

**VI SEMESTER**  
**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- Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861.

– 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*, (New Delhi: Lexis Nexis, 2011).

#### **Reference Books:**

Sarkar , *Law of Evidence*, 18<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2014)

Lal, Batuk, *Law of Evidence*, (Central Law Agency, 1990).

## **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 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-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.

### **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; Licences; 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 2002; 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; Infringement; 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 of 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 Berne Convention; **Convention on Biological 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. Narayan, S., *Intellectual Property Law in India*, (Hyderabad: Gogia Law Agency, 2005)
2. Cornish, William, *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998)

##### **Reference Books:**

1. Ganguli, Prabuddha, *Intellectual Property Rights: Unleashed the knowledge Economy*, (Tata Mc GrawHillPublishing Co., 2001)
2. Caddick, Nicholas et (al)., *Copinger&Skone James, Copyright*, 16<sup>th</sup> Edition, (U.K: Sweet & Maxwell, 21013) .
3. Unni, *Trade Marks and the Emerging concepts of Cyber Property Rights*, (Kolkata: Eastern Law House, 2002)
4. Verkey, Elizabeth, *Law of Plant Varieties Protection*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, (Eastern Book Co., 2007)
5. Acharya, N.K, Text Book on *Intellectual Property Rights*, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, (Asia Law House, 2014)
6. Das, J.K., *Intellectual Property Rights*, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, (Kamal Law House, 2008)

### **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.



## ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ

ನವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ - 580025

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ಸಂ:ಕರಾಕಾವಿ/ವಿ.ಮಂ./ಬಿ.ಓ.ಎಸ್.(ಯು.ಜಿ.)/ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ/2018-19/2568

ದಿ: 15.02.2019.

### :ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ :

- ವಿಷಯ:** 3ವರ್ಷದ ಹಾಗೂ 5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ./ಬಿ.ಎ., ಮತ್ತು ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.(ಹಾನ್ಸರ್) ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸುವ ಕುರಿತು.
- ಉಲ್ಲೇಖ:** 1. ಈ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆ ಸಂ:ಕರಾಕಾವಿ/ವಿ.ಮಂ./ಬಿ.ಓ.ಎಸ್.(ಯು.ಜಿ.)/ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮ/ 2018-19/2553 ದಿ: 15.02.2019.
- 2 ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಅನುಮೋದನೆಯ ದಿ.15.02.2019.

ಮೇಲ್ಕಾಣಿಸಿದ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದಂತೆ, ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ಸಂಯೋಜಿತ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸುವದನೆಂದರೆ, 2016-17ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 3ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ. ಮತ್ತು 2014-15ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಥಮ ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ 5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ. ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿ ಪಡೆದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, 3ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ. ಕೋರ್ಸಿನ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು 5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು 10ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ (ಹಳೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ) ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಓದಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮುಂದುವರೆದು 5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ.,/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.(ಹಾನ್ಸರ್) 2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ (ಹಳೆಯ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಬದಲಾಗಿ) ಹೊಸ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಓದಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಸದರಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತ ವರ್ಷದಿಂದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ	ಪ್ರವೇಶಾತಿ ಪಡೆದ ವರ್ಷ	ಕೋರ್ಸುಗಳು	ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್	ವಿಷಯ
01	2016-17	3ವರ್ಷದ ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.	6ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್	ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ <b>Appendix-I</b>
02	2014-15	5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ/ಬಿ.ಕಾಂ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.	10ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್	ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ <b>Appendix-I</b>
03	---	5ವರ್ಷದ ಬಿ.ಎ.,/ಬಿ.ಬಿ.ಎ.,ಎಲ್.ಎಲ್.ಬಿ.(ಹಾನ್ಸರ್)	2ನೇ ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್	ಲ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಲಾ <b>Appendix-I</b>

ಈ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸುತ್ತೋಲೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಗತ್ತಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಆಯಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಿತವಾಗಿ ಪಠ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರಲು ಈ ಮೂಲಕ ತಿಳಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

ಸಹಿ ಆಗಿದೆ  
ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಪ್ರಚಾರ)

ಗೆ,



1. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಯೋಜನೆಗೊಂಡ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಹಾವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯಗಳ ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯರಿಗೆ.
2. ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕರು,  
ಕ.ರಾ.ಕಾ.ವಿ.ಯ ಕಾನೂನು ಶಾಲೆ, ನವನಗರ, ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ

ಅಡಕ: ಮೇಲಿನಂತೆ.

ಪ್ರತಿಗಳು:

1. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಪತಿಗಳ ಆಪ್ತ-ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರಾಕಾವಿ.ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ.
2. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ, ಆಪ್ತ-ಕಾರ್ಯದರ್ಶಿಗಳು, ಕರಾಕಾವಿ.ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ.
3. ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು (ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ವಿಭಾಗ), ಕರಾಕಾವಿ.ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ.
4. ಉಪ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾಮಂಡಳ ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕರಾಕಾವಿ.ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ.
5. ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥಾಪಕರು, ಐ.ಸಿ.ಟಿ. ವಿಭಾಗ, ಕರಾಕಾವಿ. ಹುಬ್ಬಳ್ಳಿ. ಅಂತರಜಾಲತಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಳವಡಿಸಲು
6. ಕಛೇರಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿ.

**COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL – VI:  
LAND LAW**

Land plays an important role in the lives of individuals because of which it is elevated to the level of a constitutional status. Of late there is a shift in the approach of the State towards land which is reflected in the laws and their interpretation. Apart from introducing the students to the basic legal regime applicable to land, it is important to introduce them to diverse aspects of land dealings like land revenue, prohibition of transfer, acquisition, conversion, compensation, rehabilitation, resettlement etc. This course is designed towards this end.

**UNIT –I**

*The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*- Determination of social impact and public purpose; provision to safeguard food security; notification and acquisition; rehabilitation and resettlement award and procedure.

**UNIT –II**

*The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013*-Utilisation, conversion ; National Monitoring Committee; Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Authority; apportionment of compensation and payment of compensation.

**UNIT –III**

*The Karnataka Land Revenue Act 1964*- Revenue officers and their procedure, *Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Appeal and Revision*, Land and land revenue, Record of rights, realisation of land revenue.

**UNIT –IV**

*The Karnataka Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prohibition of Transfer of Certain Lands) Act, 1978 and Rules 1979*

*The Karnataka Land Reforms Act, 1961* – general provisions regarding tenancies, conferment of ownership on tenants, ceiling on land holdings, restrictions on holding or transfer of agricultural lands, co-operative farms, fragmentation and consolidation of holdings.

**UNIT –V**

*The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016*- registration of real estate project and registration of real estate agents, functions and duties of promoter, rights and duties of allottees, the real estate regulatory authority, the real estate appellate tribunal, offences, penalties and adjudication.

*The Karnataka Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Rules, 2017*

**Books Prescribed.**

S.G.Biradar, *Land Acquisition- A Paradigm Shift*, KAS Officers' Research and Training Institute, Bangalore.

Relevant Statutes and Rules.

## **COURSE-IV: OPTIONAL – VI:**

### **LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE ECONOMICS.**

#### **Objectives:**

International trade has assumed great importance in 21<sup>st</sup> 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:**

Bhalla. Raj, *International Trade Law: Theory and Practice*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition,( Lexis Nexis, 2001)

Kaul A.K., *Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics*, (Kluwer Law International , 2006)

**Note: The course teacher should down load 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:**

**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.

**Observation of Trial (30 marks)**

- 1.1 Each student shall attend trial in two cases one civil and one criminal in the course of last two or three years.
- 1.2 The student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the Court.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 The record shall be valued for 30 marks.

- 1.5 The cover page shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number and the center code number.

**Client Interviewing (30 marks)**

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.

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.

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.

The cover page of the diary shall indicate the name of the examination, subject, seat number, and the center code number.

**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.

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