibility of abolition of child labour – Human rights perspective and constitutional provisions



for the protection of child – the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 – definitions – provisions relating to prohibition of child labour in certain establishments and processes – regulation of conditions of work – penalties – judicial interpretations. Amendments made through The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 and Criticisms.

Abolition and regularisation of contract labour, regulation of contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 – judicial decisions relating absorption of sham practice of contract labour – evaluation of the working of the Act in the present days.

#### **Unit-IV Social Security**

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

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.

#### **Unit –V Protection of unorganised labour**

Features and scheme of protection of workers in unorganised sector under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Necessity of protection of unorganised labour in shops and establishments by regulating their working conditions - the 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.

Globalisation, Privatisation and Open Economy- Effects of Globalisation on Industry and Labour - Constitutional Mandate of Welfare State and effectiveness of Social Security and Social welfare legislations in India under new economic policy - Review of laws to meet new challenges - Legislative and Judicial response/trend towards application of Labour laws- Emergence of laws relating SEZs, etc.

#### **Prescribed books**

- K.M. Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.N.Mishra - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.C.Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
- Sairam Bhat, Privatisation and Globalisation: The Challenging Legal Paradigm
- Jwitesh Kumar Singh, Labour Economics: Principles, Problems and Practices
- Joanne Conagham, Labour Law in an Era of globalisation, Transformative Practices and possibilities

**COURSE-IV:**  
**FAMILYLAW-II:**  
**MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

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

**UNIT-III**

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

**Unit IV**

Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis)- Domicile- Kinds of Domicile – Modes of

acquisition of Domicile; Parsis Intestate succession and Non Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate, Probate and letters of administration, Powers and Duties of Executor,

#### UNIT-V

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Mulla, *Principles of Mohammedan Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 1906).

Paras Diwan , *Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2013)

#### **Reference Books:**

B. B. Mitra ,*Indian Succession Act, 1925*.15<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2013)

A. A. A Fyzee, *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*, (Oxford University Press, 1974)

Basu, N.D., *Law of Succession*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1974)

Paras Diwan, *Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India*, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2011)

A. M. Bhattachargee, *Muslim Law and the Constitution* (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1994)

Tahir Mohamood, *The Muslim Law of India*, (Law Book Company, 1980)

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

## COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-I:

### PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

#### Objective:

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

#### Course contents:

##### UNIT-I

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

##### UNIT-II

Duty to the Court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the State.

##### UNIT-III

Contempt of Court Act, 1972.

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

1. *In the matter of D, An Advocate*, AIR 1956 SC 102.
2. *P.J.Ratnam v. D.Kanikaram*, 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, etc.*, AIR 1976 SC 242.
5. *V.C.Rangadurai v. D.Goplan and others*, AIR 1979 SC 201.
6. *Chandra ShekharSoni 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

### Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

1.	DC Appeal No. 16/93	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
2.	BCI Tr. Case No.40/91	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271
8	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110
18	DC Appeal No.41/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 122
19	BCI Tr. Case No.29/81	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 245
20	DC Appeal No.14/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 258
21	BCI Tr. Case No.14/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 264
22	DC Appeal No.24/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 273
23	DC Appeal No.46/86	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 280
24	DC Appeal No.3/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 285
25	BCI Tr. Case No.2/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 289
26	BCI Tr. Case No.10/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 520
27	BCI Tr. Case No.101/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 524
28	DC Appeal No.23/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 532
29	DC Appeal No.35/87	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 536

30	BCI Tr. Case No.27/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 542
31	BCI Tr. Case No.6/84	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 560
32	BCI Tr. Case No.24/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 563
33	DC Appeal No.10/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 572
34	DC Appeal No.45/74	1988	(Vol. 1 &2)	IBR 182
35	DC Appeal No.23/87	1989	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 187
36	DC Appeal No.6/81	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 193
37	BCI Tr. Case No.16/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 197
38	DC Appeal No.41/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 200
39	DC Appeal No.33/86	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 354
40	DC Appeal No.21/85	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 359
41	BCI Tr. Case No.43/82	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 364
42	DC Appeal No.28/86	1988	(Vol.3& 4)	IBR 374
43	DC Appeal No.64/74	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 314
44	DC Appeal No.30/84	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 319
45	DC Appeal No.40/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 488
46	DC Appeal No.10/86 &10A/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 491
47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

## UNIT-V

Accountancy for lawyers:

Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

- Mode of assessment:** The scheme of evaluation for **Clinical Course-I:Professional ethics and Professional accounting system** shall be as under:

- a. There shall be a viva for 20Marks at the end of the semester. Viva shall be conducted by the course teacher and the principal or a senior faculty member designated by the principal.
- b. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 40 marks each.
- c. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- d. I test shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the II test shall be by the end of the semester.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Iyer, K.V., Krishnaswamy, *Professional Conduct and Advocacy*, (Oxford University Press, 1945)
2. B.S.Raman, *Financial Accounting*, "Elements of Accountancy", (Mangalore: United Publishers, 1998)

**Reference Books:**

1. Menon, N.R. Madhava, *Clinical Legal Education*, (Eastern Book Co., 2008)
2. Dr. B. Malik, *Art of Lawyer*, (New Delhi: Universal Book Agency, 1999)
3. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

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

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

Regional Protection of Human rights- European system- Inter American System- African System

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Theodor, Meron, Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.

Kapoor, S.K., International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2014).

**Reference Books:**

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

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



**Relevant International Instruments.**

*United Nations Charter, 1945.*

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*

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

*International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.*

*International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.*

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

*Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.*

## **COURSE-III OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

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

#### **UNIT-II**

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

#### **UNIT-III**

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

#### **UNIT-IV**

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

#### **UNIT-V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. J.H.Barowalia, *Commentary on the right to Information Act* (Universal Law Publications.
2. Kamath, Nandan, *A Guide to Cyber Laws and IT Act, 2000 with Rules and Notifications*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (Universal Law Publisher, 2007)

### **Reference Books:**

1. Dr. Farooq Ahmed, *Cyber Law in India*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (New Era Law Publisher, 2008)
2. Joga Rao, S.V., *Law Relating to Right to Information-A Comprehensive and Insightful Commentary with comparative Perspectives*, (Jain Book Agency, 2009)
3. *Dr. Madubhushi Sridhar: Right to Information, Law & Practice (latest edition).*

**X SEMESTER**  
**COURSE –I :**  
**ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**Objective:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

The Idea of Environment:

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT – IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

## **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL – V:**

### **WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

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

##### **UNIT - II**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

##### **UNIT - III**

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

##### **UNIT – IV**

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

##### **UNIT – V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

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

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Upendra Baxi- The Crisis of Indian Legal system.
2. Upendra Baxi- Law and Poverty.
3. Upendra Baxi- Liberty and Corruption.
4. A.R.Desai- Violation of Democratic Rights in India.



## KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

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### Appendix-V

Sl.No.	Semester	Integrated B.B.A.,LL.B. Programme for the year 2018-19
1	1 <sup>st</sup> semester	1. General English 2. Business environment 3. Managerial economics 4. Financial Accounting 5. Legal Methods
2	2 <sup>nd</sup> semester	1. Kannada / Kannada Kali 2. Principles & Practice Management. 3. Economic Development in India. 4. Entrepreneurship Development. 5. Law of Torts
	3 <sup>rd</sup> semester.	1.Business Communications. 2.Cost and Management Accounting. 3.Human Resources Management – Industrial Relations 4.Business Statistics 5.Constitutional Law-I -Syllabus as per Appendix-IX
4	4 <sup>th</sup> semester.	1. Financial Management. 2. International Business. 3. Constitutional Law-II-Syllabus as per Appendix-X 4. Law of Crimes-I- IPC 5. Contract-I (Law of Contract)
5	5 <sup>th</sup> semester	1. Labour Law-I-Syllabus as per Appendix-XI 2. Jurisprudence 3. Family Law-I- Hindu Law 4. Contract-II (Specific Contracts) 5. Administrative Law
6	6 <sup>th</sup> semester	1. Labour Law-II 2. Company Law 3. Property Law. 4. Family Law-II - Mohemmadan Law & Indian Succession Act
7	7 <sup>th</sup> semester	1. Public International Law 2. Law of Taxation 3. Criminal Law-II (Cr.P.C.) 4. Clinical Course-I: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System.
8	8 <sup>th</sup> semester	1. Law of Evidence 2. Optional-I: Human Rights Law and Practice / Insurance Law. 3. Optional-II: Banking Law / Right to Information. 4. Clinical Course-II: Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems.

9	9 <sup>th</sup> semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act</li> <li>2. Optional-III: Intellectual Property Rights-I / Penology &amp;Victimology.</li> <li>3. Optional-IV: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation / Competition Law.</li> <li>4. Clinical Course-III: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance.</li> </ol>
10	10 <sup>th</sup> semester	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Environmental Law</li> <li>2. Optional-V: Intellectual Property Rights-II/ White Collar Crimes.</li> <li>3. Optional-VI: Land Law / Law relating to International Trade Economics.</li> <li>4. Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court Exercise and Internship.</li> </ol>

**COURSE II-**  
**BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

**Objective:**

The course is designed to expose the students to the environs of the business and the process of decision making. It also gives an anatomical picture of business concerns with special reference to the Indian business structure, besides the business ethics. Apart from that, responsibility of business organizations and technological impact on the business is also taught.

**UNIT – I**

Business: Meaning, Scope and Objectives of Business.

Business Environment: Micro and Macro Environment of Business.

Environmental analysis for Business Decision making.

**UNIT – II**

Forms of Business organizations: Proprietorship, Partnership, Limited Partnership, Co-operatives and Company; Features, Merit and de-merits.

Public Enterprises: Features, merits & demerits.

**UNIT – III**

Indian Business Environment: Pre reforms scenario, New Economic Policy, Globalization, Privatization, Liberalization, Multi National Companies (impact) Competitive Market. Trends in International Business and their impact in India.

**UNIT – IV**

The impact of technology on business making decision.

Social responsibility of Business: Business ethics and the concept of corporate governance, Factors influencing work ethics and work culture.

**UNIT – V**

Consumerism and Consumer movement in India, Role of voluntary organizations.

Recent Development in Business and Employment opportunities: ITES - BPO, KPO, Call centers and Special Economic Zones.



***Reference Books:***

1. Essentials of Business Environment – K. Ashwathappa
2. Business Environment – Francis Cherinilum
3. Essentials of Business Environment – Bisht and Sharma
4. Business Policy – Bowel

**Course-II**  
***PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF MANAGEMENT***

**Objective:**

The course intends to appreciate the importance of 'Management'. The Planning, Monitoring and organization aspects are emphasized. Staffing and managerial controls along with recruitment techniques such as selection, training, promotion and penalties for dereliction are examined.

**UNIT – I**

Concept of Management: Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance, Evolution of Management thought, Taylor's Scientific Management, Fayol's theory, Elton Mayo and Hawthorne experiments, Peter Drucker, Management process, Functions of Management.

**UNIT – II**

Planning: Concept and Significance, Planning Process, Types of Plans, Different approaches to planning, Strategies, Objectives and policies, Decision making and Forecasting.

**UNIT – III**

Organization: Line, Staff and Functional organization, Formal and informal organization, Organizational structure, Authority and responsibility, Delegation and decentralization, divisionalisation and Departmentalization, Span of control, Chain of command, Co-ordination as an essence of Management.

**UNIT – IV**

Staffing and Control: Recruitment, Selection, Training, Promotion, Transfers and Demotion.

Performance Evaluation, Retention and Attrition.

**UNIT – V**

Leadership: Meaning and importance, Features , Styles, Motivation theories, Maslow's theory, Mc Grego's theory.

Communication: Importance, Features of good communication, Types, Barriers, Steps to overcome barriers.

Managerial control: Need for control, Step in control, Features of effective control system.

***Reference Books:***

1. Essentials of Management – Hetal & Cyril O Donnel
2. Principles of Management – C. B. Gupta
3. Principles of Management – T. N. Chakravarthy
4. Principles of Management – L. M. Prasad
5. Principles of Management – Stoner

## **COURSE- III**

### ***HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT – INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS***

#### **Objective:**

The H.R management being the most difficult of all human relations is related to Industrial relations. The course offers a complete picture of Human Resource Management. The H.R. Development being the most crucial aspect in the management, due importance is given to all aspects of HRM

#### **UNIT – I**

Meaning and significance of HRM; Evolution and Development, Functions, Objectives, Organization design and HRM.

Human Resource Planning; Integrated Strategic planning and Human Resource Planning; HR Planning at different levels; Process of HRM; Control and Review mechanism in HR planning.

#### **UNIT – II**

Recruitment: Definition, Objectives and Complexity, Corporate Objectives and Recruitment, Sources and Techniques of Recruitment, Internal – External sources, Modern Sources and Techniques and Assessment of Recruitment Programme.

#### **UNIT – III**

Selection, Placement and Induction: Selection Procedure, Tests, Interviews; Placement and Induction.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Human Resource Development: Concept and Significance, frame work, Techniques, Functions, Tasks and Line Manager.

#### **UNIT – V**

Performance Appraisal: Performance Evaluation to Performance Analysis and Development, Methods of Performance Development, System of Performance Appraisal, Counseling, Managerial Appraisal.

***Books for reference***

1. HRM – K.S. Ashwathappa
2. HRM – T.V. Rao
3. HRM – Subba Rao
4. HRM – L.M. Prasad
5. HRM – V.S.P. Rao
6. HRM – Fred Luthans
7. Personnel management – C.B. Memoria

**COURSE- V****Constitutional Law – I****Objectives:**

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

**UNIT-I**

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

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

Citizenship- modes of acquisition & termination

**UNIT- II**

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

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

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

**UNIT- III**

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

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

**UNIT- IV**

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

**UNIT -V**

Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities - Recent trends - Right to Constitutional Remedies: Article 32 and 226 – kinds of writs - Right to property (prior to 1978 and the present

position), Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties- inter relation between fundamental rights and directive principles.

**Prescribed Book:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

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

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

**UNIT-I**

Federal system: Organization of State.

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

Freedom of Trade and Commerce, Official Language, Local self-government with special emphasis on 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

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

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

**UNIT-II**

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

Parliament and State Legislature: Bicameralism, Composition, powers and function.

Councils of ministers: collective responsibility, Position of Prime Minister and Chief Minister.

**UNIT-III**

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

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

**UNIT-IV**

Subordinate Judiciary, Administrative Tribunals.

Public Service Commission: services under the center and the state, Constitutional protection to Civil Servants.

Election Commission: Powers and functions.

State liability for Torts and Contract.

**UNIT-V**

Emergency: Types, Effects and effects on Fundamental Rights.

Constitutional Interpretation

Amendment: Basic structure theory.

Schedules.

Review of working of the Constitution.

**Prescribed Book:**

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

**Reference Books:**

1. H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India
2. V. N. Shukla - Constitution of India
3. T. K Tope - Constitutional Law
4. S. Shiva Rao - Framing of Indian Constitution



5. Subash .C. Kashyap - Parliamentary Procedure
6. Subash. C. Kashyap - Constitution of India
7. D.J. De – the Constitution of India, vol.I and II.
8. J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India
9. D.D. Basu - Constitutional Law of India

**COURSE I- LABOUR LAW- I**

**OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

**UNIT-I**

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

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

## **UNIT-II**

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

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

## **UNIT- III**

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

## **UNIT-IV**

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

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

## **UNIT-V**

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

The Factories Act, 1948 – Definitions - factory, manufacturing process, occupier, worker, hazardous process, etc. - Provisions of the Factories Act relating to health, safety and welfare of

workers - Provisions relating to Hazardous process - Provisions relating to working conditions of employment - Working Hours, Weekly leave, Annual leave facility - Provisions relating to regulation of employment of women, children and young persons.

**Books Prescribed:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

**COURSE-III**  
**FAMILY LAW-I HINDU LAW**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT - II**

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

**UNIT - III**

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

**UNIT - IV**

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

**UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Diwan, Paras, *Modern Hindu Law*, (Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1993)

**Reference Books:**

John D. Mayne, *A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage*, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Madras: Higginbotham, 1922)  
Mulla, *Principles of Hindu Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2007)  
Diwan, Paras, *Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody* (Universal: 2000)  
J. D. M. Derrett – *Hindu Law – Past and Present*, (Calcutta: A Mukherjee & Co., 1957)  
N. Raghavachar, *Hindu law*

## **COURSE V: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

Objective:

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

### **Course content**

**Unit I** – Definition of Administrative Law – Nature and scope – The impact and implications of the Doctrine of Separation and the Rule of Law on Administrative Law, Classification of Administrative Action – the necessity

**Unit II** – Legislative Power of Administration – Doctrine of Vice of excessive Delegation - Judicial and Parliamentary control over delegative legislation – Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation – Exclusion of Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation, Administrative directions.

**Unit III** – Judicial power of Administration – Tests to determine when an administrative authority required to act judicially - Doctrine of Bias – Doctrine of Audi Altrem Partem – Reasoned decision – Exceptions to Natural Justice – Effect of non-compliance with rules of Natural Justice – grounds on which decision of quasi-judicial authority can be challenged before Supreme Court

**Unit IV** - Administrative Discretion - Grant and exercise of discretion - Judicial review of Administrative Discretion, Control of Administrative Action – Judicial Control – Public Law and Private Law Remedies – distinction

Writs – Theory, Practice and Procedure – ouster clause

Liabilities of the state in the province of Contract and Tort – Constitutional Tort  
Doctrine of Promissory Estoppels – Doctrine of legitimate expectation – Doctrine  
of proportionality

**Unit V** - Corporate and Public Undertakings – Control of statutory corporations  
and public undertakings - Administrative deviance – Corruption and mal  
administration – Control mechanism

Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayukta) – Central Vigilance Commission –  
Parliamentary Committees – Commission of Enquiry

**Prescribed Books**

M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative law, latest edition

**Reference Books**

Wade, Administrative Law, latest edition

S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law, latest edition

I.P.Massey, Administrative Law, latest edition

## Labour Law- II

### Objectives

In this course, students are to be acquainted with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also Constitutional basis for the same. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social insurance schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the programme is to critically examine provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970, the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the payment of Bonus Act, 1965, the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Fund (Family Pension Fund and Deposit Linked Insurance Fund) Act, 1952, the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961, the Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Act, 2008, These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. These legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changing times.

### Unit-I Constitutional Dimensions of Industrial Relations and Labour

Constitution and Labour welfare - The Bonded Labour System Abolition Act, 1976 – The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 – the Inter-State Migration of Workers Act, 1979 – the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

### Unit II - Wages, Bonus and Gratuity

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

Bonus - Context – a claim for share in profits even after payment of wages according contract of employment? Is it a breach of contract or an implied term of the contract? – 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 the provision relating to Govt's power to exempt.

Gratuity - Context – reward for long drawn loyal service - employers' liability or good gesture? Historical developments. The payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – definitions – judicial interpretation and parliamentary amendment of the definition of employee. – payment of gratuity – determination of the amount of gratuity – authorities.

### Unit III – Protection of Child Labour and contract labour

Child labour – practice and reasons for child labour – competing views on necessity and feasibility of abolition of child labour – Human rights perspective and constitutional provisions



for the protection of child – the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 – definitions – provisions relating to prohibition of child labour in certain establishments and processes – regulation of conditions of work – penalties – judicial interpretations. Amendments made through The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 and Criticisms.

Abolition and regularisation of contract labour, regulation of contract labour under the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act 1970 – judicial decisions relating absorption of sham practice of contract labour – evaluation of the working of the Act in the present days.

#### **Unit-IV Social Security**

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

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.

#### **Unit –V Protection of unorganised labour**

Features and scheme of protection of workers in unorganised sector under the Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008

Necessity of protection of unorganised labour in shops and establishments by regulating their working conditions - the 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.

Globalisation, Privatisation and Open Economy- Effects of Globalisation on Industry and Labour - Constitutional Mandate of Welfare State and effectiveness of Social Security and Social welfare legislations in India under new economic policy - Review of laws to meet new challenges - Legislative and Judicial response/trend towards application of Labour laws- Emergence of laws relating SEZs, etc.

#### **Prescribed books**

- K.M. Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.N. Mishra - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- S.C. Srivastava, Treatise on Social Security.
- Sairam Bhat, Privatisation and Globalisation: The Challenging Legal Paradigm
- Jwitesh Kumar Singh, Labour Economics: Principles, Problems and Practices
- Joanne Conaghan, Labour Law in an Era of globalisation, Transformative Practices and possibilities

- C. S. Venkata Ratnam, Globalisation and Labour-Management Relations, Dynamics of Change

**Reference books:**

- Dr.V.G.Goswami - Labour Industrial Laws.
- O.P. Malhotra - The Law of Industrial Dispute.
- N.G.Goswami - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- Khan and Khan - Labour Law.
- Bhargava, V.B. – Industrial and Labour Laws.
- Pai, G.B.-Labour Law in India.
- Srivatava, S.C. - Industrial Relations and Labour Laws.
- Singh, S.N. - Law and Social change: Essays on Labour Laws and Welfare research methodology and environmental protection.
- Report of the First National Commission on Labour (1966-69).
- Report of the National Commission on Labour, Government of India, 2002.
- ILO Recommendations.

**COURSE-IV:**  
**FAMILYLAW-II:**  
**MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

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

**UNIT-III**

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

**Unit IV**

Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis)- Domicile- Kinds of Domicile – Modes of

acquisition of Domicile; Parsis Intestate succession and Non Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate, Probate and letters of administration, Powers and Duties of Executor,

*UNIT-V*

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

**Prescribed Books:**

Mulla, *Principles of Mohammedan Law*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 1906).

Paras Diwan , *Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession*, 4<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2013)

**Reference Books:**

B. B. Mitra ,*Indian Succession Act*, 1925.15<sup>th</sup> Edition, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2013)

A. A. A Fyzee, *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*, (Oxford University Press, 1974)

Basu, N.D., *Law of Succession*, 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1974)

Paras Diwan, *Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India*, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2011)

A. M. Bhattachargee, *Muslim Law and the Constitution* (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1994)

Tahir Mohamood, *The Muslim Law of India*, (Law Book Company, 1980)

Indian Divorce Act, 1869 – Bare Act

## COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-I:

### PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

#### Objective:

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

#### Course contents:

##### UNIT-I

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

##### UNIT-II

Duty to the Court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the State.

##### UNIT-III

Contempt of Court Act, 1972.

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

1. *In the matter of D, An Advocate*, AIR 1956 SC 102.
2. *P.J.Ratnam v. D.Kanikaram*, 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, etc.*, AIR 1976 SC 242.
5. *V.C.Rangadurai v. D.Goplan and others*, AIR 1979 SC 201.
6. *Chandra ShekharSoni 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

Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

1.	DC Appeal No. 16/93	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
2.	BCI Tr. Case No.40/91	1998	(Vol.1)	IBR139
3.	DC Appeal No. 8/94	1998	(Vol. 1)	IBR 153
4.	DC Appeal No. 20/94	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 193
5	BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 201
6	DC Appeal No.43/96	1997	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 207
7	DC Appeal No.18/91	1997	(Vol. 1 & 2)	IBR 271
8	DC Appeal No.24/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 135
9	DC Appeal No.19/93	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 152
10	BCI Tr. Case No.104/90	1996	(Vol.1)	IBR 155
11	BCI Tr. Case No.52/89	1994	(Vol.1)	IBR 187
12	BCI Tr. Case No.127/88	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 125
13	BCI Tr. Case No.39/87	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 147
14	BCI Tr. Case No.39/89	1992	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 149
15	BCI Tr. Case No.16/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 99
16	BCI Tr. Case No.2/88	1989	(Vol.1)	IBR 102
17	BCI Tr. Case No.52/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 110
18	DC Appeal No.41/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 122
19	BCI Tr. Case No.29/81	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 245
20	DC Appeal No.14/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 258
21	BCI Tr. Case No.14/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 264
22	DC Appeal No.24/87	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 273
23	DC Appeal No.46/86	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 280
24	DC Appeal No.3/88	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 285
25	BCI Tr. Case No.2/80	1989	(Vol.2)	IBR 289
26	BCI Tr. Case No.10/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 520
27	BCI Tr. Case No.101/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 524
28	DC Appeal No.23/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 532
29	DC Appeal No.35/87	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 536
30	BCI Tr. Case No.27/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 542

31	BCI Tr. Case No.6/84	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 560
32	BCI Tr. Case No.24/86	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 563
33	DC Appeal No.10/88	1989	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 572
34	DC Appeal No.45/74	1988	(Vol. 1 &2)	IBR 182
35	DC Appeal No.23/87	1989	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 187
36	DC Appeal No.6/81	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 193
37	BCI Tr. Case No.16/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 197
38	DC Appeal No.41/86	1988	(Vol.1& 2)	IBR 200
39	DC Appeal No.33/86	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 354
40	DC Appeal No.21/85	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 359
41	BCI Tr. Case No.43/82	1988	(Vol. 3 &4)	IBR 364
42	DC Appeal No.28/86	1988	(Vol.3& 4)	IBR 374
43	DC Appeal No.64/74	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 314
44	DC Appeal No.30/84	1987	(Vol.2)	IBR 319
45	DC Appeal No.40/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 488
46	DC Appeal No.10/86 &10A/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 491
47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

## UNIT-V

Accountancy for lawyers:

Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

1. **Mode of assessment:** The scheme of evaluation for **Clinical Course-I:Professional ethics and Professional accounting system** shall be as under:

- a. There shall be a viva for 20Marks at the end of the semester. Viva shall be conducted by the course teacher and the principal or a senior faculty member designated by the principal.

- b. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 40 marks each.
- c. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- d. I test shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the II test shall be by the end of the semester.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Iyer, K.V., Krishnaswamy, *Professional Conduct and Advocacy*, (Oxford University Press, 1945)
2. B.S.Raman, *Financial Accounting, "Elements of Accountancy"*, (Mangalore: United Publishers, 1998)

**Reference Books:**

1. Menon, N.R. Madhava, *Clinical Legal Education*, (Eastern Book Co., 2008)
2. Dr. B. Malik, *Art of Lawyer*, (New Delhi: Universal Book Agency, 1999)
3. Contempt of Court Act, 1971



## **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I-HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

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

#### **UNIT – II**

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

#### **UNIT - III**

Regional Protection of Human rights- European system- Inter American System- African System

#### **UNIT – IV**

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

#### **UNIT - V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

Theodor, Meron, Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.

Kapoor, S.K., International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2014).

### **Reference Books:**

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

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

**Relevant International Instruments.**

*United Nations Charter, 1945.*

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*

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

*International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.*

*International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.*

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

*Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.*

## **COURSE-III OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

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

#### **UNIT-II**

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

#### **UNIT-III**

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

#### **UNIT-IV**

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

#### **UNIT-V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. J.H.Barowalia, *Commentary on the right to Information Act* (Universal Law Publications).
2. Kamath, Nandan, *A Guide to Cyber Laws and IT Act, 2000 with Rules and Notifications*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (Universal Law Publisher, 2007)

### **Reference Books:**

1. Dr. Farooq Ahmed, *Cyber Law in India*, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, (New Era Law Publisher, 2008)
2. Joga Rao, S.V., *Law Relating to Right to Information-A Comprehensive and Insightful Commentary with comparative Perspectives*,(Jain Book Agency, 2009)
3. *Dr. Madubhushi Sridhar: Right to Information. Law & Practice (latest edition).*

## **X SEMESTER**

### **COURSE –I : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

#### **Objective:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

###### **The Idea of Environment:**

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

##### **UNIT – II**

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

##### **UNIT - III**

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

##### **UNIT – IV**

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

##### **UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

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

**Reference Books:**

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

## **COURSE-II: OPTIONAL – V:**

### **WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

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

##### **UNIT - II**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

##### **UNIT - III**

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

##### **UNIT – IV**

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

##### **UNIT – V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

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

#### **Reference Books:**

- 1.Upendra Baxi- The Crisis of Indian Legal system.
- 2.Upendra Baxi- Law and Poverty.
- 3.Upendra Baxi- Liberty and Corruption.
- 4.A.R.Desai- Violation of Democratic Rights in India.



**KARNATAK LAW SOCIETY'S**

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE, BELAGAVI**

(AFFILIATED TO KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI & RECOGNISED BY BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA)



**KARNATAKA STATE LAW  
UNIVERSITY, HUBBALLI  
(KSLU) SYLLABUS**

**FROM  
2015-2016  
2016-2017**

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**I & II SEM. OF LL.B.**

**V & VI SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**



# I SEM OF LL.B. & V SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.

## **COURSE I: CONSTITUTION**

### **Objectives:**

Objectives: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution like the Constitutional Supremacy, Rule of law, and Concept of Liberty. Give them a picture of Constitutional Parameters regarding the organization, Powers and Functions of the various Organs of the Government. The emphasis is also on the study of the nature of federal structure and it's functioning. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing. Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues.

### **Course Contents:**

#### **Part —I (50 marks)**

##### **UNIT-I**

Salient Features of the Indian Constitution, Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights: Articles 12-16; Articles 19-30; Article 31A, 31B — IX Schedule — Article 32- Government Contracts and the fundamental rights - Diverse doctrines invoked by Supreme Court under Fundamental Rights -Directive Principles of State Policy- Interrelationship between Part III & Part IV- issues and trends-Fundamental Duties.

#### **Part —II (50 marks)**

##### **UNIT-II**

Parliamentary form of Government, Bicameralism, Legislative Process, Legislative Immunities and Privileges, Council of Ministers, President of India, Governor.

##### **UNIT-III**

Organisation of Judicial power under Indian Constitution-Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts - Appointment and transfer of judges – Public Interest Litigation.

##### **UNIT-IV**

Federalism- Center-State Relations in Legislative, Administrative and financial powers - Freedom of Inter. State Trade and Commerce -Services under the State - Doctrine of pleasure and constitutional restrictions -exceptions.

##### **UNIT-V**

Provisions relating to Emergency- Proclamation of emergency —its impact on federal structure and fundamental rights-Methods of Constitutional Amendment —

evolution of doctrine of basic structure and its applicability to constitutional amendments,

**Prescribed Books:**

Jain MT, Indian Constitutional Law, 6th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013).

**Reference Books:**

Seervai H.M., Constitutional Law of India, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., 2013)

Shukla V.N., Constitution of India, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Agency, 2014)

Basu D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, 21st Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013)

Austin, Granville, the Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation, (London: Oxford University Press 1999)

**COURSE II : CONTRACT-1 : LAW OF CONTRACT**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course Contents:**

**UNIT - I**

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

**UNIT - II**

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

### **UNIT - III**

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) and by Breach (Anticipatory and Actual).

### **UNIT - IV**

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

### **UNIT - V**

The Specific Relief Act -Sections 9-16, Sections 21, Section 24, Sections 36-42. Nature of Specific Relief - Recovery of Possession of movable and immovable Property - Specific performance when granted and not granted - Who may obtain and against whom - Discretionary remedy - Power of Court to grant relief Rectification of instruments - Cancellation - Declaratory decrees – Preventive relief - Temporary injunctions - Perpetual and Mandatory Injunctions.

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Singh, Avtar, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, 11th Edition, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2013)

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act, 14th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013)
2. Smith, Stephen A and RS Atiyah, Atz'yah's Introduction to the Law of Contract, 6th Edition, (Oxford University Press: Claredon Law Series, 2006)
3. G. C. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract, 10th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2010)

4. Anson, William, Law of Contract, 29th Edition, (Oxford University Press, 2010)
5. Maine, Henry, Ancient Law, 4th Edition, (London: Albemarle Street, 1870)

### **COURSE-III: LAW OF TORTS**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course Contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

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

##### **UNIT-II**

General Defenses, Vicarious Liability.

##### **UNIT-III**

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

## **UNIT-IV**

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

## **UNIT - V**

Salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986, who is consumer, Defect in goods, Deficiency in services, Medical services, Remedies to consumers, Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies, Limitation for filing complaints, Penalties. Salient features of MV Act, 1988, Liability without fault in certain cases, Insurance of Motor Vehicles against third party risks, Claims Tribunal, Offences, Penalties and Procedure.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, 26th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013)
2. Gurubax, Singh, Law of Consumer Protection. (Jaipur: Bharat Law Publications, 1992)

### **Reference Books:**

1. Rogers, W.V.H, Winfield and Jolowicz on Tort, 15th Edition, (London: Sweet and Maxwell, 1999).
2. Howarth, David and Janet O' Sullivan, Hepple, Howarth and Matthew's Tort: Cases and Materials, 5th Edition, (New Delhi :Lexis Nexis, 2000)
3. Baxi Upendra and Danda Amita, Valiant victims and Lethal Litigation-The Bhopal
4. Case, Indian Law Institute (Bombay: 1990)
5. Houston R.F.V and R. A. Buckley, Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts, 26<sup>th</sup> Edition, (UK: Sweet and Maxwell Ltd, 1 996)

6. Singh, Avtar, Introduction to the Law of Torts (and Consumer Protection), (Lexis Nexis Butterworths: 2009)
7. Saraf D. N, Law of Consumer Protection in India, (Bombay: N.M. Tripathi, 1990)

## **FAMILY LAW-I HINDU LAW**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course Contents:**

#### **UNIT -1**

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

#### **UNIT - 11**

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

#### **UNIT - III**

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

#### **UNIT - IV**

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

## **UNIT - V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Diwan Paras, Modern Hindu Law, (Faridabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 1993)

### **Reference Books:**

1. John D. Mayne, A Treatise on Hindu Law and Usage, 9th Edition, (Madras: Higginbotham, 1922)
2. Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2007)
3. Diwan Paras, Law of Adoption, Ministry, Guardianship and Custody (Universal: 2000)
4. J. D. M. Derrett - Hindu Law - Past and Present, (Calcutta: A Mukherjee & Co., 1957)
5. N. Raghavachar, Hindu law

## **COURSE-V: CRIMINAL LAW-1: INDIAN PENAL CODE**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course Contents:**

#### **UNIT - I**

General Principles of Crime; Conceptions of Crime; Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common Law. Principles of criminal liability - Actus reus and mens rea (also statutory offences) and other maxims; Variations in liability - Mistake, intoxication, compulsion, legally abnormal persons; Possible parties to the crime: Principal in the I degree; Principal in the II degree; Accessories before the fact; Accessories after the fact. Indian Penal Code: General Explanation: From Section 1 to 5, Sections 6, 7, Sections 21 to 30, 32 to 37 and section 52 & 52A, Punishment: From Sections 53 to 55A, 63, 64, 65, Section 73 to 75.

#### **UNIT - II**

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

#### **UNIT - III**

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



#### **UNIT - IV**

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

#### **UNIT - V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Rathanlal and Dhirajlal, The Indian Penal Code, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur 2012)
2. Turner, Cecil J.W., Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, (New York: Cambridge University Press 2013).

#### **References Books:**

1. K. D. Gaur, A Text Book on the Indian Penal Code, (New Delhi: Universal Publishing Co., 2012)
2. K. I Vibhuti, P. S. Achuthan Pillai's Criminal Law, (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadha Nagpur: 2012)
3. Williams, Glanville Text Book of Criminal Law, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co., 2012)

## **II SEM OF LL.B. & VI SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**

### **COURSE I: CONTRACT-II (SPECIAL CONTRACTS)**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course Contents:**

##### **UNIT - I**

Contract of Indemnity -Definition, Nature and Scope - Rights of indemnity holder  
Commencement of the indemnifier's liability - Contract of Guarantee Definition,  
Nature and Scope - Difference between contract of indemnity and Guarantee -  
Rights of surety - Discharge of Surety - Extent of Surety's liability Co-surety.

##### **UNIT - II**

Contract of Bailment - Definition - Kinds - Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee -  
Rights of Finder of goods as Bailee - Contract of pledge – Definition Comparison  
with Bailment - Rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee.

##### **UNIT - III**

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

##### **UNIT - IV**

Indian Partnership Act - Definition - Nature, Mode of determining the existence of  
Partnership - Relation of Partner to one another - Rights and duties of partner

Relation of partners with third parties - Types of partners - Admission- Retirement , and Expulsion of partners Dissolution of Firm Registration of Firms.

## **UNIT - V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Singh, Avtar, Law of Contract and Specific Relief, 11th Edition, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2013)
2. Verma J.P (ed.,) Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India, (New Delhi:Orient Law House, 1999)
3. Saharay H. K, Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act, (Universal, 2000) Nair, Krishnan, Law of Contract,( New Delhi: Orient Law House, 1999) Hire Purchase Act

### **Reference Books:**

1. Pollock and Mulla, Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act,14th Edition, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2013)
2. Anson, William, Law of Contract, 29th Edition, (Oxford University Press, 2010)
3. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase, (Lucknow; Eastern Book House Ltd, 1998)
4. Sir Frederick Pollock and Mulla, Pollock and Mulla on the Sale of Goods Act, 9<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Lexis Nexis: 2014)
5. J. P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The law of partnership in India,(New Delhi: Orient Law House,1999)

## **COURSE-II: COMPANY LAW**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course Contents:**

#### **UNIT - I**

##### **Introduction and Concept**

Company - historical development - nature and characteristics of company – kinds of company - Corporate personality - limited liability - lifting of corporate veil promoters-duties and liability of promoters.

#### **UNIT – II**

Incorporation Procedure of incorporation - certificate of incorporation - MOA - AOA  
Doctrine of indoor management - prospectus.

#### **UNIT - III**

Management and Control of Companies Board of Directors - powers and functions: Distribution of powers between Board of Directors and general meeting Directors : appointment - qualification - position of directors - types of directors powers and duties of directors - remuneration – removal Meetings: Meetings of Board and Committees - kinds of meetings – procedure relating to convening and proceedings at General and Other meetings – resolutions Prevention of oppression and Mismanagement Corporate social responsibility.

#### **UNIT - IV**

Financial structure of company Sources of capital : Shares - types - allotment - transfer of shares - rights and privileges of shareholders - dividends - declaration

and payment of dividends, prohibition of buy back - private placement Debentures - floating charge - appointment of debenture trustees and their duties kinds-remedies of debenture holders – redemption Acceptance of Deposit by Companies, charge on assets

## **UNIT - V**

Reconstruction and amalgamation and winding up Reconstruction, rehabilitation and amalgamation: concept -jurisdiction and powers of courts and NCLT - vesting of rights and transfer of obligations takeover and acquisition of minority interest Winding up: concept - modes of winding up - who can apply - procedure under different modes.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Taxman, Companies Act 2013.
2. Singh, Avtar, Company Law, (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company,2007) i

### **Reference Books:**

1. Ramaiah,A, Guide to Companies Act, (Nagpur: Wadhwa, 1998)
2. Shah, S.M., Lectures on Company Law, (Bombay: Tripathi, 1988)
3. Kuchal, S.C, Corporation Finance: Principles and problems, 10, 1 Edition, I (Chaitanya Publishing House, 1973)
4. Y. D. Kulshreshta, Government regulation of financial management of private corporate sector in India, Indian Law Institute, (1986)
5. S. K. Roy, Corporate Image in India A Study of Elite Attitudes towards Public and Private Industry, (Shri Ram Centre for Industrial Relations and Human Resources 1974)
6. Gower, L.C.B, Principles of Modern Company Law, (London: Sweet & Maxwell,1997)
7. D. L. Majumdar, Towards a philosophy of Modern Corporation. (Asia Publishing House, 1967)
8. Pennington, Robert R., Pennington 's Company Law, (U.K: Oxford University Press, 2001)
9. Rajiv Jain, Guide on foreign collaboration - Policies & Procedures (Vidhi Publication, 2007).

10. C. Singhania, Foreign collaborations and Investments in India - Law and procedures, (Fred B. Rothman & Co, 1999)
11. Joyant M Thakur, Comparative Analysis of FEIWA - FEM Act, 1999 with FERA.
12. Sanjiv Agarwal, Bharat's guide to Indian capital, 2nd Edition, New Delhi: Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd, 2001)

**Note :** The course teachers have to keep track of the notification regarding enforcement of the Companies Act, 2013 and teach the provisions enforced. For the provisions not enforced, the parallel provisions from the Act of 1956 are to be taught.

### **COURSE-III PROPERTY LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course Contents:**

##### **UNIT -1**

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

##### **UNIT - II**

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

### **UNIT - III**

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

### **UNIT - IV**

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

### **UNIT - V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act,(Delhi: Universal, 1999)
2. Tandon, M.P., Indian Trust Act, 1882, 21St Edition, (Allahabad Law Agency, 2012)

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Subbarao, Transfer of Property,(Madras: Subbiah Chetty, 1994)
2. Shukla, SN, Transfer of Property Act, 28th Edition, (Jain Book Agency, 2014)

3. Tripathi, G.P., The Transfer of Property Act, 18th Edition, (Jain Book Agency, 2014)

#### **COURSE-IV: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

##### **Objective:**

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

##### **Course Content**

###### **UNIT I**

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

###### **UNIT II**

Legislative Power of Administration - Doctrine of Vice of excessive Delegation - Judicial and Parliamentary control over delegative legislation Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation - Exclusion of Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation.

###### **UNIT III**

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

###### **UNIT IV**



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

## **Unit V**

Control of Administrative Action - Judicial Control - Public Law and Private Law Remedies – distinction Writs - Theory, Practice and Procedure - ouster clause Liabilities of the state in the province of Contract and Tort - Constitutional Tort Doctrine of Promissory Estopples - Doctrine of legitimate expectation – Doctrine of proportionality.

## **UNIT VI**

Corporates and Public Undertakings - Control of statutory corporations and public undertakings - Administrative deviance - Corruption and mal administration - Control mechanism Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayukta) - Central Vigilance Commission Parliamentary Committees - Commission of Enquiry I

## **Prescribed Books**

1. M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative law, latest edition

## **Reference Books**

1. Wade, Administrative Law, latest edition
2. S.P.Sathe, Administrative Law, latest edition
3. I.P.Massey, Administrative Law, latest edition

## **COURSE-V: FAMILY LAW -II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND**

### **INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

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

##### **UNIT-II**

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

### **UNIT-III**

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

### **UNIT IV**

Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis)- Domicile- Kinds of Domicile - Modes of acquisition of Domicile; Parsis Intestate succession and Non Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate, Probate and letters of administration, Powers and Duties of Executor,

### **UNIT -V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Mulla, Principles of Mohammedan Law, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 1906).
2. Paras Diwan , Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession, 4th Edition, (New
3. Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2013)

### **Reference Books:**

1. B. B. Mitra ,Indian Succession Act, 1925.15th Edition, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2013)
2. A A. Fyzee, Outlines of Mohammedan Law, (Oxford University Press, 1974)

3. Basu, N.D., Law of Succession, 5th Edition, (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1974)
4. Paras Diwan, Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India, (New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd, 2011)
5. A M. Bhattachargee, Muslim Law and the Constitution (Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 1994)
6. Tahir Mohamood, The Muslim Law of India, (Law Book Company, 1980)
7. Indian Divorce Act, 1869 - Bare Act

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, BELAGAVI - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**III & IV SEM. OF LL.B.**

**VII & VIII SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**

## **III SEM OF LL.B. & VII SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**

### **III SEMESTER:**

#### **COURSE-I: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

##### **Objective:**

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

##### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

The Idea of Environment:

Ancient and Medieval Writings, Traditions, Natural and Biological Sciences – Perspectives: Modern concept, Conflicting dimensions, recent issues -Environment and sustainable development - National and International Perspectives - Population and Development.

##### **UNIT – II**

Environmental Policy and Law: Environmental Policy : Pre & Post Independence Period; From Stockholm to Johannesburg Declaration (Rio) and Role of Government - Five year Plans - Forest Policy - Conservation strategy - Water Policy; Conservation of Natural Resources and its Management; Constitution and Environment: Right to Environment - Constitutional provisions on Environment and its Protection - Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues - Evolving of new Principles - Polluter pays principle - Precautionary principle - Public trust doctrine.

##### **UNIT - III**

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

Marine Pollution; Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection; Remedies under other Laws (I.P.C., Cr.P.C, C.P.C.) - Riparian rights and prior-appropriation.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Prevention and Control of Pollution: Pollution of Water, Sources, Legal Control, The Water Act, 1974 - Pollution of Air, Modalities of control, The Air Act, 1981 - Noise Pollution and its control, Noise Pollution control order - Disposal of Waste, laws on waste, disposal and its control - Trans-boundary Pollution hazards & Regulation; Biological Diversity and Legal Order: Bio-diversity and Legal regulation - Utilization of flora and fauna - Experimentation on animals - Legal and Ethical issues - Genetic Engineering - Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 - Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Prevention of Cruelty against animals - Problems in Legal regulation of medicinal plants - The plant varieties Act - Wetland Conservation.

#### **UNIT - V**

Environment Protection Act, 1986 including, Environment Protection Rules, Coastal Zone Regulation, ECO-Mark, Environment Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit, Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing, Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste.

#### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Armin Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
2. P. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases.
3. Lal's commentaries on Water and Air Pollution laws along with Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986.

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Simon Ball Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
2. Sanjay Upadhyay and Videh Upadhyay - Handbook on Environmental Laws.
3. S. Shantha Kumar- Introduction to Environmental Law.
4. Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

### **COURSE-II: LABOUR LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework in our country. Further, the importance of the maintenance of Industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of Strikes and Lockout and Industrial Strike are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926;

the machineries contemplated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes. Further, the objectives underlying the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry for Misconduct are to be studied with a view to acquaint misconduct and the procedure to be followed before imposing punishment for misconduct alleged and established.

Further, the students are to be acquainted with Social Security Framework prevailing in our Country. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also constitutional basis for the same in India. The importance of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social Insurance Schemes under various legislations are to be emphasised. The main theme underlying the Programme is to critically examine the provisions in the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the machinery provided for protecting the interests of workers. Further, the objectives underlying the Factories Act, 1948, E.S.I. Act, 1948, the employees provident fund Act, 1952 are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students with various rights and benefits available to the workmen under the legislations.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT- I**

Introduction to Law of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Historical Aspects-Master and slave relationship-Industrial revolution-Laissez-faire state-Impact of Constitution on Labour provision; Definition and law relating to Appropriate Government- Award and settlement- Industry-Industrial Dispute- Workman. Strikes and Lock-out

#### **UNIT -II**

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Lay-off –Retrenchment-Closure - Unfair Labour Practices and Role of Government; Authorities under the Act (Chapter II) to be read with chapters II B, III and IV Adjudication and Arbitration; Restrictions on the right of the employer-Chapter IIA-Notice of change, section 11-A and sections 33,33A; Recovery of money due from an employer.

Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry

#### **UNIT-III**

Trade Unions Act, 1926: Salient features of the enactment and important definitions - Registration of Unions, Amalgamation of Unions, Cancellation and Registration of Trade Unions, Funds of the Union, Immunity enjoyed by the Union.



Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923: Emergence of the legislation-Total and partial disablement –Dependent-Workman-Wages-Liability of the employer to pay compensation and right of the workman to receive compensation-Accident "Arising out of and in the course of employment"-Occupational disease-Doctrine of 'Added peril'

#### **UNIT –IV**

##### **Labour Welfare Legislations:**

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council; Contributions; Benefits; Adjudication of disputes and Claims; Penalties.

The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952: Employees Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities; Miscellaneous.

The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961- Its object and its scope.

#### **UNIT-V**

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948- Fixation of minimum rates of wages - working hours and determination of wages and claims

The Factories Act- its essential features, Safety, Health and Welfare measures.

The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 - Its object and its essential features.

##### **Prescribed Books:**

S. N Mishra - Labour Laws

S. C Srivastava - Social Security and Labour Laws.

##### **Reference Books:**

Malhotra O. P - Industrial Disputes Act Vol. I and II.

Madhavan Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.

Srivastava K. D - Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

V. V Giri - Labour problems in Indian Industry.

Labour Law and Labour Relations Published by Indian Law Institute.

#### **COURSE-III: CRIMINAL LAW – II:**

**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1973, JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2000 AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958.**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

**Introductory and Pre-trial Process**

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

**UNIT - II**

**Trial Process-I:**

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

**UNIT - III**

**Trail Process-II**

1. Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.
2. Judgment.

3. Appeals, Revision and Reference.
4. Security for keeping peace and good behaviour.
5. Maintenance.

#### **UNIT - IV**

##### **Miscellaneous**

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

#### **UNIT - V**

1. Salient features of the Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000.
2. Salient features of the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958.

##### **Prescribed Books:**

Ratanlal & Dhiraj Lal- The Code of Criminal Procedure.  
Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 -Bare Act  
Probation of Offenders' Act, 1958-Bare Act

##### **Reference Books:**

R.V.Kelkar- Criminal Procedure.  
Report of the Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System.

## **COURSE-IV: JURISPRUDENCE**

### **Objectives:**

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

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

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT - I**

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

#### **UNIT - II**

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

#### **UNIT - III**

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

## **UNIT – IV**

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

## **UNIT – V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

Fitzgerald – Salmond on Jurisprudence.  
R. W. M. Dias – Jurisprudence

### **Reference Books:**

W. Friedman – Legal Theory  
V. D. Mahajan – Jurisprudence and Legal Theory  
Paton – Jurisprudence  
Edgar Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence

## **COURSE-V: CLINICAL COURSE-I:**

### **PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**

#### **Objective:**

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

## Course contents:

### UNIT-I

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

### UNIT-II

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

### UNIT-III

Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:

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

### UNIT-IV

#### Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

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

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

47	DC Appeal No.7/86	1987	(Vol.3)	IBR 496
48	DC Appeal No.7/81	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 735
49	DC Appeal No.12/86	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 745
50	BCI Tr. Case No.57/87	1987	(Vol.4)	IBR 753

## UNIT-V

Accountancy for lawyers:

Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

### Mode of assessment:

- **Viva – 20 Marks** – at the end of the semester, viva shall be conducted by the course teacher and the Principal or a senior faculty member designated by the Principal
- **Two Written Tests – 40x2=80 Marks** – Two written tests shall be conducted for 40 Marks each. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus. I test shall be conducted at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and II test shall be by the end of the semester.

**The marks awarded by way of internal assessment shall not be considered for computing SGPA and CGAP and also for the award of Ranks.**

### Prescribed Books:

K.V.Krishnaswamy Iyer- Professional Conduct and Advocacy.  
B.S.Raman- Accountancy.

### Reference Books:

N. R. Madhava Menon- Clinical Legal Education.  
Dr. B. Malik- Art of Lawyer (New Delhi, Universal Book Agency, 1999) - Relevant articles  
Contempt of Courts Act, 1971



## **IV SEM OF LL.B. & VIII SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**

### **IV SEMESTER:**

#### **COURSE-I: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

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

##### **UNIT- II**

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

##### **UNIT -III**

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

##### **UNIT - IV**

State and Individual - Extradition, Asylum and Nationality; the agents of international business; diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives; the law and practice as to treaties.

##### **UNIT - V**

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

**Prescribed Books:**

J. G. Starke- An Introduction to International Law.  
P.W. Bowett- International Institutions.

**Reference Books:**

J. B. Brierly - The Law of Nations.  
D. H. Harris - International Law (Cases and Materials).  
Oppenheim - International Law( Volume I, Peace)  
S. K. Kapoor - International Law.  
Bhagirathlal Das – World Trade Organization .

**COURSE-II:****OPTIONAL : HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE / INSURANCE LAW****OPTIONAL-I: HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE****Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:****UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT – II**

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

**UNIT - III**

Regional Protection of Human rights- European system- Inter American System- African System

#### **UNIT – IV**

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

#### **UNIT - V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Meron Theodor- Human Rights and International Law: Legal and Policy Issues, 2 Vols.

S.K.Kapoor- Human rights Under International Law and Indian Law.

#### **Reference Books:**

Henkin Luis- Rights of Man Today.

Singh Nagendra- Enforcement of Human Rights in Peace and War and the future of humanity.

Relevant International Instruments.

*United Nations Charter, 1945.*

*Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.*

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

*International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.*

*International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.*

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

*Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.*

#### **OPTIONAL- I: INSURANCE LAW**

##### **Objectives:**

The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise

ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Introduction: Nature- Definition- History of Insurance- History and development of Insurance in India- Insurance Act, 1938- (main sections) Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999: Its role and functions.

**UNIT – II**

Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance- Nature of various Insurance Contracts- Parties there to- Principles of good faith – non disclosure – Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract- Insurable Interest- Premium: Definition- method of payment, days of grace, forfeiture, return of premium, Mortality; The risk – Meaning and scope of risk, Causa Proxima, Assignment of the subject matter.

**UNIT – III**

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance- Kinds of Life Insurance.

The policy and formation of a life insurance contract- Event insured against Life Insurance contract- Circumstance affecting the risk- Amount recoverable under the Life Policy- Persons entitles to payment- Settlement of claim and payment of money- Life Insurance Act, 1956- Insurance against third party rights- General Insurance Act, 1972- The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Sec. (140-176), Nature and scope- Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles- Claims Tribunal- Public Liability Insurance –Legal aspects of Motor Insurance –Claims – Own Damages Claims – Third Party Liability Claims.

**UNIT – IV**

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance –Basic Principles – Conditions & Warranties – Right & Duties of Parties – Claims – Some Legal Aspects. Introduction to Agriculture Insurance – History of Crop Insurance in India – Crop

Insurance Underwriting, Claims, Problems associated with Crop Insurance – Cattle Insurance in India.

## **UNIT – V**

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope- Classification of Marine policies- Insurable interest- Insurable values- Marine insurance and policy- Conditions and express warranties- Voyage deviation- Perils of sea- Loss- Kinds of Loss- The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

### **Prescribed Books:**

K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India.  
M. H. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law.

### **Reference Books:**

E. R. Hardy Ivamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.  
*Insurance Act, 1938.*  
*The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.*  
*General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972.*  
*The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.*  
*Motor Vehicle Act, 1988*

## **COURSE-III:**

### **OPTIONAL: BANKING LAW / RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

#### **OPTIONAL-II: BANKING LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

Banking Institutions have become important players in the present day economy. They play pivotal role in the growth of trade, commerce and industry. Several policy initiatives and legislative amendments have changed the role of Banks from being mere economic institutions in to agents of social change. Appreciating the importance, the Government has enacted several enactments to direct, regulate

and control the banks and banking operations, through Reserve Bank of India and Ministry of Finance.

The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students with operational parameters of banking law, and to teach the general principles of banking law and to develop appreciative faculties of the students in statutory as well as case – law in this area.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Indian Banking Structure - Origin – Evolution of Banking Institutions – Types and functions of banks - Commercial banks – Functions – Banking Companies in India – RBI - Constitution, Management and Functions - Banking Regulation Act, 1949 – State Bank of India- UTI, IDBI, RRBs'-Local banks

**UNIT - II**

Employment of funds - Loans and Advances- Guarantees- Advances secured by Collateral securities- Agency Services- Financing of Exports- Special Banking Services –Advances to Priority Sectors and Credit Guarantee schemes- Securitisation Act, 2002.

**UNIT - III**

Law relating to Negotiable Instruments, 1881 Act (Read with the amended Act of 2002) - Negotiable Instruments - Kinds - Holder and holder in due course – Parties – Negotiation- Assignment – Presentment – Endorsement – Liability of parties – Payment in due course – Special rules of evidence - Material alteration – Noting and protest – Paying banker and collecting banker – Bills in sets – Penal provisions under NI Act - Banker's book evidence Act.

**UNIT – IV**

Banker and customer Relationship - Definition of banker and customer – General relationship – Special relationship - Banker's duty of secrecy, banker's duty to honour cheques, banker's lien, and banker's right to set off - Appropriation of payments - Garnishee order - Customer's duties towards his banker.

Opening of New Accounts – Special types of customers - Minor's A/C, Joint A/C, Partnership A/C, Company's A/C, Married women's A/C, Trust A/C, Joint Hindu family A/C - Illiterate persons, lunatics, executors - Precautions required in case of administrators, clubs, societies and charitable institutions to open an account

## **UNIT – V**

Ancillary Services and E- Banking: Remittances - General, DD, MT, TT, Traveler's cheques, bank orders, credit card, debit/smart cards, safe deposit vaults, gift cheques, stock invest.

E-Banking - Definition – E-Banking includes - Internet banking, mobile banking, ATM banking, computerized banking –E- banking services – retail services – wholesale services – E- Cheque-authentication-Cyber Evidence-Banking Ombudsman.

### **Prescribed Books:**

M. L. Tannan- Law of Banking.

M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala - Negotiable Instruments Act.

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

### **Reference Books:**

Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.

Basu - Review of Current Banking: Theory and Practice.

Paget- Law of Banking.

L. C. Goyle- The Law of Banking and Bankers.

Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

## **OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005; Significance in democracy; Constitutional basis; Supreme Court on right to information.

#### **UNIT-II**

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

### **UNIT-III**

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

### **UNIT-IV**

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

### **UNIT-V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

J.H.Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.

#### **Reference Books:**

J.N.Barowalia- Commentary on the Right to Information Act.

S.V.Joga Rao- Law Relating to Right to Information, vol.1.

### **COURSE-IV**

#### **COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-II: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**



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

## **UNIT-II**

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

## **UNIT-III**

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

## **UNIT-IV**

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

## **UNIT-V**

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

### **Prescribed Books:**

Sridhar Madabhushi- Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Rajan R.D. - A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution.

### **Reference Books:**

Sampath D.K. - Mediation.

Gold Neil, et.al. - Learning Lawyers Skills (Chapter-7).

Michael Noone- Mediation, (Chapters-1, 2&3).

### **Mode of Assessment:**

- **Two Written Tests - 30x2=60 Marks** - Two written tests shall be conducted for 30 Marks each. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus. I test shall be conducted at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and II test shall be by the end of the semester
- **Four Simulation Exercises - 10x4=40 Marks** - There shall be four simulation exercises conducted for 10 marks each (one exercise each in negotiation, mediation, arbitration and conciliation).

**The marks awarded by way of internal assessment shall not be considered for computing SGPA and CGPA and also for the award of Ranks.**

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**V & VI SEM. OF LL.B.**

**IX & X SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.**

## V SEM OF LL.B. & IX SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.

### **COURSE-I: CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

###### *Civil Procedure Code*

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

##### **UNIT – II**

Institution of suits and summons: (Sec. 26, O.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O.5); Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Complaint and Written Statement- Return and rejection of complaint- Defences- Set off- Counter claim; Parties to the suit (O. 1): Joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties- Misjoinder of causes of action- Multifariousness.

##### **UNIT – III**

Appearance and examination of parties (O.9, O.18) - Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.11 & O.13) - First hearing and framing of issues (O.10 and O.14) - Admission and affidavit (O.12 and O.19) - Adjournment (O.17) - Death, marriage-Insolvency of the parties (O.22) - Withdrawal and compromise of suits (O.23) - Judgment and Decree (O.20); Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, O.21): General principle of execution- Power of executing court- Transfer of decrees for execution- Mode of execution- a) Arrest and detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale.

##### **UNIT – IV**

Suits in particular cases; Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27); Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85 to

87); Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93); Suits by or against firms (O.30); Suits by or against minors and unsound persons (O.32); Suits by indigent persons (O.33); Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, O.35); Interim Orders; Commissions (Sec. 75, O.26); Arrest before judgment and attachments before judgment (O.38); Temporary injunctions (O.39); Appointment of receivers (O.40); Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46); Caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

## **UNIT -V**

Limitation Act.

### **Prescribed Books:**

Mulla - Civil Procedure Code.

Sanjiwa Rao - Civil Procedure Code.

Karnataka Civil Rules of Practice – Bare Act.

### **Reference Books:**

P. M. Bakshi - Civil Procedure Code.

C. K. Takwani - Civil Procedure Code.

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

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT I**

**Introductory Aspects:** Overview of the concept of property; Industrial property and non-industrial property; Historical background of IPR; Importance of

human creativity in present scenario; Different forms of IP and its conceptual analysis.

**Patents:** Introduction and overview of patent protection; History of Patent protections; What is patent and definition of patent; Object of patent; Scope and salient features of patent; How to obtain patent; Product patent and Process patent; Specification – Provisional and complete specification; Procedure for patent applications; Register of patents and Patent Office; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights; Government use of inventions; Biotech patents and patentability of life forms; Infringement of Patents; Offences and Penalties.

## **UNIT II**

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

## **UNIT III**

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

## **UNIT IV**

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

## **UNIT V**

International Convention and Treaties: Paris Convention: Background; Salient features of Paris Convention; Governing rules of Paris Convention; Patent Cooperation Treaty: Background; Objectives of PCT; Salient features of PCT;

Madrid Convention: Salient features; International registration of marks; World Intellectual Property Organisation: Background; Salient features WIPO; Organisation of WIPO.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. P. Narayanan – Intellectual Property Law.
2. Cornish William – Intellectual Property.

**Reference Books:**

1. Ganguli – Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge economy.
2. Copinger & Skine James – Copyright.
3. Pal P. – Intellectual Property Rights in India.
4. Unni – Trade Mark, Design and Cyber Property Rights.
5. Rodney Ryder – Intellectual Property and the Internet.
6. Rahul Matthan – The law relating to Computers and the Internet.
7. Elizabeth Verkey – Law of Plant Varieties Protection.
8. Pavan Duggal – Cyber Law: the Indian Perspective.
9. D. P. Mittal - Law of Information Technology.

**COURSE-II OPTIONAL-III: PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY**

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Introduction: Notion of punishment in law; Difference between crime prevention and control; Theories of punishments.

**UNIT - II**

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

**UNIT - III**

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

#### **UNIT – IV**

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

#### **UNIT – V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Edwin H. Sutherland- Criminology.

Ahmad Siddique- Criminology.

V.N.Rajan- Victimology in India.

#### **Reference Books:**

H.L.A. Hart- Punishment and Responsibility.

S. Chabra- Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law.

Herbert L. Packer- the Limits of Criminal sanctions.

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

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**



Basic Principles; Guiding rules; Internal aids to construction.

#### **UNIT-II**

External aids to construction.

#### **UNIT-III**

Subsidiary rules; Operation of statutes; Expiry and repeal of statutes.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Statutes affecting the state; Statutes affecting the jurisdiction of courts.

Construction of taxing statutes and evasion of statutes; Remedial and penal statutes.

#### **UNIT-V**

Principles of Legislation.

#### **Prescribed Book:**

G. P. Singh – Principles of Statutory Interpretation.

Upendra Baxi- Bentham's theory of Legislation.

#### **Reference Books:**

Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes.

V. P. Sarathi – Interpretation of Statute – General Clauses Act 1897.

Bindra- Interpretation of Statutes.

### **COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-IV: COMPETITION LAW**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

Constitutional provisions regulating trade; Salient features of MRTP Act, 1986; Salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

#### **UNIT-II**

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

### **UNIT-III**

The Competition Act, 2002; Preliminary; Prohibition of certain agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations.

### **UNIT-IV**

Competition Commission of India; Duties, powers and functions.

### **UNIT-V**

Duties of Director general; Penalties; Competition advocacy; Important judgments of the Supreme Court.

### **Prescribed books:**

Adi P.Talati & Nahar S.Mahala- Competition Act, 2002: Law, Practice and Procedure.

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

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

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

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

**Examination and allocation of marks:**

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

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

## VI SEM OF LL.B. & X SEM. OF B.A., LL.B./B.B.A., LL.B.

### **COURSE-I: LAW OF EVIDENCE**

#### **Objectives:**

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

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

Introduction: Distinction between substantive and procedural law- Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence- Evidence in customary law systems (Non-state law)- Introduction to the British 'Principles of Evidence'- Legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) with special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Bankers Book Evidence Act, Commercial Document Evidence Act, Fiscal and revenue Laws- Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861, Applicability of the Indian Evidence Act. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence – Facts - Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence- Circumstantial and direct evidence- Presumptions, proved, disproved, not proved- Witness- Appreciation of evidence. Relevancy of Facts- Facts connected with facts in issue-Doctrine of *Res gestae*; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act- Evidence of Common Intention-Section10, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts- Facts to prove right or custom (Section13)-Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sections 14 and 15) - Relevancy and admissibility of admissions, privileged admissions- evidentiary value of admissions (Sections 17 to 23).

##### **UNIT-II**

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

### **UNIT-III**

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

### **UNIT-IV**

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

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

### **UNIT-V**

Witness, Examination and Cross Examination:

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

#### **Prescribed Book:**

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence.

#### **Reference Books:**

Best - Law of Evidence.

Sarkar - Law of Evidence.

M. Rama Jois - Legal and Constitutional History of India.

Batuklal - Law of Evidence.

### **COURSE-II: TAXATION**

#### **Objectives:**

The direct taxation is a powerful incentive or disincentive to economic growth, a lever which can rise or depress savings and capital formation, and instrument of reducing income disparities. A student of taxation will have to make a detailed study of tax policy and tax in India. Our tax laws are said to be the most complicated ones in the world. An analysis of this aspect will have to

be made so that the reasons for such complications can be known. The following course content has been designed to provide a comprehensive picture of taxation in India.

**Course contents:**

**UNIT – I**

Concept of Tax- Nature and characteristics of taxes- Distinction between tax and fee, tax and cess- Direct and Indirect taxes- Tax evasion and tax avoidance- Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies.

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

**UNIT- II**

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

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

**UNIT- III**

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

**UNIT- IV**

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

**UNIT V**

**Central Sales Tax Laws:** Evolution and scope of levy of Central Sales tax- Inter- State sale outside a State and sale in the course of import and export- Basic principles- Registration of dealers and determination of taxable turnover; Service Tax – Main features of Service Tax; VAT- Introduction to Value Added Tax.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Dr. V. K Singhania - Students Guide to Income Tax.
2. V. S. Datey - Indirect taxes- Law and Practice.

**Reference Books:**

1. Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta- Systematic Approach to Income – Tax and Sales –tax.
2. T. N. Manoharan- Students Handbook on Income Tax Law.
3. B. B. Lal – Direct Taxes- Practice and Planning.
4. Dr. H. C Malhotra and Dr. S. P. Goyal- Direct Taxes.
5. Sharad Bhargava- Income Tax for Students.
6. V. Balachandran- Indirect Taxes.
7. J. K. Jain and Anand Jain- Law of Central Sales Tax in India.
8. P. L. Malik- Commentaries of Customs Act.
9. G. Sarangi- Introduction to Indian Tax System and Central Excise Law and Procedure.

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

**Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:**

**UNIT I**

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

## **UNIT II**

**Biological Diversity Law:** Introduction and overview of Biological Diversity; Meaning and scope of Biological Diversity; Biological resources and traditional knowledge; Salient features of Biological Diversity Act; Biological Diversity concerns and issues; Bio piracy; Regulation of access to Biological Diversity; National Biodiversity Authority; Functions and powers of Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Board; Biodiversity Management Committee and its functions.

## **UNIT III**

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

## **UNIT IV**

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

## **UNIT V**

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



**Prescribed Books:**

1. Narayanan – Intellectual Property Law.
2. Cornish William – Intellectual Property.

**Reference Books:**

1. Justice P. S. Narayana – Intellectual Property Law in India.
2. N. K. Acharya – Intellectual Property Rights.
3. Das J. K. - Intellectual Property Rights.
4. Ganguli – Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge economy.
5. Copinger & Skine James – Copyright .
6. Pal P. – Intellectual Property Rights in India.
7. Unni – Trade Mark, Design and Cyber Property Rights.
8. Elizabeth Verkey – Law of Plant Varieties Protection.

**COURSE-III: OPTIONAL – V: WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)****Objectives:**

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

**Course contents:****UNIT – I**

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

**UNIT - II**

Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

**UNIT - III**

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

#### **UNIT – IV**

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

#### **UNIT – V**

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

#### **Prescribed Books:**

Edwin H. Sutherland- Criminology.

Ahmad Siddique. Criminology.

#### **Reference Books:**

Upendra Baxi- The Crisis of Indian Legal system.

Upendra Baxi- Law and Poverty.

Upendra Baxi- Liberty and Corruption.

A.R.Desai- Violation of Democratic Rights in India.

#### **COURSE-IV : OPTIONAL – VI: WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW & LAW RELATING TO CHILD**

#### **Objectives:**

It is now for centuries that the women in India have suffered in the society. Even after 50 years of Adoption of the Constitution, for women, equality with man appears to be a distant mirage to be reached. Effective political representation of women in Legislature and other forums too has become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. Breach of her personality, through various forms of violence, too has not subsided. The course will Study, what are the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate theses situations with special emphasis on Indian Municipal Law and what is the scope and shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.

#### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT-I**

**Women in Pre-Constitution Period:** Social and Legal Inequality; Social Reform Movement in India; Legislative response in India.

#### **Women & children in Post-Constitution Period.**

Provisions of Constitution of India

Preamble, Art.14, 15, 23, and Part IV

Legal Measures in relating to Child Labour

Women and Political Representation.

### **UNIT-II**

Different Personal Laws- Unequal Position of Indian Women-Uniform Civil Code; Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights: Right of Inheritance by birth for Sons and not for Daughters; Inheritance under Christian Law; Inheritance under Muslim Law; Matrimonial Property Law; Right of Women to be Guardian of her minor sons and daughters.

### **UNIT-III**

Law of Divorce - Christian Law-Discriminatory Provision; Muslim Law-Inheritance divorce. Women and Social Legislation: Dowry Prohibition Law; Sex Determination Test, Law relating to Prevention of Immoral Trafficking in Women Act.

### **UNIT-IV**

Women and Criminal Law: Adultery; Rape; Outraging the Modesty of Women; Kidnapping; Sati Prohibition Law; Law relating to Domestic Violence; Law relating Eve-Teasing; Indecent Representation of Women Act.

### **UNIT-V**

Women and Employment: Factories Act- Provisions relating to women; Maternity Benefit Act; Equal Remuneration Act; Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at Working Place; N.C.W-Aims, Functions and Performance.

### **Prescribed Books:**

1. Indu Prakash Singh- Women, Law and Social Change in India.
2. Paras Dewan- Dowry and Protection to Married Women.
3. S.P.Sathe- Towards Gender Justice.
4. Dwarka Nath Mitter- Position of Women in Hindu Law.
5. Shaukat Nasir- Muslim Women and their Rights.

### **Reference material:**

1. Relevant Provisions of Constitution of India.
2. Relevant Provisions of Indian Penal Code.
3. S.125, Criminal Procedure Code.
4. National Commission on Women Act, 1990.
5. Matrimonial Property- Private Members Bill Introduced in Parliament.
6. Towards Equality- Report of Committee on the Status of Women (Govt. of India) Chapter IV and Section IV. General Conclusions and Recommendations.

## **COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL – VI: LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

### **Objectives:**

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

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT I**

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

#### **UNIT II**

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

#### **UNIT III**

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

#### **UNIT IV**

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

#### **UNIT V**

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

Agreement- Foreign Technology Agreement; Foreign Companies and Foreign Nationals in India.

**Prescribed Books:**

1. Indira Carr- Peter Stone - International Trade Law.
2. Myneni S.R. - The World Trade Organization.
3. Clive M Schmithoff- Export Trade: The Law and Practice of International Trade.
4. Rajiv Jain- Guide on Foreign Collaboration: Policies and Procedures.
5. C. Singhanian- Foreign Collaborations and Investment in India: Law and Procedures.
6. Jayanta Bagachi – World Trade Organisation: An Indian Perspective, Eastern Law House

**Note: The course teacher should download the latest materials from the net and impart the information to the students.**

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

**Objectives:**

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

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

**Course contents:**

**1. Moot Court (30 marks)**

- 1.1 Each student shall participate in at least 3 moot courts. Each Moot court exercise shall carry 10 marks, which shall be divided as under:
  - for oral advocacy: 5 marks, and

- Written submission: 5 marks.
- 1.2 The student shall make written submission on behalf of the party for whom he makes oral advocacy as assigned by the course teacher.
- 1.3 The written submissions for the three moot courts shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size papers and bound together with a certificate signed by the course teacher and the principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.
- 1.4 The cover shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number and the center code number.

## **2. Observation of Trial (30 marks)**

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

## **3. Client Interviewing (30 marks)**

- 3.1 Each student shall observe two session of client interviewing at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks.
- 3.2 Each student shall further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This shall be recorded in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks.
- 3.3 The Diaries shall be neatly written on one side of bond size papers and bound with a certificate signed by the course teacher and the Principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.
- 3.4 The cover page of thee diary shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number, and the center code number.

## **4. Viva (10 marks)**

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

**Method of assessment:** The submissions of Moot courts shall be valued by the course teacher. The diaries relating to trial observation and client interviewing

and pre-trial preparations shall be valued by the professional under whose supervision the student has completed internship and the course teacher if it is so planned. If internship is with an Authority wherein trial observation and client interviewing is not possible, the student shall undertake these exercises separately and it shall be evaluated by the course teacher. The viva shall be conducted by the Principal of the college and the course teacher.

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**FIRST AND SECOND SEMESTER OF B.A., LL.B.**



# FIRST SEMESTER OF B.A., LL.B.

## COURSE -I GENERAL ENGLISH (2016)

### Objectives:

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

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

### PROSE

1. My search for truth- Excerpt from the autobiography of Prof. Sadhakrishnan.
2. Law and Lawyers - M. K Gandhi.

### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

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

### TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

- a) The Law and Lawyers by MK. Gandhi, compiled and edited by 5.8 Kher, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

- b) Radhakrishnan Reader-An Anthology.
- c) Contemporary English Grammar, David Green, Macmillan Ltd.
- d) Developing communication skills by Mohan and Banerji

Legal language, legal writing and general English by Dr S. C Tripathi.  
Central Law Publications.

## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

1. Prose (refer to the contents in the precise syllabus.)
2. List of idiomatic expressions to be covered:

All and sundry, Alpha and Omega, Apple of discord, Apple of one's eye, As a matter of fact, At sixes and sevens, At one's fingertip, Bone of contention, Be a party to, Bear a grudge against, Beat about the bush, Blow hot and cold, Blow one's own trumpet, Bring to book, Bring to the ground, Bring to a standstill, Burn one's fingers, Burn the midnight oil, Build castles in the air, By leaps and bounds, Cast a spell, Caught red handed, Every now and then, Fair and square, Far and near, Far and wide, Fight tooth and nail, Get off scot-free, Get rid of, Give one's word, Go astray, Hand in hand, Hand in glove, Hang in the balance, Heart and soul, In a nut shell, In black and white, In full swing, In the midst of , In the twinkling of an eye, Keep aloof from, Keep in the dark, Keep one's promise, Leave no stone unturned, Make a mountain out of a mole-hill, Make both ends meet, Move heaven and earth, Nip in the bud, Now and then, Null and void, Nook and corner, Of one's own accord, On the verge of ,Over and over again ,Part and parcel, Put on paper, Rain cats and dogs, Stand in one's way, Swim with the tide, Take a bird's eye view, Take up arms, To the best of one's ability, To the letter, To the point, To turn a deaf ear, Turn a new leaf, Under the pretext of, Under lock and key, Yeoman's service,

### **3. List of legal words:**

Accused, Accomplice, Arrest, Amendment, Adjournment, Award, Arbitration, Agreement, Approver, bail, bench, bond, breach of contract, consent, contract, contempt, counterclaim ,court, counsel, compromise, coercion, claim, damages, decree, defamation, defendant, defense, document, distress, divorce, evidence, estoppel, equity, execution, fraud, hearsay homicide, injunction, insolvency, instrument, issue, judgment, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juri, justice, juvenile, kidnap ,lawyer, liability, litigation, maintenance, minor, murder, mortgage, negligence, notification, notice, oath, objection, partnership, partition, perjury ,petition, petitioner, plaintiff,

plaint, pleadings, privity, preemption, proviso, prosecutor, prosecution procedure, presumption, punishment, right, remedy, remand, redemption, respondent, regulation, rule, sentence, settlement, statute, summon, summons, surety, title, transfer, tort, trespass, trial, vicarious, verdict, void, voidable, warrant, witness, will.

**WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED:** Refer pages 281 to 287, Contemporary English Grammar, by David Green, MacMillan Ltd.

## **COURSE-II: MAJOR 1 : ECONOMICS – I**

### **PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To familiarize the students with basic Concepts in economics such as Demand, Supply, Goods, Utility, etc.
2. To enable the students to understand basic theories, Principles and Laws relating consumption, Production and Distribution.

#### **Unit I: Introduction to Economics :**

- 1) Definitions of Economics-Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Growth -oriented.
- 2) Basic Concepts: Consumption-Good, Utility, Want, Demand, Assumptions, Economic Laws, Micro and Macro Economics.
- 3) Production-Supply, Land, Labor, Capital, Organization, Firm, Industry, Rent, Wage, Interest, profit.
- 4) Economic Systems-Capitalism, Socialism. Mixed Economy.
- 5) Cost-total Cost, Fixed cost, Variable cost, Average cost, Marginal Cost, Opportunity cost.
- 6) Revenue -Total Revenue, Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue.

#### **Unit II: Theories of Consumption**

1. Utility -Forms, Total utility, Marginal utility, Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility.
2. Law of Equi-Marginal Utility
3. Consumer Surplus
4. Properties of Indifference Curves

5. Consumers' Equilibrium under difference Curve Analysis.
6. Law of Demand.

### **Unit III: Production**

- 1) Production Function
- 2) Law of Variable Proportions
- 3) Economies of Scale
- 4) Properties of 'Land, Labour, Capital and organization.

### **Unit IV : Markets**

1. Features of Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly, Duopoly
2. Price Discrimination -Meaning and types.
3. Pricing in Practice -Skimming and Penetration Pricing, Product Life Cycle Pricing.

### **Unit V: Theories of Distribution**

- i) Marginal productivity Theory of Distribution
- ii) Rent : Ricardian Theory of Rent, Quasi-Rent
- iii) Wage: Real and Money Wage, Minimum Wage, Wage Differentials
- iv) Interest : Loanable Funds Theory of Interest
- v) Profit : Innovation Theory of Profit

### **References :**

1. Koutsoyiannis – A (1979) Modern Micro Economics Macmillan press, London.
2. Samuelson, Paul, Economics" Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007
3. Seth, M.L., Principles of Economics, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational Publishers, Agra, Thirty Fifth Editions, 2001.
4. Ahuja H.L. Advance Economics, Theory: Micro Economics, Analysis, S. Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
5. Chopra P.N., Principles of Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, 2006.
6. Stonier and Hague, A Text book of Economic Theory
7. Samuelson and Nogardus; A Text Book of Economics
8. John, A Text Book of Economics.
9. K K. Dewet K.P.M. Sundaram, Modern Economics.

### **COURSE-III: ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH**

#### **Objectives:**

Law is arguably an autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, law is related to other processes in the society mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law. The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his law studies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, and fundamentals in legal research.

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

Various types of Law: civil law, criminal law, etc.  
Case Law Technique.

##### **UNIT-II**

Legal materials – Enactments, notifications, judgments, reports of commissions, etc.

Where to find and how to find these materials, how to check their validity.

##### **UNIT-III**

Methods of study.  
Technical Terms.  
Interpretation of statutes.

##### **UNIT-IV**

Elements of Legal Research: Research problem, hypothesis, experimentation, analysis and interpretation of data, report writing.

##### **UNIT-V**

Tools of research: Use of Library, observation, questionnaire, interview, sampling, case study, participation.

**Book prescribed:**

Williams Glanville- Learning the Law.

Good and Hatt- Social Science Research.

**Course-IV: MINOR –1: SOCIOLOGY – I :****Invitation to Sociology****Objectives :**

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

**Unit – I : Introduction**

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

**Unit – II : Basic Sociological Concepts**

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

**Unit – III : Social Institutions**

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

#### **Unit – IV : Regulative Mechanism of Society**

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

#### **Unit – V : Social Change and Development**

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

#### **References :**

1. Bottomore, T.B. 1972, *Sociology : A Guide to Problems and Literature*, Bombay: George Allen and Unwin (India).
2. Harlambos. M. 1998, *Sociology : Themes and Perspectives*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
3. Inkeles. Alex. 1987. *What is Sociology?* New Delhi: Prentice-Hall of India. Johnson, Harry M. 1995, *Sociology: A Systematic Introduction*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers.
4. Schaefer, Richard T. and Robert P. Lamm. 1999. *Sociology*. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw Hill.
5. Abraham Francis (2006): *Contemporary Sociology*, Oxford University Press, and New Delhi.
6. David Propene (1977) : *Sociology 3rd Edn*. Prentice Hall INC, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey
7. Davis Kingsley (1982): *Human Society*, Surjeet Publications, New Delhi.
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9. Gisbert Pascual (1983): *Fundamentals of Sociology*, Orient Longmans, Bombay, 1983

- 10.** Horton Paul and Hunt Chester (1984): Sociology, McGraw Hill Co. New Delhi.
- 11.** Ian Robertson (1980) Sociology, Worth Publishers, INC. New York.
- 12.** Mckee James ( 1981): Sociology- The Study of Society, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York Mitchell.
- 13.** Schaefer and Lamm (1992): Sociology (4th Edn.) McGraw Hill, INC. New York.
- 14.** Giddens, Anthony, Sociology (7th Edn.) 2013, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt. Ltd.
- 15.** MacIver, R.M and C.H Page, Society-Introduction to Sociology, MacMillan, New Delhi.
- 16.** Samuel Koeing : (1957) Sociology: An Introduction to Science of Society, Barnes & Nobel Books, London.
- 17.** Berger, Peter L. An Invitation to Sociology, Allen and Unwin, London 1978.
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- 19.** Haralambos & Holborn (2008) Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. London : Collins.
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## SECOND SEMESTER OF B.A.,LL.B.

### II SEMESTER:

#### COURSE-I: PÀÉÀßqÀ

##### WÀIPÀ - 1

“sÁµÉ JAzÀgÉÃÉÄÄ? “sÁµÉAiÀÄ „ÀégÀÆ¥À;  
“sÁµÉAiÀÄ CUÀvÀåUÀ¼ÄÄ ðÄÄvÄÄÜ ¥ÀæAiÉÆÉd£ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ  
C£ÀåzÉÄ²AiÀÄ (°ÉZÄÄÑ PÁÉÀÆxUÉ „ÀAŞAçü¹zÀAvÉ)  
¥Áj“sÁ¶PÀ ¥AzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ  
PÀÉÀßqÀ “sÁµÉ “É¼ÉzÄÄ ŞAzÀ zÁj

##### WÀIPÀ - 2

¥ÀvÀæ gÀZÀÉÉ, ¥ÀvÀæ gÀZÀÉÉAiÀÄ ««zsÀ CAUÀUÀ¼ÄÄ  
¥ÀæŞAzSÀ gÀZÀÉÉ, ðÁPÀåUÀ¼ÄÄ gÀZÀÉÉ, CxÀðzÀ zÀÈ¶x -ÄAzÀ  
ðÁPÀåUÀ¼ÄÄ gÀZÀÉÉ,  
gÀZÀÉÉAiÀÄ zÀÈ¶Ö -ÄAzÀ ðÁPÀåzÀ gÀZÀÉÉ, ðÁPÀåzÀ ««zsÀ  
CAUÀUÀ¼ÄÄ  
±ÀŞÝPÉÆÄ±ÀzÀ gÀZÀÉÉ, (±ÀŞÝUÀ¼ÄÄ ¹éÄPÁgÀ) §¼ÁPÉ,  
“É¼ÄðÄtÄUÉ  
PÀÉÀÆÉÄÄ ¥AzÀPÉÆÄ±À PÉ®ðÄÄ ¥AzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ ¥ÀæAiÉÆÄVPÀ  
§¼ÁPÉ

##### WÀIPÀ - 3

PÀÉÀßqÀ “sÁµÉAiÀÄ ««zsÀ ðÄÄd®ÄUÀ¼ÄÄ - °Ä¼ÄUÀÉÀßqÀ,  
£ÀqÄÄUÀÉÀßqÀ, °ÉÆ „ÀUÀÉÀßqÀ, CçüÄPÀÈvÀ¥ÀvÀæ, CgÉ  
„ÀgÀPÁj ¥ÀvÀæ, eÖÄ¥À£Á ¥ÀvÀæ, UÉeÉmï Cçü „ÀÆZÀÉÉ,  
„À“sÉAiÀÄ£ÀqÁ¼, £ÉÆÄn ÄÄ, “ÉÄR£Àa°ÉßUÀ¼ÄÄ “sÁµÉ  
ŞUÉUÉ „À«zsÀxPÀ xAiÀÄðÄÄUÀ¼ÄÄ.

##### WÀIPÀ - 4

ðAZÀ£À „Á»vÀå - § „ÀðÄtÜ, CPÀìðÄÄ°ÁzÉÄ« «±ÉÄµÀðÄV PÉÄA  
çæPÀj¹ „ÁðÄiÁfPÀ £ÁåAiÀÄ PÄÄjvÄÄ gÀZÀÉÉUÀ¼ÄÄ,  
zÁ „À „Á»vÀå - „ÀðÄdÖ£À ðAZÀ£ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ, £ÄÄrUÀiÄÖ,  
UÁzÉUÀ¼ÄÄ, CxÀð „ÀAPÉÆÄZÀPÀ, CxÀð« „ÀûgÀuÉ,  
CxÀððÄvÀå „ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ.

##### WÀIPÀ - 5

PÀÉÀßqÀ DqÀÄÉÄÄr ðÄÄvÄÄÛ ²µÄ×¥ÄzÄUÄ¼ÄÄ ¥ÄjZÄAiÄÄ  
 ðÄÄvÄÄ¸Ä zSÄÉxðÄÄvÄÄ¸Ä (CxÄððÄÄvÄÄ¸Ä UÄ¼ÄÄÄ - ÄÉgÄ -  
 ðÄÄAdÉÄ, ðÄÄ°Ä¥ÄæuÁPÄëgÄUÄ¼ÄÄÄ) DAUÄègÄ  
 DqÄ½vÄzÄ°è PÀÉÀßqÀ - PÄbÉÄj DqÄ½vÄzÄ PÀÉÀßqÀ  
 ¥ÄzÄUÄ¼ÄÄ ¥ÄjZÄAiÄÄ

**UÄæAxÄUÄ¼ÄÄ:**

“sÁµÄ «eÖÄÉÄzÄ ðÄÄÆ®vÄvÄéUÄ¼ÄÄÄ - qÁ|| JA. azÁÉÄAzÄ  
 ðÄÄÆwð  
 ÄÄÄiÄÉÄÄ “sÁµÄ «eÖÄÉÄÄ - qÁ|| PÉ. PÉA¥ÉÄUËqÄ

**¥ÄgÄðÄÄ±ÄðÉÄ UÄæAxÄUÄ¼ÄÄ:**

DqÄ½vÄ PÀÉÀßqÀ - JZi. J,ï. PÉ  
 PÀÉÀßqÄ Ä»vÄÄ ZÄjvÉæ - gÄA. ²æÄ. ðÄÄÄUÄÄ½  
 ðÄÄ°Ä°ÄjPÄ PÀÉÀßqÄ - JZi. J,ï. PÉ

**ÉÄ¥ÄÄtÄ ðÄÄzSÄðÉÉ:**

“sÁµÄ”sÄÄÄ - WÄIPÄ 2PÉÌ ÄÄSÄçü¹zÄAvÉ	-	5
ðÄÄPï PÉ±Ä®Ä	-	5
(ZÄZÄðUÉÆÄ¶x, ðÄÄiËTPÄðÄzÄ ðÄÄÄqÄÉÉ)		
zÄRÉ ¥ÄÄÄÜPÄ xðÄð°ÄuÉ °ÄUÄÆ °ÄUÄgÄw	-	5
QgÄÄ¥ÄjÄPÉë	-	10

**COURSE I: SPECIAL ENGLISH (2016)**

**Objectives** : The Legal profession involves aspects like addressing a judge, reading sections of statutes and paragraphs in regulations, drawing up contracts or will, issuing notices, writing briefs, advising clients, etc. Keeping the above essentials in mind , the course material is designed to embark and carry on the course and profession with ease. Good advocacy calls for effective communication. Unity of thought, order, coherence, brevity, clarity, accuracy, simplicity and appropriateness are the relevant tools of effective communication. Precis writing, report writing, and refutation directly contribute and help to acquire and strengthen the tools of advocacy. Familiarizing with legal terms, legal maxims and foreign words lays a strong foundation to the subject matter of law

**PART -I**

1. The Language of the Law/ Urban A Lavery
2. Cross-Examination of Pigott before the Parnell Commission./Sir Charles Russell

3. The five functions of the Lawyer./Arthur T. Vanderbilt
4. On the Entirely Reasonable Murder of a Police Constable/George Bernard Shaw
5. In the court/Anton Chekhov
6. The Law is a Jealous Mistress-A Popular Fallacy Joseph Planck

## **PART-II**

1. Legal maxims
2. Foreign words and their usage.
3. Precis writing.
4. Report writing
5. Dialogue writing.
6. Refutation of statements.

TEXT- R P. Bhatnagar and R Bhatnagar, Law and Language, Macmillan India Ltd.

Broom's Legal Maxims.

Black's law dictionary.

Anirudth Prasaad, Legal language and General English.

## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

### **LEGAL MAXIMS**

1. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.
2. Actio personalis moritur cum persona.
3. Actus dei nemini facti injuriam
4. Audi alteram partem.

5. Communis error facit jus.
6. Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex.
7. Delegatus non potest delegare.
8. Damnum sine injuria; injuria sine damnum.
9. Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio.
10. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.
11. Generalia specialibus non derogant
12. In pari delicto poitur et conditio defendantis.
13. Ignorantia facti excusat; ignorantia ju ris non excusat.
14. omnia prae sumuntar contra spoiatorem.
15. Respondeat superior.
16. Res ipsa louitur.
17. Salus populi suprema lex.
18. Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.
19. Ubi jus ibi remedium.
20. Volenti non fit injuria.

### **FOREIGN WORDS**

Ab initio, ad idem, ad infinitum, ab intra, ad intrim, ad finem, ad nauseam, a fortiori, a posteriori, a priori, adhoc, ad valorem, alibi, bonafide, carpe diem, causus belli, cur ad vult, corpus delicti, corpus juris, de nova, en masse, en bloc, ex parte, ex facto, ex gratia, ex officio, fait accompli, fa ux pas, de facto, de jure, in absentia, in camera, in memoriam, in principio, in rem, in situ, in transit, inter alia, intra vires, inter vivos, ipso facto, in limine, in personam, in toto, laissez-faire, lex loci, Iis pendens, locus standi, malafide, mea culpa, mens rea, modus operandi, modus Vivendi ,mutatis mutandis, nudum pactum, nota bene, obiter dictum, onus probandi, pari passu, per curiam, per incuriam, per se, per capita, prima facie, quid pro quo, raison detre, ratio decidendi ,res nullis, res judicata, res gestae, sine

die, sine qua non, stare decisis, status quo, sujudice, sui generis, sui juris, suo moto, tour de force, ultra vires, vice versa, vis major, vis-a-vis, viva voce, vox populi.

**REPORT WRITING:**

- i) Court case reporting.
- ii) Crime reporting.
- iii) News paper reporting.

***KANNADA/SPECIAL ENGLISH (KANNADA IS COMPULSORY FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED KANNADA AS A SUBJECT AT THE SSLC LEVEL)***

**COURSE-II: MAJOR -2: ECONOMICS - II**

**Money, Banking and International Trade**

**Objectives:**

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

**Unit – I : Value of Money**

- i) Meaning and Definition of Money and its Functions
- ii) Supply of Money – M1, M2, M3, M4,
- iii) Value of Money – Meaning

- iv) Index Number : Simple and Weighted, Construction of Index number, Problems and Uses
- v) Quantity Theory of Money:
  - a) Cash – Transactions Approach    b) Cash – Balance Approach
- vi) Inflation and Deflation – Types, Causes and Effects

### **Unit – II : Money Market**

- i) Money Market – Meaning, Features and Components
- ii) Functions of a Commercial Bank
- iii) Balance Sheet of a Commercial Bank
- iv) Liquidity v. Profitability
- v) Credit Creation

### **Unit – III : Central Banking**

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

### **Unit – IV : International Trade**

- i) Importance of International Trade
- ii) Theories of International Trade
- iii) **a)** Comparative Cost Theory    **b)** Modern Theory
- iv) Terms of Trade
- v) Trade Barriers – Tariffs and Quotas

### **Unit – V : Balance of Payments and Foreign Exchange**

- i) Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments
- ii) Disequilibrium in B.O.P. – Causes and Methods of Correction
- iii) Determination of Foreign Exchange Rate, Demand for and Supply of Foreign Exchange, Markets Objectives and Methods and Exchange Control, Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rates
- iv) Brief History of GATT, Achievements of GATT, WTO Objectives, Functions and Agreements TRIPS, TRIMS, WTO & India
- v) Foreign Direct Investment: Concepts of FDI, Nature, Role and Operation of MNCs.

### **References :**

1. Soderstein. B. (1993) International Economics, Macmillan, London.

2. Kindleberger C.P. (1976) International Economics, R.D. Irwin Homewood.
3. M.c. Vaish and Sudama Singh (1980) international Economics, Oxford and IBH Publication, New Delhi.
4. Sundaram K.P.M., Money Banking and International Trade, Sultan Chand and Sons Educational Publishers, New Delhi, Thirty Ninth Edition 2004, Reprint 2005.
5. Vaish M.C., Banking and International Trade, New Age International Private Limited Publishers, New Delhi, Eighth Updated Edition, 1997.
6. R. R. Paul - Monetary Economics
7. Kulkarni and Kalkundrikar - Monetary Economics
8. M.L. Seth - Monetary Economics
9. D.M. Mithani- Money, Banking and International Trade
10. M.L. Jigan- Money, Banking and International Trade
11. Decock - Money, Banking and International Trade
12. Sayers R.S.- Commercial Banking
13. Jingan - International Economics
14. K.R. Gupta - International Economics

**Theory & Thought**

**Unit –I :**

1. **POLITICAL SCIENCE** - Definition, Nature & Scope; relations with other Social Science and Sciences; is Political Science a Science? – (arguments).
2. **CONCEPT OF STATE** – Definition and Meaning, Nature and Elements); State in comparison with society, Govt: and Association.
3. **ORIGIN OF THE STATE** – Various Theories (very brief); Evolutionary Theory (in detail)
4. **SOVEREIGNTY** – Meaning, Definition; Aspects (Internal & External); Attributes and Kinds.

**Unit – II :**

Main Currents of Political Thought & Philosophy

1. Western (ancient & Medieval –
  - a. Contribution of Plato & Aristotle (Detailed)
  - b. Rise of Rome – Contributions to Political Thought – As a Republic and An Empire – Roman Legal System.
  - c. Rise in Christianity – Tenets; The Church & the Papacy; Religion v. Politics. St. Thomas Aquinas – His Philosophy & Contribution.
  - d. Machiavelli – Historical background; Historical Method; The Prince and its Philosophy,
2. Ancient Indian Thought – Pre-Vedic, Post Vedic and Classic; A Historical Background & Philosophy – with special reference to the ‘Saptanga Theory’; Monarchy – Functions, Limitations & Control.
3. Birth of Islam – Teaching; Contributions to Political Thought; ‘Shariat’ as the basis of Law (Then & Now).

**Unit – III :**

1. Western:
  - a. Individualism – Philosophy and Contributions
  - b. Socialism – Philosophy & Contributions; Kinds Types Revolutions & Evolutionary.
  - c. Marxism – Historical Background; Features and Contributions; Comparison with Modern Communism.



2. Modern Indian Philosophy – Gandhiji’s Political Thought.

**Unit – IV :**

1. Rights – Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Human Rights & Fundamental Rights (a Special note)
2. Duties – a) Meaning; Kinds; Fundamental Duties (a note)
3. Rights and Duties are Correlative Explanation – apt examples.
4. The concept of Welfare and Welfare State
  - a. Meaning of Welfare
  - b. Principles
  - c. A Welfare State – Implications and Functions ; Problems.
  - d. India as a Welfare State (in brief)

**Unit – V :**

1. Democracy –
  - a. Meaning, Nature, Kinds, Merits & Defects; Conditions for Success (apt examples)
  - b. Direct Democracy – Importance Devices and Practice.
2. Dictatorship – Meaning, Features, Merits and Demerits, a Totalitarian State (a note), Nazism, Fascism and Communism (erstwhile USSR)
3. Secularism and a Secular State; Meaning : Main Features; Arguments for and Against; A Special note on India.

**READINGS :**

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| a. Ernest Barker            | : Principles of Social and Political Theory                |
| b. George, Sabine           | : History of Political Theory                              |
| c. Laski, Harold J.         | : i) Introduction to Politics,<br>ii) Grammar of Politics. |
| d. C.E.M. Joad              | : Political Theory   |
| e. Gettel R.G.              | : Political Science  |
| f. Henry, Mayo              | : Introduction to Democratic Theory                        |
| g. i) Ebenstein             | : Plato, to the Present                                    |
| ii) Appadorai A.            | : Substance of Politics                                    |
| h. A. Ray & M. Bhattacharya | : Political Theory, Ideas and Institutions                 |
| i. Rathorellaggvi           | : Political Theory and Organization                        |
| j. Agarwal R.C.             | : Political Theory   |
| k. D.R.Bhandari             | : History of Political Philosophy                          |

- l. Ebenstein : Plato to the Present
- m. Dunning : Political Thought (Anc. Med, Modern)  
3 Volumes
- n. Agarwal R.C. : Political Thought
- o. Suda J.P. : History of Political Thought (Anc. Med,  
Modern)
- p. Saletore : Ancient Indian History & Politics
- q. Altekar : State and Govt in Ancient India
- r. Khurana : Ancient India
- s. Mahajan V.D. : i) Ancient India,  
ii) Recent Political Thought
- t. Gokaale : Political Science
- u. Kangle : Arthasastra.

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**THIRD AND FOURTH SEMESTER OF  
B.A.,LL.B.**

# **THIRD SEMESTER OF B.A.,LL.B.**

## **III SEMESTER:**

**COURSE : I - MAJOR-3**

**ECONOMICS-III**

### **ECONOMICS THEORY AND PUBLIC FINANCE**

#### **Objectives :**

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

#### **UNIT 1 : NATIONAL INCOME**

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

#### **UNIT 2 : THEORIES OF EMPLOYMENT**

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

#### **UNIT 3 : ECONOMIC GROWTH VS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**

- i) Economic Growth Vs Economic Development
- ii) Determinants of Economic Development
- iii) Vicious Circle of Poverty and Determination of BPL

- iv) Strategies of Economics Growth-Balanced Vs Unbalanced Growth
- v) Big Push, Critical Minimum Effort Thesis.

#### **UNIT 4 : PUBLIC INCOME**

- i) Public Finance-Meaning and definition
- ii) Source of Public Revenue
- iii) Items of Public Expenditure
- iv) Characteristics of a Good Tax System
- v) Direct and Indirect Tax-Meaning
- vi) Public debt-types and its repayment

#### **UNIT 5 : BUDGET**

- i) Budget-Meaning and Components
- ii) Balanced Vs Unbalanced Budget
- iii) Types of deficits-Revenue, Fiscal, Primary and Budgetary Deficit
- iv) Deficit Financing

#### **References :**

1. Musgrave R.A. (1959) The Theory of Public Finance, McGraw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
2. Musgrave R.A. and P.B.Musgrave (1976) Public Finance in Theory and Practice. MC Graw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.

3. Bhatia H.L. (2000) Public Finance, Vikas Publishing, House, New Delhi.
4. Higgins. B. (1959) Economic Development, W.W.Norton, New York.
5. Adelman (1961) Theories of Economic Growth and Development, Standford University, Stanford.
6. Lekhi R.K. : Public Finance : Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Singh S.K. Public Economics ; Theory & Practice : S.Chand and Co.New Delhi.
8. Tyagi B.P.Public Finance, Jayaprakashnath and Coy, Meerut, India.
9. Ahuja, H.L. Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economics, Analysis, S.Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Dwivedi, D.N. Macro Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi,2006.
- 11.Shapiro, Edward, Macro Economics Analysis, Galgotia Publications Private Limited, New Delhi,2007.
12. Dalton, Hugh, Principles of Public Finance, Routledge Publishers, London, 2008.
13. Kulkarni and Kalkundrikar -Economic Theory
14. DedlyDellard -Economics of J.M.Keynes
15. Gupta and Verma -Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics
16. H. Dalton -Public Finance
17. D.M. Mithani -Fundamentals of Public Finance

**COURSE : II - MAJOR-4**

**ECONOMICS-IV**

### **Economic Development of India**

**Objectives :**

1. To make the students know about the basic structure of Indian Economy.
2. To enable students to understand the various problems confronting the Indian Economy.
3. To make the students to be aware of various Policy Measures of the government.

**UNIT 1 :                    INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ECONOMY**

- i) Features of developing economics with Special reference to India.
- ii) Demographic Features of Indian Economy
  - a) Size and growth rate of population
  - b) Density of population
  - c) Rural and Urban distribution of population
  - d) Age and sex composition of population
- iii) Poverty and Unemployment in India-Meaning, Extent and Causes and Poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes in India.
- iv) Planning in India – Objectives, achievements and failures.

**UNIT 2 :                    INDIAN AGRICULTURE**

- i) Low agricultural Productivity – Causes and measures of raising it.
- ii) Land Reforms Legislation.
- iii) Green Revolution
- iv) Agricultural Marketing in India-Methods, Defects and government measures of improvement
- v) Irrigation Development in India

vi) Sources of Agricultural Finance

**UNIT 3 :                INDIAN INDUSTRY**

i) Need for industrialization

ii) Industrial Policy – Brief history and industrial policy of 1956 and 1991.

iii) Small scale and Cottage industries of India-Importance, Problems and government measures

iv) MNCS-Role and Problems

v) Trade Union movement

vi) Industrial Disputes – Causes and methods of settlement

**UNIT 4 :                BANKING AND FOREIGN TRADE**

i) Nationalisation of Commercial Banks-Objectives and Performance

ii) Monetary Policy of RBI- A Review

iii) Banking Sector Reforms in India

iv) Volume, Composition and Direction of India's foreign trade

v) Disequilibrium in B.O.P. of India – Causes and Corrective measures

vi) EXIM policy

**UNIT 5 :                GOVERNMENT FINANCE AND ECONOMIC REFORMS**

i) Sources of Central Government Revenue and Heads of expenditure

ii) Public debt

iii) New Economic policy (LPG) – An Assessment



## **References :**

1. R.Dutt and KPM Sundaram (2007) Indian Economy : S Chand and Coy, New Delhi
2. S.K.Misha and U.K. Puri (2006) Indian Economy Himalaya, Publishing House, Mumbai.
3. I.C. Dhingra (2006) Indian Economy, S. Chand and Coy, New Delhi
4. Dhingra I.C. (2002) Indian Economy, S.Chand, New Delhi
5. Agarwal, A.N.Indian Economy Problems of Development and Planning, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, Twenty Third Edition 2007.
6. Myneni, S.R. Indian Economics for Law Students Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, First Edition, 2006.
7. Sury, M.M. (Ed) Economic Planning in India Tax Publishers, New Delhi 2006.
8. Misra, S.K. and V.K. Puri Indian Economy, its Development Experience, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai 2007.

**Indian Society: Continuity and Change**

**UNIT -I INTRODUCTION**

Nature and Importance of Studying Indian Society

**Nature of Indian Society**

1. Geographical Factors
2. Unity in Diversity
3. Religious Factor
4. Language
5. Race and Ethnicity
6. Caste System
7. Tribes
8. Cultural Factors
9. Political Factors

**Importance of Studying Indian Society**

1. Long and Continued History
2. Cultural Pluralism
3. Second Most Populated Country
4. Religion and philosophical Importance

b) Evolution of Indian Society -Socio-Cultural Dimension refer K. L. Sharma

c) Geographical and Historical Features

1. The Himalayan Ranges
2. The Indo Gangetic Plain
3. The Peninsular Plateau
4. The Coastal Plains
5. The Thar Desert
6. The Islands

**Historical Features Evolution of Indian Society-from Vedic Time and Modernity**

d) Unity in Diversity -Threats and Challenges

1. Geographical Unity and Diversity
2. Religions Unity and Diversity
3. Cultural Unity and Diversity
4. Linguistic Unity and Diversity Recial
5. Rural Unity and Diversity

## 6. Political Unity and Diversity

### **Threats and Challenges**

1. Regionalism
2. Castesim
3. Communalism
4. Extremism and Terrorism
5. Linguism

### **UNIT -2 : THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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

### **UNIT- 3 : MARRIAGE, FAMILY AND KINSHIP**

- a) Marriage and Family among Hinduism Hindu Marriage Objectives

Traditional forms Rites and Rituals

Family

Joint Family

Definition, Characteristics

Advantages, disadvantages

Causes for the dis integration

- b) Muslim Marriage types, Nikha, talaq, mehr

Christian marriage

Aims, values, rites and rituals

- c) Basic concepts of kinship

### **Type, terms degree, usages, function**

- d) Kinship organization in India -Regional vaniation Kinship-by Iravathi Kharve

- e) Changes and Challenges to the Marriage and Family- Changes in Marriage

Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

Changes in Family

Refer-C. N. Shankar Rao

## **UNIT -4 : CASTE AND CLASS IN INDIA**

### **Caste and Class in India**

- a) Evolution of Caste Give a brief introduction of origin and development of caste during different periods
- b) Caste among Muslims and Christians Refer - Indian Society- A. P. Thakur
- c) Are Caste opposite of Classes.

### **Differences between caste and classes.**

- d) Changes in Caste and Class relation.
- e) Theories of Origin of caste
  - Traditional theory
  - Occupational theory
  - Recial Theory
  - Political Theory
  - Other theories

## **UNIT 5 :CONTEMPORARY DISCOURSES**

- a) Contextualisation
- b) Indiagenialism
- c) Use of native categories in the analysis of Indian Society
- d) Sociology for India
- e) Sociology of India

Sanskritization

Westemization

### **References:**

1. Bose, N.K. 1967, Culture and Society in India. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
2. Bose, N.K. 1975: Structure of Hindu Society. New Delhi.
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4. Dube, SC. 1995 : Indian Village (London : Routledge)
5. Dube, SC. 1958 : India's Changing Villages (London : Routledge and Kegan Paul)
6. Karve, Irawati, 1961 : Hindu Society : An Interpretation (Poona : Deccan

College)

7. Lannoy, Richard, 1971 : The Speaking Tree : A Study of Indian Society and Culture (Delhi: Oxford University Press)
8. Mandelbaum, D.G., 1970 : Society in India (Bombay : Popular Prakashan)
9. Srinivas, M.N., 1980 : India : Social Structure (New Delhi : Hindustan Publishing Corporation).
10. Srinivas, M.N., 1963 : Social Change in Modern India (California, Berkeley University of California Press)
11. Singh, Yogendra, 1973 : Modernization of Indian Tradition (Delhi: Thomson Press)
12. Ramnath Sharma (1981):Indian Society (Bombay : Media Promoters and Publishers Pvt, Ltd)
13. Oxford Handbook of Indian Sociology (2007): Ed. by Veena Das (New Delhi Oxford University Press)
14. Ram Ahuja (1997):Indian Social System (New Delhi : Rawat Publication)
15. Uberoi, Patricia, 1993 : Family, Kinship and Marriage in India (New Delhi Oxford University Press)
16. Ram Ahuja.2002. Society in India: Concepts, Theories and Recent Trends. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
17. Sharma KL .2007. Indian Social Structure and Change: New Delhi : Rawat Publications
18. Yogesh Atal.2006. Changing Indian Society. New Delhi : Rawat Publications
19. Kapadia KM .1990. Marriage and Family in India(3rd Edn 12th Impression) Calcutta : Oxford University Press.
20. Nagla B.K. 2008. Indian Sociological Thought. New Delhi Jaipur: Rawat Publications.

**COURSE : IV - MINOR-2 : POLITICAL SCIENCE - II**

### **ORGANISATION & INSTITUTIONS**

**UNIT-I :**

1. CONSTITUTION

Meaning and importance; classification (Comparative study and examples); Conditions for a good constitution.

## 2. CONVENTIONS

Meaning & importance ; pertinent examples ; common law in U.K.

## 3. AMENDMENTS

Importance & need for ; methods; India, U.S.A., U.K., France & Switzerland-provisions for amendments.

## 4. FORMS Of GOVERNMENT

- a) Unitary-details; U.K. and France as specific examples.
- b) Federal – Formation (Two methods); all other details examples U.S.A., India, Switzerland Specifically.
- c) Quasi – Federal Government – a special note.

## **UNIT-II : ORGANS OF GOVERNMENT**

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

## **UNIT-III :**

1. CITIZENSHIP - Meaning, qualifications; a brief history; methods (Jus soli, Jus Sanguinis) and naturalized; loss of citizenship (conditions)
2. POLITICAL PARTIES- Meaning ; formation manifestos; functions; merits & demerits; kinds-working, relative merits & defects; Specific examples; a special but brief reference to the Indian Scenario.
3. PUBLIC OPINION- Meaning, nature and principles; importance and Limitations; Media-visual auditory & audio visual Examples, merits & demerits of each media
4. Pressure groups - Meaning, importance; determinants; nature; techniques and methods; critical appreciation

**UNIT-IV :**

- 1) ELECTORATE - Meaning, importance, Qualifications (necessary) Disqualifications-examples (J.S.MILLS VIEWS)
- 2) CONSTITUENCIES- Meaning, kinds (Their features, merits & limitations).
- 3) METHODS OF ELECTION & BALLOTING – Direct, indirect; open & secret; single Vs plural voting-(J.S.MILLS VIEWS).
- 4) UNIVERSAL ADULT FRANCHISE- Features, Merits & demerits.
- 5) FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN – Arguments for & against --- conditions today.

**UNIT-V :**

1. REPRESENTATION – Definition, meaning nature-role of a representative; territorial Vs functional representation.
2. MINORITY REPRESENTATION – Definition, meaning & nature-arguments for and against ; methods---
  - i) Under a single member constituency- Second ballot system.
  - ii) Under a multi member constituency- list system, cumulative vote plan; limited

vote plan- working, merits and defects.

3. PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION- Hare System(details), merits and demerits, the system, in practice today-examples & their working.

**Readings :**

- 1) K.C. Wheare : Federal Governments
- 2) Gehel R.G. : Political Science
- 3) Appadorai. A. : Substance of Politics
- 4) Kapur. A.C. : Political Science
- 5) Gokhale A.K. : Political Science
- 6) Rathore & Haqqi : Political Theory and Organisation
- 7) Agarawal R.C. : Political Theory
- 8) Mohit Bhattacharya : Political Theory / Deas & Institutions
- 9) A.G.Garner : Political Science



# **FOURTH SEMESTER OF B.A.,LL.B.**

## **IV SEMESTER:**

**COURSE I : MAJOR-5 : ECONOMICS-V**

### **MICRO ECONOMICS**

#### **Objectives :**

1. To acquaint the students with micro-economic variables such as individuals, firms markets etc.
2. To help the students to analyse the various aspects of Demand Theory, Theory of production, Price and Output determination under different markets and Distribution theories.

#### **UNIT 1 : INTRODUCTION TO MICRO ECONOMICS**

- i) Approaches to the study of Economics-Micro & Macro
- ii) Micro Economics- Uses and Limitations
- iii) Economic Statics and Dynamics-Meaning and limitations

#### **UNIT 2 : DEMAND AND SUPPLY**

- i) Law of Demand – Exceptions, Changes in demand, extension and contraction, increase and decrease in Demand, factors determining demand.
- ii) Elasticity of Demand – Meaning, Types and Measurement.
- iii) Law of Supply and Elasticity of Supply
- iv) Consumer's equilibrium under in difference curve analysis, Price effect, Income effect and Substitution effect.

#### **UNIT 3 : PRODUCTION**

- i) Types of Production – Form utility, Place Utility ad time utility.

- ii) Cost Curves-Short run and Long run, Opportunity cost
- iii) Revenue Curves-Average Revenue, Marginal Revenue and Total Revenue.
- iv) Law of Increasing and Diminishing Returns to Scale.

**UNIT 4 : PRODUCT PRICING**

- i) Price and Output determination under perfect competition-short run and long run.
- ii) Price and output determination under monopoly, Pricing under discriminating monopoly.
- iii) Price and output determination under Monopolistic Competition.

**UNIT 5 : FACTOR PRICING**

- i) Modern theory of Rent and Quasi-Rent.
- ii) Marginal productivity theory of wages.
- iii) Subsistence theory of wages.
- iv) Loanable Funds theory of Interest.
- v) Risk and Uncertainty Theory of Profit.

**References :**

1. Koutsoyiannis A (1979) Modern Micro Economics Macmillan Press, London.
2. Stigler G. (1996) Theory of Price, Print ice Hall of India, New Delhi.
3. Varian H. (2000) Micro Economic Analysis, W.W. Norton, New York.
4. Ahuja, H.L., Advanced Economics Theory : Micro Economic , Analysis, S.Chand and Company Limited, New Delhi,2007.

5. Stonier and Hague : A Text book of Economic Theory
6. Samuelson and Nogarudus : A Text book of Economics
7. M.L. Seth : Micro-Economics
8. M.L. Jingan : Micro – Economics Theory

**COURSE II : MAJOR-6 : ECONOMICS – VI**

**MACRO ECONOMICS**

**OBJECTIVES :**

1. To introduce the students to know about the uses and limitations of Macro Economics.
2. To provide an in depth understanding of N.I.- Accounts, Classical and Keynesian theories of employment, theories of trade cycles etc.
3. To have detailed understanding of public Revenue, Public Expenditure and public debt.

**UNIT 1 : INTRODUCTION TO MACRO ECONOMICS AND N-I**

- i) Meaning, Uses and limitations of Macro Economics
- ii) Importance of estimating N-I
- iii) Need for Social Accounting
- iv) Circular Flow of N-I
- v) Precautions in Estimating National Income

**UNIT 2 : THEORIES OF EMPLOYMENT**

- i) Classical theory of Employment

- ii) Keynesian Psychological Law of Consumption
- iii) Savings and Investment Theory
- iv) Multiplier Theory
- v) Marginal Efficiency of Capital
- vi) Principle of Effective demand and Keynesian theory of employment
- vii) Liquidity preference theory of Interest.

**UNIT 3 :                   TRADE CYCLE**

- i) Meaning, Phases and features of Trade Cycle.
- ii) Hawtrey's theory of Trade Cycle.
- iii) Schumpeter's Innovation Theory of Trade Cycle.
- iv) Control of Trade Cycle.

**UNIT 4 :                   PUBLIC REVENUE**

- i) Meaning of Tax
- ii) Types of Tax-Direct and Indirect tax : Merits and De-merits.
- iii) Principles of taxation – Progressive, Regressive and Proportional
- iv) Impact, incidence and shifting of tax
- v) Effects of tax on Production and Distribution

**UNIT 5 :                   PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND DEBT :**

- i) Meaning and types of Public Expenditure

- ii) Causes for increase in public expenditure in recent years.
- iii) Effects of public expenditure on Production and Distribution.
- iv) Meaning, Purpose and Burden of Public debt and Methods of Repayment.

**References :**

1. R.D.Gupta (1998) Introduction to Keynesian Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
2. Gupta R.D. & Rana A.S. (1998 ) Post-Keynesian Economics, Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana.
3. Ackley G. (1978) Macro Economics : Theory and Policy, Mcmillan, New York.
4. Musgrave R.A. and P.B. Musgrave (1976) Public Finance in Theory and Practice.MC Graw Hill, Kogakusha, Tokyo.
5. Bhatia H.L. (2000) Public Finance, Vikas Publishing, House, New Delhi
6. Dwivedi, D.N. Macro Economics, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi 2006.
7. Shapiro, Edward Macro Economic Analysis, Galgotia Publications Private Limited, New Delhi 2007.
8. M.L. Seth - Macro Economics
9. Jingan - Macro Economics
10. H.L.Ahuja - Macro Economics Theory
11. Dedly Dellard - Economics of J.J. Keynes
12. Gupta and Verma - Keynes and Post-Keynesian Economics
13. D.M.Mithani - Fundamentals of Public Finance
14. M.L. Seth - Macro-Economics

**COURSE III : MINOR-1 : SOCIOLOGY-III**

**RECENT THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY**

**OBJECTIVE :**

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

## **UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION**

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

## **UNIT 2 : STRUCTURAL- FUNCTIONALISM**

- a. Concept of Social Structure : A.R.Radiccliffe Brown
- b. The Problem of Role Analysis : S.F.Nadel
- c. Analytical Functionalism of Talcot Parsons (Structure of Social Action, The social system, AGIL, Functional Pre-requisites
- d. Empirical Functionalism of R.K.Merton (Postulates, Paradigms of Functional Analysis, Social Structure and Anomie
- e. Neo-Functionalism

## **UNIT 3 : CONFLICT THEORY**

- a. Emergence of Conflict Theories
- b. Marxian Theory of Class Conflict, Alienation and Critic of Marxian Theory
- c. Dialectical Conflict Theory of Ralf Dahrendorf
- d. Conflict Functionalism of Coser and Simmel

## **UNIT 4: FEMINIST THEORIES**

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

### **UNIT 5: POST MODERN SOCIAL THEORIES**

- a. Classical Theories on Modernity (Durkheim, Weber, Marx and Simmel)
- b. The Juggernaut of Modernity-Anthony Giddens
- c. Risk Society of Ulrich Beck
- d. McDonaldization, Globalization and Americanization of George Ritzer
- e. Contribution of J.Derrida and Foucault
- f. Critics of Modern Social Theories

### **REFERENCES :**

1. Alexander, Jeffrey C.1987. Twenty lectures : Sociological theory since World War II. New York : Columbia University Press.
2. Bottomore, Tom 1984. The Frankfurt school. Chester, Sussex : Ellis Horwood and London : Tavistock Publications.
3. Craib, Ian. 1992. Modern Social Theory : From Parsons to Habermas (2nd edition). London : Harvester Press.
4. Collins, Randall. 1997 (Indian edition). Sociological Theory. Jaipur and New Delhi: Rawat.

5. Giddens, Anthony. 1983. Central Problems in Social Theory : Action, structure and contradiction in social analysis. London : Macmillan.
6. Kuper, Adam.1975. Anthropologists and Anthropology : The British School, 1922-72. Harmondsworth, Middlesex : Penguin Books.
7. Kuper, Adam and Jessica Kuper (eds).1996 (2nd edition). The Social Science Encyclopaedia. London and New York : Routledge.
8. Ritzer, George. 1992 (3rd edition). Sociological Theory. New York : McGraw-Hill.
9. Sturrock, John (ed). 1979. Structuralism and since : From Levi Strauss to Derida. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
10. Turner, Jonathan I. 1995 (4th edition). The Structure of Sociological Theory. Jaipur and New Delhi : Rawat.
11. Zeitlin, Irving M.1998 (Indian edition). Rethinking Sociology : A Critique of Contemporary Theory. Jaipur and New Delhi : Rawat.
12. Zeitlin Irving. 1969. Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory. New Delhi : Prentice Hall of India. Pvt. Ltd.
13. David Ashley and David Michael Orenstein. 2007 (6th edition). Sociological Theory. Classical Statements, Delhi : Pearsons
14. Bert N Adms and R A Sydnie. 2001. Sociological Theory, New Delhi: Vistar Publications.
15. Tim Dalaney 2008. Contemporary Social Theory. India : Pearson.
16. Francis Abraham and John Henry Morgan 2002. Sociological Thoughts. Delhi : Mac Millan
17. Paramjit S Judge 2012. Foundations of Classical Sociological Theory : Functioned Conflict and Action. Delhi : Pearson.
18. Haralambos & Holborn 2008. Sociology : Themes and Perspectives. London



:Collins.

19. Lewis Coser 2001. Masters of Sociological thought (2nd edition) Jaipur & New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

**Course – IV : MINOR-2**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE - III**

**STATE & POLITICAL OBLIGATIONS**

**UNIT-I**

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

**UNIT-II**

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

### **UNIT-III**

#### Approaches to Political Obligation

- a) Individualism – background, statement, merit & limitations.
- b) Utilitarianism – background, statement, merits & limitations ; a note on the contributions of Jeremy Bentham & J.S.Mill
- c) Idealism – background, statement, merits & limitations ; Kant Hegel and T.H. Green-a brief study.

### **UNIT-IV**

- 1. Power – meaning, aspects, sources, kinds
- 2. Authority – meaning, power vs authority; Legitimization of power, limitations and conditions; kinds (reference to , Max Weber on kinds of domination)
- 3. Responsibility – a) meaning, relationship with authority & kinds-personal, institutional & Professional.  
b) accountability – (as an adjunct of responsibility ) meaning, importance & kinds.

### **UNIT-V**

- 1. Obedience to Law – a legal duty ; need for and importance ; why do people obey law normally, reasons
- 2. Problem of Punishment – a) can the state use force against its citizens ? arguments for and limitations conditions to be observed.  
b) kinds of punishment  
c) Theories of punishment
- 3. Can laws disobeyed ? Under what conditions ?
  - a) The problem of Civil disobedience, meaning, features, conditions, and limitations (according to laws) civil disobedience to be contrasted with revolution.

- b) a special reference to the civil disobedience movement under Gandhiji sathya, ahimsa & satyagraha influence of Thoreau.
- c) Neo – Gandhian movement a brief reference to Martin Luther King (Sr) U.S.A. and Nelson Mandela (South Africa)

**READINGS :**

- 1) John Horton : Political obligation
- 2) Margret Gilbert : A theory of political obligation
- 3) M.Srinivas Rao : Political obligations
- 4) Agrawal R.C : Political theory
- 5) Madan Gandhi : Modern political Analysis
- 6) Johari J.C : Contemporary political theory
- 7) Burton L justice & morals : (chap 12) Civil disobedience liberty
- 8) Dubey S. N : Political science theory (chapter 25 onwards)
- 9) Carole Pateman : The problem of political obligation
- 10) Eddy Ashirvatham & Mishra : Political theory (relevant chapters)
- 11) Karl Lowenstein : Political power and government process
- 12) A recommended text book : On public administration
- 13) R C Agarwal ; Gokhale & A C Kapoor : On the relevant chapters

Karnatak Law Society's

# **RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

# **SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**FIRST AND SECOND SEMESTER OF  
B.B.A.,LL.B.**

# FIRST SEMESTER OF B.B.A.,LL.B.

## COURSE -I GENERAL ENGLISH (2016)

### Objectives:

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

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

### PROSE

1. My search for truth- Excerpt from the autobiography of Prof. S Radhakrishnan.
2. Law and Lawyers - M. K Gandhi.

### GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION

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

### TEXT AND REFERENCE BOOKS

- a) The Law and Lawyers by MK. Gandhi, compiled and edited by S. B Kher, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.
- b) Radhakrishnan Reader-An Anthology.
- c) Contemporary English Grammar, David Green, Macmillan ltd.
- d) Developing communication skills by Mohan and Banerji
- e) Legal language, legal writing and general English by Dr S. C Tripathi. Central Law Publications.

## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

1. Prose (refer to the contents in the precise syllabus.)
2. List of idiomatic expressions to be covered:

All and sundry, Alpha and Omega, Apple of discord, Apple of one's eye, As a matter of fact, At sixes and sevens, At one's finger tip, Bone of contention, Be a party to, Bear a grudge against, Beat about the bush, Blow hot and cold, Blow one's own trumpet, Bring to book, Bring to the ground, Bring to a standstill, Burn one's fingers, Burn the midnight oil, Build castles in the air, By leaps and bounds, Cast a spell, Caught red handed, Every now and then, Fair and square, Far and near, Far and wide, Fight tooth and nail, Get off scot-free, Get rid of, Give one's word, Go astray, Hand in hand, Hand in glove, Hang in the balance, Heart and soul, In a nut shell, In black and white, In full swing, In the midst of , In the twinkling of an eye, Keep aloof from, Keep in the dark, Keep one's promise, Leave no stone unturned, Make a mountain out of a mole-hill, Make both ends meet, Move heaven and earth, Nip in the bud, Now and then, Null and void, Nook and corner, Of one's own accord, On the verge of ,Over and over again ,Part and parcel, Put on paper, Rain cats and dogs, Stand in one's way, Swim with the tide, Take a bird's eye view, Take up arms, To the best of one's ability, To the letter, To the point, To turn a deaf ear, Turn a new leaf, Under the pretext of, Under lock and key, Yeoman's service,

3. List of legal words:

Accused, Accomplice, Arrest, Amendment, Adjournment, Award, Arbitration, Agreement, Approver, bail, bench, bond, breach of contract, consent, contract, contempt, counterclaim ,court, counsel, compromise, coercion, claim, damages, decree, defamation, defendant, defense, document, distress, divorce, evidence, estoppel, equity, execution, fraud, hearsay homicide, injunction, insolvency, instrument, issue, judgment, jurisdiction, jurisprudence, juri, justice, juvenile, kidnap ,lawyer, liability, litigation, maintenance, minor, murder, mortgage, negligence, notification, notice, oath, objection, partnership, partition,

perjury ,petition, petitioner, plaintiff, plaint, pleadings, privity, preemption, proviso, prosecutor, prosecution procedure, presumption ,punishment, right, remedy, remand, redemption, respondent, regulation, rule, sentence, settlement, statute, summon, summons, surety, title ,transfer, tort, trespass, trial, vicarious, verdict, void, voidable, warrant, witness, will.

**WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED:** Refer pages 281 to 287 , Contemporary English Grammar, by David Green, MacMillan Ltd.

## **COURSE II: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT**

### **OBJECTIVES:**

The course proposes to expose the students to the environs of the business and the process of decision making. It also gives an anatomical picture of business concerns with special reference to the Indian business structure, besides the business ethics. Apart from that, responsibility of business organizations and technological impact on the business is also taught.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Business – Meaning, Scope and objectives of Business, Business Environment – Micro and Macro Environment of Business, Environmental Analysis for Business Decision making.

#### **UNIT – II**

Forms of Business organizations – Proprietorship, Partnership and Company – features, merit and de-merits – Co-operatives, Public Enterprises – Features, merits & demerits.

#### **UNIT – III**

Indian Business Environment: Socio – Cultural, Economic, political, Natural and Legal Environment.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Social responsibility of Business, Business ethics and the concept of corporate governance, Factors influencing work ethics and work culture.

#### **UNIT – V**

Consumerism and Consumer Protection Act, 1986 – Consumer movement in India, Role of voluntary organizations.

#### **UNIT – VI**

Technology & Business – Features of technology, impact of technology, technology and society economic effects of technology, Business Process Outsourcing.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Essential of Business Environment – by K. Ahwathappa



2. Business Environment – By Francis Cherinilum
3. Essentials of Business Environment – Bisht and Sharma
4. Business Policy – By Bowel

### **COURSE-III : MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS**

#### **Objectives:**

To understand the fundamental concepts of Managerial economics such as, cost principle, equiv-marginal principles etc. they are introduced with mathematical illustrations for the better appreciation of the subject. The Concept of demand with its various hues would be taught using statistical methods. The inevitable aspect of business i.e. 'competition' is explained with the principles of cost analysis.

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT – I**

Introduction to Managerial economics – Definition – Scope – Fundamental concepts of Managerial economics- Opportunity cost principle – Incremental cost and revenue principle – Time perspective - Equi-marginal principles – Discounting principle – (with mathematical illustrations and problems for opportunity cost and incremental principle).

##### **UNIT – II**

Demand analysis and demand forecasting: Meaning of demand – factors determining demand - laws of demand – Exception to the law of demand; Demand Forecasting – Survey and statistical methods: semi average, moving average and least square methods.

##### **UNIT – III**

Production and Cost Analysis: Concept of production function – laws of returns to scale – Economics of scale – Cost concepts of cost – Fixed and variable – Total, Marginal and average costs – Explicit and implicit costs.

##### **UNIT – IV**

Salient features of perfect competition – Monopoly and monopolistic competition; Price and output determination under oligopoly.

Introduction to Game theory – Analysis and equilibrium

Pricing policies and practices – Meaning and methods – Cost plus or make-up pricing – Marginal costing (with problems) – Multiple product pricing – Transfer pricing – Skimming and penetration price.

#### **UNIT – V**

Capital Budgeting: Meaning and significance – Technologies – Pay back period method and net present value method (Theory only).

#### **Reference Books:**

1. Managerial Economics: M. Craig Peterson and W. Cris Luis.
2. Business and Managerial Economics – P. L. Mehta
3. Foundation of Business and Managerial Economics – Prabhakar Shishila
4. Managerial Economics – R. Cauvery & U. K. Sudhanayak
5. Managerial Economics – Varshney & Maheshwari

#### **COURSE-IV: ELEMENTS OF RESEARCH**

##### **Objectives:**

Law is arguably an autonomous discipline and has its own materials and methods. However, law is related to other processes in the society mainly social, political and cultural. This course is designed to familiarise the students with basic research skills, sources of legal materials, to find the law and case law. The course may help the student to think and act like a lawyer and respond to his law studies accordingly. Therefore, the course introduces the students to the basic concepts of law, sources of law, and fundamentals in legal research.

##### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT-I**

Various types of Law: civil law, criminal law, etc.  
Case Law Technique.

##### **UNIT-II**

Legal materials – Enactments, notifications, judgments, reports of commissions, etc.

Where to find and how to find these materials, how to check their validity.

### **UNIT-III**

Methods of study.

Technical Terms.

Interpretation of statutes.

### **UNIT-IV**

Elements of Legal Research: Research problem, hypothesis, experimentation, analysis and interpretation of data, report writing.

### **UNIT-V**

Tools of research: Use Library, observation, questionnaire, interview, sampling, case study, participation.

### **Books prescribed:**

Williams Glanville, Learning the Law, London, Stevens & Sons.

Good and Hatt, Social Science Research.

## SECOND SEMESTER OF B.B.A.,LL.B.

II SEMESTER:

COURSE-I: KANNADA/SPECIAL ENGLISH/ FRENCH (KANNADA IS COMPULSORY FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE STUDIED KANNADA AS A SUBJECT AT THE SSLC LEVEL)

COURSE-I: ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ - 1

"ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ? "ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಅದೇನು  
"ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ, ಕುರಿತು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು (ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು, ಅದೇನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು "ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ - 2

ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ ««zsÀ  
ಕುರಿತು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅದೇನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಕುರಿತು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅದೇನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ,  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, ಅದೇನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ,  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ««zsÀ ಕುರಿತು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಿ, (ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, "ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿ ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು

ವಾರ್ಷಿಕ - 3

ಪಾಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು "ಸಮೀಪವಾಗಿಲ್ಲವೇ ««zsÀ ಅದೇನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು -  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, ಕುರಿತು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/4 ಅಂಶವನ್ನು, ಕುರಿತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು  
ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು, ಫಲಿತಾಂಶವನ್ನು 1/2,

£ÉÆÑn, ÀÄ, ¯ÉÃR£Àa°ÉßUÀ¼ÄÄ "sÁµÉ §UÉUÉ  
ÀÄ«zsÁxPÀ xAiÀÄ²ÄÄUÀ¼ÄÄ.

#### WÀIPÀ - 4

²ÀZÀ£À, Á»vÀå - §, À²ÀtÚ, CPÀì²ÄÄ°ÁzÉÃ«  
«±ÉÃµÀ²ÄÄV PÉÃAçæPAj¹, Á²ÀiÁfPÀ £ÁåAiÀÄ  
PÄÄjvÄÄ gÀZÀ£ÉUÀ¼ÄÄ, zÁ, À, Á»vÀå - À²ÀðdÕ£À  
²ÀZÀ£ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ, £ÄÄrUÀiÄÖ, UÁzÉUÀ¼ÄÄ,  
CxÀð, ÀAPÉÆÑZÀPÀ, CxÀð«, ÀûgÀuÉ,  
CxÀð²ÀåvÁå, ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ.

#### WÀIPÀ - 5

PÀ£ÀßqÀ DqÄÄ£ÄÄr ²ÄÄvÄÄÛ ²µÀx¥ÀzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ  
¥ÀjZÀAiÀÄ ²ÀåvÁå, À zsÀéx²ÀåvÁå, À  
(CxÀð²ÀåvÁå, ÀUÀ¼ÄÄ - ÀégÀ - ²ÀåAd£À,  
²ÄÄ°Á¥ÀæuÁPÀägÀUÀ¼ÄÄ) DAUÀègÀ  
DqÀ½vÀzÀ°è PÀ£ÀßqÀ - PÀbÉÃj DqÀ½vÀzÀ  
PÀ£ÀßqÀ ¥ÀzÀUÀ¼ÄÄ ¥ÀjZÀAiÀÄ

**UÀæAxÀUÀ¼ÄÄ:**  
**"sÁµÁ «eÕÁ£ÀzÀ ðÄÄÆ®vÀvÀéUÀ¼ÄÄ - qÁ|| JA.**  
**azÁ£ÀAzÀ ðÄÄÆwð**  
**Á²ÁiÁ£Àå "sÁµÁ «eÕÁ£À - qÁ|| PÉ. PÉA¥ÉÄUËqÀ**  
**¥ÀgÁ²ÄÄ±Àð£À UÀæAxÀUÀ¼ÄÄ:**  
**DqÁ½vÀ PÀ£ÀßqÀ - JZi. J, i. PÉ**  
**PÀ£ÀßqÀ Á»vÀå ZÀjvÉæ - gÀA. ²æÃ. ðÄÄÄUÀÄ½**  
**²Àå²À°ÁjPÀ PÀ£ÀßqÀ - JZi. J, i. PÉ**  
**£Éå¥ÄÄtå ðÄzsÀð£É:**  
**"sÁµÁ"sÁå, À - WÀIPÀ 2PÉÌ, ÀAŞAçü¹zÀAvÉ**  
**- 5**  
**²ÁPì PË±À®å - 5**  
**(ZÀZÁðUÉÆÄ¶, ðÄiËTPÀ²ÁzÀ ðÄÄAqÀ£É)**  
**zÁR´É ¥ÄÄ, ÀÛPÀ ¶²Àð°ÀuÉ °ÁUÀÆ °ÁUÀgÁw**  
**- 5**  
**QgÀÄ¥ÄjÄPÉë - 10**

**COURSE I: SPECIAL ENGLISH (2016)**

**Objectives** : The Legal profession involves aspects like addressing a judge, reading sections of statutes and paragraphs in regulations, drawing up contracts or will, issuing notices, writing briefs, advising clients, etc. Keeping the above essentials in mind , the course material is designed to embark and carry on the course and profession with ease. Good advocacy calls for effective communication. Unity of thought, order, coherence, brevity, clarity, accuracy, simplicity and appropriateness are the relevant tools of effective communication. Precis writing, report writing, and refutation directly contribute and help to acquire and strengthen the tools of advocacy. Familiarizing with legal terms, legal maxims and foreign words lays a strong foundation to the subject matter of law

**PART -I**

1. The Language of the Law/ Urban A Lavery
2. Cross-Examination of Pigott before the Parnell Commission./Sir Charles Russell
3. The five functions of the Lawyer./Arthur T. Vanderbilt
4. On the Entirely Reasonable Murder of a Police Constable/George Bernard

Shaw

5. In the court/Anton Chekhov

6. The Law is a Jealous Mistress-A Popular Fallacy Joseph Planck

## **PART-II**

1. Legal maxims

2. Foreign words and their usage.

3. Precis writing.

4. Report writing

5. Dialogue writing.

6. Refutation of statements.

## **TEXT-**

R P. Bhatnagar and R Bhatnagar, Law and Language, Macmillan India Ltd.

Broom's Legal Maxims.

Black's law dictionary.

Anirudh Prasaad, Legal language and General English.

## **DETAILED SYLLABUS**

### **LEGAL MAXIMS**

1. Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.

2. Actio personalis moritur cum persona.

3. Actus dei nemini facti injuriam

4. Audi alteram partem.

5. Communis error facit jus.

6. Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex.

7. Delegatus non potest delegare.

8. Damnum sine injuria; injuria sine damnum.

9. Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio.

10. Ex turpi causa non oritur actio.

11. Generalia specialibus non derogant

12. In pari delicto potior est conditio defendantis.

13. Ignorantia facti excusat; ignorantia juris non excusat.

14. Omnia prae sumuntur contra spoliatores.

15. Respondeat superior.

16. Res ipsa loquitur.

17. Salus populi suprema lex.

18. Ut res magis valeat quam pereat.

19. Ubi jus ibi remedium.  
20. Volenti non fit injuria.

### **FOREIGN WORDS**

Ab initio, ad idem, ad infinitum, ab intra, ad intrin, ad finem, ad nauseam, a fortiori, a posteriori, a priori, ad hoc, ad valorem, alibi, bonafide, carpe diem, causus belli, cur ad vult, corpus delicti, corpus juris, de nova, en masse, en bloc, ex parte, ex facto, ex gratia, ex officio, fait accompli, fa ux pas, de facto, de jure, in absentia, in camera, in memoriam, in principio, in rem, in situ, in transit, inter alia, intra vires, inter vivos, ipso facto, in limine, in personam, in toto, laissez-faire, lex loci, Iis pendens, locus standi, malafide, mea culpa, mens rea, modus operandi, modus Vivendi, mutatis mutandis, nudum pactum, nota bene, obiter dictum, onus probandi, pari passu, per curiam, per incuriam, per se, per capita, prima facie, quid pro quo, raison detre, ratio decidendi, res nullis, res judicata, res gestae, sine die, sine qua non, stare decisis, status quo, sujudice, sui generis, sui juris, suo moto, tour de force, ultra vires, vice versa, vis major, vis-a-vis, viva voce, vox populi.

### **REPORT WRITING:**

- i) Court case reporting.
- ii) Crime reporting.
- iii) News paper reporting.

## **COURSE-II FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

### **Objectives:**

The need of scientific accounting being focal point in the day to day business, the fundamental accounting concept is introduced with double entry book keeping. The basics of accounting system such as maintenance of journal, ledger, cash book and trial balance are taught. The final accounts of trading and non-trading concerns are explained with examples to enable the students appreciate the principles of Accountancy.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Accounting: Meaning and Definition – Accounting Concepts and Conventions, Accounting Standards – Meaning – a brief study of Indian Accounting standards only – Basic concepts of Double Entry Systems of Book – Keeping



## **UNIT – II**

Preparation of Journal – ledger – Subsidiary Books – (Problems on Purchase Book, Sales Book, Three Column Cash Book only), Trail Balance

## **UNIT – III**

Preparation of Final Accounts of Sole – Trading Concerns (Manufacturing, Trading, P & L A/C and Balance Sheet)

## **UNIT – IV**

Bills of Exchange – Meaning – Characteristics – Kinds - Noting, Protest – Discounting, Endorsement, Dishonour – Rebate and Renewal of bills, Problems on Trade bills only.

## **UNIT – V**

Preparation of Final Accounts of Non-Trading – concern

Capital & Revenue items – Difference between Receipts and Payment A/c and Income and Expenditure Account, Preparation of Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet from Receipt and Payment Account.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Advanced Accountancy – R. L. Gupta
2. Advanced Accountancy – B. S. Raman
3. Advanced Accountancy – S. N. Maheshwari
4. Advanced Accountancy – M. C. Shukla

## **COURSE-III      PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT**

### **Objectives:**

The course intends to appreciate the importance of 'Management'. The Planning, Monitoring and organization aspects are emphasized. Staffing and managerial controls along with recruitment techniques such as selection, training, promotion and penalties for dereliction are examined.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Concept of Management – Meaning, Nature, Scope and Importance – Evolution of Management thought – Taylor's Scientific Management – Fayol's theory –

Elton Mayo and Hawthorne experiments – Peter Drucker – Management process – Functions of Management.

### **UNIT – II**

Planning – Concept and Significance – Planning Process – Types of Plans – Different approaches to planning – Strategies, Objectives and policies – Decision making – Forecasting.

### **UNIT – III**

Organizing – Line, Staff and Functional organization – Formal and informal organization – Organizational structure – Authority and responsibility – Delegation and decentralization, divisionalisation and Departmentalization – Span of control – Chain of command – Co-ordination as an essence of Management.

### **UNIT – IV**

Staffing process – Recruitment, Selection, training, promotion, transfers, and demotion.

### **UNIT – V**

Leadership – Meaning and importance – Features – Styles – Motivation theories – Maslow's theory, Mc Gregor's theory – Communication – Importance – Features of good communication – Types- Barriers – Steps to overcome barriers.

Managerial control – Need for control – Steps in control – Features of effective control system.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Essentials of Management – Hethald & Cyril O Donnel
2. Principles of Management – C. B. Gupta
3. Principles of Management – T. N. Chakravarthy
4. Principles of Management – L. M. Prasad
5. Principles of Management – Stoner

Karnatak Law Society's

**RAJA LAKHAMGOUDA LAW COLLEGE**

Tilakwadi, Belagavi - 590 006



**KSLU**

**SYLLABUS**

**2016-17**

**THIRD AND FOURTH SEMESTER OF  
B.B.A.,LL.B.**

### **III Semester of B.B.A.,LL.B.**

#### **COURSE-I:ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA**

##### **Objectives:**

The course is developed keeping in view the dynamics of economic principles in legal system. The Course intends to describe economic development in relation to Agriculture, Industry and Banking, the national income and the functions of the Central Bank i.e., RBI and the impact of globalization on the economy.

##### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT - I**

Economic Development in India, in relation to Agriculture, Industry and Banking since 1990.

##### **UNIT - II**

National Income – meaning, measurement and difficulties, Parallel Economy – meaning, magnitude & consequences, Factors responsible for the generation of black money, Policy to control parallel economy.

##### **UNIT - III**

Functions and role of RBI and monetary policy, Quantitative and selective methods – working of the Indian monetary system – Chakravarty committee report.

##### **UNIT - IV**

New Industrial policy, changing role of public sector small sector industrial policy, Abid Hussein committee report on SSI.

##### **UNIT - V**

Globalization and its impact on Indian Economy, Emerging trends in India's Foreign Trade – Exim Policy – India and WTO, World Bank and IMF.

**Reference Books:**

1. Indian Economy – A. N. Agarwal
2. Indian Economics – Shankaran
3. Indian Economy – Rudradutt, KPM Sundaram
4. Indian Economy – S. M. Mishra, V. K. Puri

**COURSE-II: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT****Objectives:**

The course intends to elaborate on the Human Relations aspects of entrepreneurship. It also highlights the legal requirements for establishment of new Units, licensing, clearance and other legal compliances. The Entrepreneur development programmes such as motivational aspects are highlighted.

**Course contents:****UNIT – I**

Entrepreneur – Meaning, Definition, Importance characteristics, Functions and types; Entrepreneurship – Meaning and Importance.

**UNIT – II**

Legal requirement for establishment of new Units, licensing, clearance, certificate from agencies, SIDBI.

**UNIT – III**

Entrepreneurship Development Programme – Meaning, objectives, phases in DP and operational Problems, Entrepreneurial Training Meaning, Importance and types.

**UNIT – IV**

Entrepreneurial Environments – Economic, Social, Cultural, Political and Legal Environment.

## **UNIT – V**

Entrepreneurial Motivation – Motivating Factors – Compelling and Facilitating Factors; Entrepreneurial Ambition.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Small Scale industries and entrepreneurial development- C. S. V. Murthy
2. Entrepreneurship and small business management- C. B. Gupta and Khanka.
3. Entrepreneurship Development- S. Anil Kumar, S. C. Poorinima, M. K. Abraham and K. Jayashree.

## **COURSE-III: BUSINESS COMMUNICATIONS**

### **Objectives:**

Students are to be equipped in the communication skills that are necessary for making one self a good business administrator. Students are also required to be trained in computer communication skills to the extent necessary for a graduate I business administration so that he will be able to handle ebusiness.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Communication- meaning, history and importance- communicators and subject matter of communication- models of communication- written, oral and body language- Benefit of communication.

#### **UNIT – II**

Business communication- need for business communication- errors in communication namely wrong communication, partial communication and no communication- Pre-requisites of good business communication.

### **UNIT – III**

Business Letters- enquiries, quotations, orders and complaints, response, Announcements- Characteristics of a good business letter.

### **UNIT – IV**

Reports- Reports for publication, periodical reports- reports to shareholders, Board of Directors Reports- reports to Creditors- Auditors reports- Reports of investigations and enquiries.

### **UNIT – V**

Press notes and speeches of the Chairperson in company meetings.

### **Reference Books:**

1. M.S. Ramaiah & Puttanashatty- Business Communications (Himalaya Publishing House, Bangalore)

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2. ¸Ð-ÐÊÑ÷ÁÔ - ÀÐôÀÐìÑ\$'Ð 'Ð¹Ðî®Ð

### **COURSE-III : COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING**

#### **Objectives:**

The Course intends to examine the primordial concept of management i.e. 'Costing'. The objective of costing in its entirety is brought in with principles of budgetary aspects. The course also explains the management audit concepts with an emphasis on social audits.

#### **Course contents:**

### **UNIT – I**

Budgetary Control : Objectives of Budgetary Control – Preparation of the Budget – Functional Budgets – Sales Budgets – Production Budget – Cost

Budget – Plant Utilization Budget Capital Expenditure Budget – Selling & Distribution Cost Budget – Purchasing Budget & Cost Budget – The Master Budget – Operation of Budgetary Control Flexible Budgetary Control – Zero – Base Budgeting – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – II**

Standard Costing: Objectives – Principles – Determination of Standards for Material – Labor – Direct Expenses & Overhead Costs – Variable and Fixed Costs – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – III**

Variance Analysis: Material, Labor and Overhead Variances – Sales & Profit Variances – Disposition of Variances – Assessing the Significance of Standard Cost Variance – Standard Cost Accounting – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – IV**

Uniform costing & Inter-firm Comparisons: Objectives and Purposes Underlying Uniform Costing – Development of Uniform Costing – Cost Audit – Meaning & Definition – Inclusion of Clause B to Sec.208 to Sub Sec.(d) to Sec. 209 – Indian Companies Act, 1956 – Appointment of Cost – Cost Audit Programme – Records Relating to Materials – Labour Overhead – Depreciation – stores & Spare Parts – work in – progress and Incomplete Contract Cost Auditor’s Report – Application of Cost – Audit Report Rules, 1963 – Sachar Committee’s Report – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – V**

Management Audit: Meaning & Definition – Objectives & Criticisms – Types of Audits – Arguments for & Against Management Audit – Social Audit – Steps underlying Social Audit Programme – Social Audit Report – Limitations of Social Audits – Case Studies.



**Reference Books:**

1. Welsh, Glenn A. – Profit, Planning and Control (Prentice Hall)
2. J. Batty – Standard Costing
3. M. R. S. Murthy – Cost Analysis for Management Decisions, Tata Mc Graw Hill

## **IV Semester of B.B.A.,LL.B.**

### **COURSE-I: HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT - INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS**

#### **Objectives:**

The H.R management being the most difficult of all human relations is related to Industrial relations. The course offers a complete picture of Human Resource Management. The H.R Development being the most crucial aspect in the management, due importance is given to all aspects of HRM

#### **Course contents:**

##### **UNIT - I**

Introduction:

Meaning and significance of HRM; Evolution and Development of HRM; Functions of HRM; Objectives of HRM; Organization design and HRM.

Human Resource Planning; Integrated Strategic planning and Human Resource Planning; HR Planning at different levels; Process of HRM; Control and Review mechanism in HR planning.

##### **UNIT - II**

Recruitment:

Definition, Objectives and Complexity; Corporate Objectives and Recruitment; Sources and Techniques of Recruitment – Internal – External sources – Modern Sources and Techniques; Assessment of Recruitment Programme.

##### **UNIT - III**

Selection, Placement and Induction:

Selection Procedure, Tests, Interviews; Placement and Induction.

##### **UNIT - IV**

Human Resource Development; Concept and Significance of HRD; HRD framework; Techniques of HRD; Functions of Human Resource Development ;HRD tasks and Line Manager.

## **UNIT – V**

Performance Appraisal:

Performance Evaluation to Performance Analysis and Development; Methods of Performance Development; System of Performance Appraisal; Counseling; Managerial Appraisal.

### **Books for Reference**

HRM- K.S. Ashwathappa

HRM- T.V. Rao

HRM- Subba Rao

HRM- L.M. Prasad

HRM- V.S.P. Rao

HRM- Fred Luthans

Personnel Management- C.B. Memoria

## **COURSE-II BUSINESS STATISTICS**

### **Objectives:**

The course intends to spell out the statistical methods of calculation and analysis with appropriate expressions. The fundamentals of the subjects such as data collection and classification are introduced. The measuring of Central Tendencies, Dispersion and Correlations are taught to enable the students for research activities.

### **Course contents:**

## **UNIT – I**

Meaning – Definition & Scope of statistics, collection of data – primary & secondary – Methods collecting primary data, classification & tabulation – Graphs – Histogram & Ogive curves, Pie & Bar diagrams (single dimensional only)

## **UNIT – II**

Measures of central tendency – A. M. Median, Quartiles & Mode (without grouping), G. M. & H. M.

## **UNIT – III**

Measures of Dispersion – Range, Quartile deviation, Mean deviation & standard deviation with coefficients, Skewness – Bowly's & Karl Pearson's methods only.

## **UNIT – IV**

Correlation – Meaning, Utility, Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation (without grouping), Spearman's Rank correlation, Regression & estimation

## **UNIT – V**

Index Numbers: Meaning – Uses – Steps involved in computing index numbers – Methods – simple, weighted, Laspeyre's Index number, Pasche's Index Number, Fisher's Ideal Index Number (Including TRT & FRT), Consumer Price Index under family budget method.

### **Books for reference:**

1. Business Statistics – S. P. Gupta
2. Business Statistics – B. N. Gupta
3. Business Statistics – S. C. Gupta

4. Business Statistics – D. N. Elhance
5. Business Statistics for Business and Economics – Leonard J Kazmier
6. Practical Business Statistics – Andrew F Siegel

### **COURSE-III: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT**

#### **Objectives:**

The course intends to highlight capital structure and market with long term and short term debts. The nerve centre of every business set up is its financial management. Fundamentals of Financial Management are examined in its entirety. The course also tries to explain the F.M. of MNCs besides, mergers and acquisitions.

#### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT - I**

Cost of Capital: Cost of Equity – Short and Long Term Debts – Cost of Short – Term Borrowing – Capital Market Hypothesis: Derivation of Sharpe Lintner – Empirical Evaluation of the Model.

#### **UNIT - II**

Capital Structure Hypothesis: Traditional Proposition V/s. Modigliani Proposition – Empirical Evaluation of Propositions – Dividend Policy Decisions – Factors Affecting Dividend Policy – Traditional Proposition V/s M Hypothesis – Empirical Evaluation of Different Hypothesis – Types of Dividend Policies.

#### **UNIT - III**

Working Capital Management: Optimal Investment in Short Term Assets like Inventory – Debtors – Securities and Cash – Determination of Optimal Sources of Funds.

## **UNIT - IV**

Financial Management of Multi-national Corporations: Factors Peculiar to Multi-Nationals – Decision Areas – Working Capital – Management Accounting – Capital Budgeting – Capital Structure and Dividend Policies – Case Studies.

## **UNIT - V**

Mergers and Acquisitions: Types of Characteristics – Valuation – Deed Structuring – Managerial State- Regulation – Environment – case Studies.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Mao, James C. T – Quantitative Analysis of Financial Decisions – (Mc. Milan)
2. Khan, M. V. and Jain – Financial Management – Tata Mc Graw Hill
3. Paney. I. M. – Financial Management – Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.

## **COURSE-IV: INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS**

### **Objectives:**

The course intends to focus on 'International Marketing'. The onset of globalization and its inevitable legal consequences are required to be appreciated by legal fraternity. The concepts of MNCs and the global market with international business environment and the intricacies involved with it are highlighted.

### **Course contents:**

#### **UNIT – I**

Introduction: International Marketing – Trends in International Trade – Reasons for going International – Global Sourcing and Production Sharing –

International Orientations – Internationalization Stages and Orientations – Growing Economic Power of Developing Countries – International Decision – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – II**

International Business Environment: Trading Environment – Commodity Agreements – Cartels – State Trading – Trading Blocks and Growing Intra-Regional Trade – Other Regional Groupings – SAARC – GATT/WTO and Trade Liberalization – The Uruguay Round – Evaluation – UNCITRAL.

## **UNIT – III**

Multinational Corporations: Definition – Organizational Structures – Dominance of MNC's – Recent Trends – Code of Conduct – Multinationals in India – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – IV**

India in the Global Setting: India an Emerging Market – India in the Global Trade – Liberalization and Integration with Global Economy – Obstacles in Globalization – Factors Globalization – Globalization Strategies – Case Studies.

## **UNIT – V**

Trade Policy and Regulation in India: Trade Strategies – Trade Strategy of India – Export – Import Policy – An Evaluation of the Policies – Regulation and Promotion of Foreign Trade in India – Export Incentive – Product Assistance/Facilities – Marketing Assistance – Import Facilities for Exporters – Export Units and Export Processing Zones – Export Houses and Trading Houses – Case Studies.

### **Reference Books:**

1. Chanda. G. K. – WTO and Indian Economy
2. G. S. Batra & R. C. Dangwal – International Business: New Trends
3. Jean Pierre & H. David Hennessey – Global Marketing Strategies