

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:

Starke, J.G, *An Introduction to International Law* (Oxford University Press, 2013).

Sands Philippe and Pierre Klein, *Bowett's Law of International Institutions*, 6th Edition, (Sweet & Maxwell, 2009)

Reference Books:

Clapham, Andrew, *Brierley's Law of Nations: An Introduction to the Role of International in International Relations*, 7th Edition,(Oxford: 2012)

Harris ,D.H, *Cases and Materials on International Law*, 7th Edition, (Sweet and Maxwell, 2010)

Oppenheim , *International Law*, 9th Edition, (Oxford, 2008)

Kapoor, S.K, *International Law, Human Rights* (Central Law Agency, 2009).

Das, Bhagirathlal, *An Introduction to World Trade Organization Agreements* (Zed Books, 1998).

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-II: OPTIONAL-I:

INSURANCE LAW

Objectives:

The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. The main objective of every insurance contract is to give financial security and protection to the insured from any future uncertainties. Hence, insurance is considered as an inevitable component of economic development. 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 in the light of various legislations regulating insurance sector in India.

Course contents:

UNIT – I

Introduction: Nature – Definition - History of Insurance - History and development of Insurance in India, Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance: (Life insurance - General insurance and Re-insurance – A brief overview), Nature of Insurance Contract, Overview of Insurance laws in India: Insurance Act, 1938 - Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999: Its role and functions.

UNIT – II

Principles of Insurance law: Principles of good faith (*uberrimae fidei*) – Non disclosure – Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract, Insurable Interest, Principle of Indemnity – Difference between Indemnity and Guarantee, Principle of Contribution, Principle of Subrogation, Principle of Loss Minimization, The risk – Meaning and scope of risk, Causa Proxima, Premium: Definition - Method of payment - Days of grace – Forfeiture - Return of premium, 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 entitled to

payment - Settlement of claim and payment of money - Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (overview) - General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (overview) – Health and Medical Insurance, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Sec. (140-176) - Nature and scope - Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles - Claims Tribunal – Legal aspects of Motor Insurance.

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, Micro Insurance, Public Liability Insurance: Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (overview) – Claims, Consumer courts and Insurance Ombudsman.

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:

Murthy K.S.N and K. V. S. Sharma , *Modern Law of Insurance in India*, (New Delhi:Lexis Nexis,2009)

Srinivasan , M.N., *Principles of Insurance Law*, 7th Edition, (Nagpur: Wadhwa and Co., 2004).

Reference Books:

Singh,Avtar, *Law of Insurance*, (Jain Book Agency,2004)

Birds, John, *Bird's Modern Insurance Law*, 8th Edition, (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1997)

W.Patterson, Edwen, *Cases and Materials on Law of Insurance* (New York: Foundation Press, 1955)

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-II:

BANKING LAW

OBJECTIVES :

A Vitrally important economic institution the banking is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes. The emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had molded and the affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices. A significant development in the banking system is diversification in banks financing. The Commercial banks entered into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalization of banks.

The conventional banking system, found to be deficient for planned developmental purposes, paved the way for developmental banking. The fag of the last millennium witnesses influx of foreign banking companies into India and a shift in the banking policy as part of the global phenomenon of liberalization. The legal system is adopting itself into the new mores.

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system.

UNIT-I

NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF BANKING - History of banking in India and elsewhere-indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India – different kinds of banks and their functions.- Multi-functional banks- growth and legal issues.

LAW RELATING TO BANKING COMPANIES IN INDIA: Controls by government and its agencies: On management-On accounts and audit-Lending-Credit policy-Reconstruction and reorganization-Suspension and winding up.

UNIT-II

BANKING REGULATION ACT, 1949: Evolution of Central Bank, Characteristics and functions, Economic and social objectives, The Central bank and the State- as banker's bank, The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE – Functions of the RBI- Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy - Credit control - Exchange control-Monopoly of currency issue - Bank rate policy formation. Control of RBI over non- banking companies, Financial companies, Non financial companies.

THE DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION ACT, 1961: Objects and reasons- Establishment of Capital of DIC, Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors. Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India.

UNIT-III

RELATIONSHIP OF BANKER AND CUSTOMER: Legal character, Control between banker and customer, Banker's lien, Protection of bankers, Customers - Nature and type of accounts- Special classes of customers- lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities, Right and duties of Banker & customer. Consumer protection-banking as service.

UNIT-IV

LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, 1881 ACT (read with the amended act of 2002) Negotiable Instrument – Kinds- Holders and holder in due course – Parties - Negotiable – 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-V

LENDING BY BANKS: Good lending principles- Lending to poor masses- Securities for advances- Kinds and their merits and demerits – Repayment of loans: rate of interest, protection against penalty- Default and recovery – debt recovery tribunal.

RECENT TRENDS OF BANKING SYSTEM IN INDIA: New technology, Information technology , Automation and legal aspects, Automatic teller machine and use of internet, Smart card, Use of expert system, Credit cards.

Prescribed Books:

Tannan, M.L., *Banking Law and Practice*, (Lexis Nexis, 2014).

M. S. Parthasarathy (Ed.), Khergamvala, *Negotiable Instruments Act* (Bombay: N.M.Tripathi Pvt Ltd, 1955)

Justice Bhaghabati Prasad Banerjee, *Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002*.

Reference Books:

Singh, Avtar, *Laws of Banking and Negotiable Instruments*, (Eastern Book Co., 2007)

Basu, Saroj Kumar and Alak Ghosh, *A Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice*, (Mc Millan, 1974)

Paget, *Law of Banking*, 13th Edition, (UK: Lexis Nexis, 2007)

Goyle, L.C., *The Law of Banking and Bankers*, (Eastern Law House, 1995)

Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

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*, 3rd Edition, (Universal Law Publisher, 2007)

Reference Books:

Dr. Farooq Ahmed, *Cyber Law in India*, 3rd 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

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|----|------------------------|------|--------------|---------|
| 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 |

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|----|----------------------------|------|-------------|---------|
| 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-V: 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:

Madabhushi, Sridhar, *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, (New Delhi:Lexis Nexis,2006)

Rajan R.D., *A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution*, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2005)

Reference Books:

Sampath D.K., *Mediation concept and technique in support of Resolution of Disputes*, (National Law School of India University, 1991)

Gold Neil, et.al., *Learning Lawyers Skills*, (London: Butterworths in conjunction with the Commonwealth Legal Education Association, 1989) (Chapter-7).

Michael Noone, *Mediation*, (Cavendish Pub., 1996) (Chapters-1, 2&3).

Note: Mode of Assessment: The scheme of evaluation for Clinical Course-II: **Alternative Dispute Resolution Systems** shall be as under:

- a. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 30 marks each.
- b. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- c. 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.

There shall be four simulation exercises conducted for 10 marks each (one exercise each in negotiation, mediation, arbitration and conciliation).