KARNATAKA STATE LAW UNIVERSITY

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No. KSLU/Aca/BOS/2025-26/2562 (A)

Date: 12/03/2026

Circular

Sub: 1. Introduction of revised syllabus for VIII and X Semesters of 5 year B.A., LL.B (Hons.), 5 year B.B.A., LL.B (Hons.) and 5 year B.Com., LL.B (Hons) Programmes.

2. Introduction of revised Syllabus of Papers Labour and Industrial Law I & II and Drafting Pleading and Conveyance.

Ref: 1.Board of Studies UG (Hons.)' Meeting Proceedings dated 05.03.2026

2.Hon'ble Vice Chancellor's approval date: 12/03/2026

1. With reference to the above, this for the information that the revised syllabus as appended below for VIII and X semesters of 5years B.A., LL.B (Hons.), B.B.A., LL.B (Hons.), and B.Com., LL.B (Hons.) Programmes is to be introduced for the Academic Year 2025-26 applicable For the batches admitted to I Semester from the Academic Year 2022-23.

1. Revised Syllabus for VIII and X Semester of 5years B.A., LL.B (Hons.), B.B.A., LL.B (Hons.), B.Com., LL.B (Hons.) Programmes	**Appendix - 1to 12**

2. In view of implementation of New Labour Codes that became effective from 21st November, 2025 which consolidated 29 Central Labour Laws in to four New Labour Codes. Hence, the syllabus of Labour and Industrial Law I & II has been revised in accordance with New Labour Codes.

1. Revised Syllabus for Paper Labour and Industrial Law I of VII Semester. To be made effective from Academic Year 2026-27, Odd Semester	**Appendix - 13**
2. Revised Syllabus for Paper Labour and Industrial Law II of VIII Semester. To be made effective from Academic Year 2026-27, Even Semester	**Appendix - 14**

3. In view of Bar Council of India Circular No.: BCI:D:8917/2025 dated:13.12.2025, revising of syllabus of Drafting Pleading and Conveyance is carried out by integration of "Drafting of Legislation" and "Plain Language Drafting" in the syllabus of Drafting Pleading and Conveyance.

1. Revised Syllabus for Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance of IX Semester To be made effective from Academic Year 2026-27, Odd Semester	Appendix - 15

The same shall be brought notice of all the teachers and Students

Encl :

1. Appendix – 1 to 15

Registrar

To,

The Director, KSLU Law School, Navanagar, Hubbli

Copy to :

1. Special Officer to Hon'ble Vice Chanellor ,KSLU,Hubblli.
2. P.S. to Hon'ble Vice Chanellor ,KSLU,Hubblli.
3. The Registrar, KSLU, Hubblli.
4. The Registrar (Eval.) KSLU, Hubballi.
5. Dy. Registrar/ Assistant Registrar (Academic & Administration) KSLU, Hubballi

Appendix - 1

Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE- 8.1 Public International Law

Objectives:

Public International Law is essential for maintaining global order, peace and stability by regulating relations between sovereign States and international organizations. It provides a framework for cooperation on critical issues such as human rights, international trade, environmental protection and conflict resolution, ensuring predictable interaction and preventing unrestricted use of force. The course is designed to study the 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.

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. J. Harris - International Law (Cases and Materials).
Oppenheim - International Law (Volume I, Peace)
S. K. Kapoor - International Law.
Bhagirathlal Das – World Trade Organization.

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE- 8.3 Hons IV Land Laws

Objectives:

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 to acquaint the students in this regard.

Course Contents:

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: Utilization, 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:

The Karnataka Land Laws, KLJ Publications.

Reference:

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

G.B.Reddy- Land Laws.

N. MaheshwaraSwamy- Land Laws

Manish Verma& Kush Kalra – Commentary on RERA: The Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016.

Krishnan Keshav, Singhal's Land Law (Land and Real Estate Laws)

Relevant Statutes and Rules.

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE- 8.4 Hons-V- International Organisations

Objectives:

The proliferation of international organizations (IOs), the growth in treaty arrangement and deepening of regional integration efforts among states gives a glimpse to the extent to which international politics has become more institutionalized in recent times. United Nations (UN), the second multipurpose International Organization established in the 20th Century which aims at maintaining peace and security and also developing friendly relations among countries based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and thereby promoting human rights is the successor of League of Nations which was created by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and disbanded in 1946.The development of International Organizations along with their Specialized Agencies has led to the development of friendly relations between different actors –both public and private.

This course is designed primarily to acquaint the students with the growth of International institutions in the field of International Law and recent developments and directions in future research.

Course Content:

UNIT I

Introduction to International Organizations: Meaning - Characteristics - Aims and Purposes- Classification - Evolution of International Organizations.

UNIT II

League of Nations: Origin – Organs – Functions – Defects - Failure

UNIT III

United Nations: Origin - Preamble of UN Charter - Purpose and Principles of United Nations; General Assembly-Its composition, powers and functions; Security Council - Its composition, powers and functions, Relation with the General Assembly; Economic and Social Council - Its composition, powers and functions; Trusteeship Council- composition;Secretariat - composition, functions of Secretary General.

UNIT IV

International Court of Justice: Composition, Jurisdiction, Interim relief, Enforcement of judgments of ICJ, Contribution of ICJ for the development of International Law

UNIT V

Specialized Agencies: ILO, WHO, UNESCO, FAO, World Bank, IMF.

Prescribed Books:

Bowett-International Institutions

S.K Kapoor-International Law and Human Rights

Reference Books:

Malcom Shaw-International Law

Gurdip Singh-International Law

B.S Murthy-International Relations and Organisation

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE -8.5 Opt-III - Banking Law

OBJECTIVES:

Banking Institutions have become important players in the present-day economy. They play a 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 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 the Reserve Bank of India and the Ministry of Finance. In this regard, it also becomes pertinent to look into the constitutional dimensions particularly in the areas of the Reserve Bank and demonetization which India faced recently.

The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students with the Indian banking structure and its evolution from Ancient India to the present times, operational parameters of banking law, 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:

UNITI

Origin and evolution of banking institutions: Early history and development of British banking-Evolution of Banking in India-Indian Banking Structure - Types and Functions of Banks: Commercial Banks and its functions, State Bank of India, Co-operative Banks, Regional Rural Banks, Local Area Banks, UTI, IDBI- Reserve Bank of India: Constitution, Role, Management and Functions, Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

UNIT II

Employment of Funds: Loans and Advances- General Principles for Advances, Guarantees, Advances secured by collateral securities, Modes of creating charge on Securities, Agency Services, Advances to priority Sectors and Credit Guarantee Schemes, Financing of Exports, Special Banking Services.

Management of Non- Performing Assets (NPAs): Recovery of Debts due to Banks, Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.

UNITIII

Banker and Customer Relationship: Definition of Banker and Customer, General and special relationship, Banker's duty: Secrecy, Honour of Cheques, Know Your Customer (KYC Norms), Bankers Lien, Bankers right to Set-off and Garnishee Order, Customers Duty towards Banker.

Opening of New Accounts: Types of Deposits, Special Types of Customers, Minors A/C , Joint A/C, Partnership A/C, Companies A/C, Joint Hindu Family A/C, Lunatics A/C, Illiterate persons A/C, Married women's A/C, Trust A/C, Executors, Precautions required in case of administrators, Clubs, Societies and Charitable Institutions to open an Account.

UNIT - IV

Law relating to Negotiable Instruments- Kinds – Holder and holder in Due Course- Negotiation- Assignment-Endorsement-Liability of parties- Presentment- Crossing of Cheques - Material Alteration-Paying Banker and Collecting Banker-Dishonour of Cheques- Noting and Protest- Bills in sets-Penal Provisions-Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891.

UNIT -V

Ancillary Services: Remittances- General, DD, MT, TT, Bank Order, Travelers Cheque, Gift Cheque, Safe Deposit vaults

Ancillary Services- New Trends: E-Banking- Internet Banking, Mobile Banking, IMPS, NEFT, RTGS, ATM, E-Cheque authentication, Admissibility of electronic documents- Banking Ombudsman.

Important Note:

The teachers and students have to refer Acts/Statuteswith recent Amendments.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

M.L.Tannan – Law of Banking.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

R.K.Gupta - Banking Law and Practise.
Khergamvala – Negotiable Instruments Act- M.S. Parthasarathy (Ed.)
Justice Bhagabati Prasad Banerjee – Guide to Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
Avtar Singh – Negotiable Instruments Act.
S. K. Basu–A Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice.
Paget - Law of Banking, Butterworth's London
L.C.Goyle – The Law of Banking and Bankers – Eastern Book Co.
Relevant Provisions of Information Technology Act , 2000.

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE- 8.5 Opt-III Right to Information

Objectives:

Free exchange of ideas is a basic pillar of a democratic society. Right to Information is essential to empower citizens, ensures government transparency and enhances accountability. By allowing access to public records, it curbs corruption, facilitates informed decision making, and strengthens democracy by making officials answerable to the people. It establishes a practical regime for citizens to access information under the control of public authorities, ensuring a more responsive, informed and participatory government. The course is designed to primarily acquaint the students the significance of right to information which 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

Right to Information Act, 2005- 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 Information Commissions and Central Information 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, Related Important Supreme Court Decisions.

Prescribed Books:

N. V. Paranjape- Right to Information Law in India.
S.V.JogaRao- Law Relating to Right to Information, Vol.I.

Reference Books:

J.N.Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.
DheeraKhandelwal- A Commentary and Digest on The Right to Information Act, 2005 (Vol. I & II).
P.K.Das- Hand Book on the Right to Information Act.

Appendix-6

Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE– 8.6 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. Further, the purpose is to understand the meaning, advantages of ADR mechanism and the process of dispute resolution through ADR mechanism, in particular, under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and Code of Civil Procedure. To understand the nature of dispute, conflicts and make choice of appropriate settlement techniques to resolve them. This course trains the students in ADRs. The courseteacher shall administer simulationexercises 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; Ethics of ADRs – Fairness, Neutrality, Confidentiality and Personal Values.

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, Civil Procedure Code (Sec. 89, Order XXIII, XXVII) and ADRs, High Court Rules and ADRs.

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- Code on Industrial Relations; Family Courts Act,1984; Hindu MarriageAct,1955; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

UNIT-IV

Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approach estonegotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate. Online Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ODR), Hybrid Methods, Lok Adalats, *NyayaPanchayat,* Legal Aid.

UNIT-V

Mediation: Meaning; Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics ofthe mediation process – voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators, The Mediation Act, 2023, The Code of Civil Procedure (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 2024.

PrescribedBooks:

P. C. Rao and William Sheffield - Alternative Disputes Resolution - What It Is and How It Works, (Universal Law Publishing, 2006).

0. P. Malothra- The Law and Practice of Arbitration & Conciliation, (LexisNexis Butterworths, 2006).

Anirban Chakraborty- Law & Practice of Alternative Dispute Resolution in India: A Detailed Analysis.

Reference:

Sampath D.K. - Mediation.

Gold Neil, et.al. - Learning Lawyers Skills (Chapter-7).

Michael Noone- Mediation, (Chapters-1, 2&3).

Anuroop Omkar and Kritika Krishnamurthy, The Art of Negotiation and Mediation - A Wishbone, Funny Bone and A Backbone, (LexisNexis, 2015).

Sridhar Madabhushi-Alternative Dispute Resolution.

Sriram Panchu, Mediation Practice & Law: The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution, (LexisNexis, 2015).

Rajan R.D.-APrimeronAlternativeDisputeResolution

Christopher Moore, The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies For Resolving Conflict, (Wiley, 2014).

P. C. Markanda, Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation, (LexisNexis, 2013).

R. S. Bachavat, Law of Arbitration & Conciliation Act, VOL — I & II, (LexisNexis, 2013).

The 222nd Report of the Law Commission of India, NEED FOR JUSTICE DISPENSATION THROUGH ADR, (2009).

The 246th Report of the Law Commission of India, AMENDMENTS TO THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT 1996, (2014).

N. D. Basu, LAW OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION (Universal Law Publishing, 2000).

Modeof Assessment: Internal Assessment

The components for the assessment are as follows:

- Two written Tests- 30 marks x 2=60 marks (The test papers shall spread over whole syllabus. 1st test paper shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the 2nd test shall be by the end of the semester).
- There shall be four simulation exercises conducted for ten marks each (one exercise each in Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation & Mediation).

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE - 10.2 Hons-VIII: Private International Law

Objectives:

The field of Conflict of Laws, also known as a Private International Law, is concerned with those problems arising from disputes implicating the laws of more than one State. Now-a-days the activities of the individuals and corporate entities transcend national frontiers. These transnational activities may have contact points in several different countries and if the national courts in each of them were to exercise jurisdiction and apply their national law to such activities, then there would be chaos. The role of private international law is to avoid this state of affairs. The objective of this course is to study the basic principles governing conflict of laws in their application to various situations.

Course Contents:

Unit I

Introduction to Private International Law - Origin, Definition, Nature, Development, Subject matter and Foreign Element; Theories of Private International Law; Distinction between Private and Public International Law; Unification of Private International Law, Hague Conventions of Private International Law; Indian Scenario - quasi federal nature of India – heterogenous society and personal laws, inter personal conflict of laws.

Unit II

Domicile - Fundamental Principles of Domicile - Nationality; Domicile by origin and domicile by Choice; Domicile of Independent Persons, Dependent Persons and Domicile on marriage: England and India; Jurisdiction of the courts; Application and exclusion of foreign law, Meaning, theories and process of Characterization, Doctrine of Renvoi, theories of Renvoi: Mutual disclaimer theory, Partial Renvoi and Foreign Court Theory.

Unit III

Family law matters: Material and formal validity of marriage under Indian and English Law, jurisdiction and the choice of law; Matrimonial causes; dissolution of marriage, grounds of divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, Choice of law and the jurisdiction of the courts in Matrimonial causes.'

Unit IV

Adoption: essential conditions of adoption under Indian and English law, Recognition of foreign adoption, Choice of law and jurisdiction of the courts. Guardianship and custody under Indian and English Law.

Unit V

Basis and conditions of recognition of foreign judgments, recognition of foreign judgments and Arbitral awards under Indian and English law, direct execution of foreign decrees; Expanding horizons of Private International Law - WTO and commercial transactions, Transactions through Cyberspace; Proper Law of Contract, Proper law of tort.

Prescribed books:

1. R. H. Graveson, Conflict of Laws, 5th Edn., London, Sweet and Maxwell Publication, 1965

2. G. C. Cheshire, J. Fawcett &Ors., Private International Law, 14thEdn., New York, Oxford University Press, 2008

3. ParasDiwan and PeeyushiDiwan, Private International Law, 4thEdn., New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publication, 1998

4. AtulSetalvad, Conflict of Laws, Delhi, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2007

5. D. H. Vernon, L. Weinburg&Ors., Conflict of Laws – cases, materials & problems, 2nd Edn., New Jersey, Lexis Nexis, 2003.

6. V. C. Govindaraj, Conflict of Laws in India, 2nd Edn. Oxford University Press (2019).

7. Dr. F. E. Noronha, Private International Law in India, 2nd Edn., Universal Law Publishing (2015).

8. Stellina Jolly and Saloniz Khanderia, Indian Private International Law, 1st Edn., Hart Publication (2021).

Appendix- 8

Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE –10.3 Opt-V Comparative Constitutions

Objectives:

Comparative study of constitutional law widens the perception of basic constitutional principles like sovereignty, liberty, democracy, governmental powers and the limitations thereon, etc. It is desirable that a student should be imbued with an ability to comparatively analyses the provisions of the Constitutions to critically evaluate the provisions of our own Constitution. By and large when governments world over are performing the same functions for the benefit of their citizen, it becomes necessary to appreciate the interpretations that developments that take place in other legal systems. It is with this objective the course is offered.

Course contents:

UNIT-I

Basic concepts: State, Sovereignty, State Action, Constitution, Characteristics of a written Constitution, Constitutional Law, Bill of Rights. Judicial Review and the Doctrine of State Action.

UNIT-II

Due Process of Law; Equality and Rule of Law, Admissibility of Extraneous Evidence.

UNIT-III

Incidents and Justiciability of a Written Constitution, Interpretation of the Constitution, Final Interpretation of the Constitution

UNIT-IV

Amenability of the Constitution; Constitution as Higher Law.

UNIT-V

The Written Constitution as a Limitation; Principle against Delegation of Constitutional Powers as a Limitation.

Book prescribed:

Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law*, (Nagpur, Wadgwa and Co.)

Reference Books:

M.P.Singh ed., *Comparative Constitutional Law*, (Lucknow, Eastern Book Co.)
M.V.Pylee, *Select Constitutions of the World*, (New Delhi, Universial Law Publishing Co.)
M.P.Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law*, (Nagpur: Lexix Nexis- Butterworths)
Latest editions of books are to be referred.

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Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch
COURSE-10.3 Opt-V:White Collar Crimes

Objectives:

This course focuses on the criminality of the privileged classes – the wielders of all forms of state and social power, emphasizing on the relation between privilege, power and deviant behavior. The traditional approaches which highlight white collar offences, socio-economic offences or crimes of powerful mainly deal with the deviance of the economically resourceful. The dimension of deviance associated with the politicians, bureaucrats, police, religious leaders, organizations and professional classes will be addressed. In teaching this course, current developments in deviance reflected in press and media, law reports and judgments will be focused.

Course Contents:

UNIT – I

Introduction - Concept of white collar crime- Nature and its Definition, Emergence of white collar crimes in India- Difference between traditional crime and white collar crime –forms of privileged class deviance – official deviance (Legislators, judges and bureaucrats), professional deviance, trade union deviance, land law deviance, upper class deviance, gender based deviance, deviance by religious leaders and organisations.

UNIT - II

Indian approaches to socio-economic offences- Money Laundering, Benami Transactions; Tax Evasion; Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, Police and politicians' deviance; N.N. Vorha Committee Report; Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions.

UNIT – III

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

UNIT – IV

Gender and caste based deviance: sexual harassment, female feticide, dowry, domestic violence, custodial torture, custodial rape offences against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

UNIT – V

Corporate crimes- meaning, nature and types, socio-economic factors underlying corporate fraud, Drug and Food- Misbranding and Adulteration.

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

Appendix-10

Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

Course –10.4 Opt-VI : Offences against Child and Juvenile offences

Objectives:

Law accords special status for children. It presumes that they are incapable of informed decisions because of which they are to be protected by the State. Children are vulnerable to abuse by adults and need protection. Further, if children run into conflict with law, they are to be treated in a different way than treating criminals. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the criminal law regime, both substantive and procedural, in protecting children from offences and treating juvenile offenders.

Course Contents:

Unit-I:
Rights of the Child: Definition of Child, Introduction to International Law on the Rights of the Child, Introduction to Constitutional provisions protecting child.

Unit-II:
General exceptions under *BharatiyaNyayaSamhita*2023relating to children. Kidnapping, Abetment of suicide, Procreation of girl child, Importation of girls, Trafficking in children, buying or disposing as a slave, selling / buying for the purpose of prostitution.

Unit-III:
Sexual violence; unnatural offences; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012; Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 with 1986 Amendment.

Unit-IV:
Causing miscarriage (Sec.88), Miscarriage without consent (Sec.89), Prevention of child being born alive (Sec. 90), Death of quick unborn Child (Sec. 92), Exposure and Abandonment of child (Sec. 93) of *Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita* 2023;
Pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994with recent Amendments.

Unit-V:
The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015with recent Amendments and landmark judgments.

Books Prescribed:
Ratanlal and Dheerajlal, *Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita, 2023* (Nagpur: Lexis Nexis Butter worths Wadhwa).
AshaBajpai, *Child Rights in India*, (New Delhi: Oxford University Press)
Relevant Bare Acts and latest judgments of High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Reference:
Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Commentary on the *Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita, 2023, (*Law Publishers India Pvt. Ltd.).
B. Senguttuvan, *Sexual Offences against Women and Children,* (Chennai: Deccan Publications)

Appendix- II

Syllabus of B.A/B.B.A., LL.B. (Hons.) 2022-23 Batch
Syllabus of B.Com.LL.B (Hons) 2023-24 Batch

COURSE - 10.4 Opt-VI : General Agreement on Tariff and Trade

Objectives:
International trade is a complex phenomenon involving multiple dimensions. In order to acquaint students to International trade, GATT is a preliminary agreement to understand. General principles of International trade along with rules of trade under GATT system are to be studied in this subject in detail.

Unit – I:

Introduction to International Trade, Issues in trade: free trade versus protectionism, regionalism versus multilateralism, Regional Trade Agreements, GATT as an Institution: Origins of the GATT, GATT Negotiating Rounds, WTO.

Unit – II:

Principles of Non – Discrimination: National Treatment, Most Favored Nation (MFN) Treatment – elements of MFN, Unconditional MFN, MFN obligations.

Unit – III:
Anti-dumping and Countervailing Duties – history of GATT rules on dumping, Anti-dumping measures.

Unit – IV:
GATT obligations: Tariff Negotiations, GATT Rules on Bound Tariffs;
GATT Exceptions: Bilateral / Regional Trade Agreements – History of Preferential Trade Agreements, development of regionalism.

Unit – V:
Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, Dispute Settlement in the GATT
The Article XX 'General Exceptions': Health, the Environment, Compliance Measures, Public Morals.

Prescribed book
AutarKrishenKoul- Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics Law and Politics.
Carole Murray, David Holloway & Daren Timson Hunt- Schmitthoff'sLaw and Practice of International Trade.

Reference:
Simon Lester, Bryan Mercurio and Arwel Davies, *World Trade Law*, (UK, Hart Publishing Ltd.)
Andrew Lang, *World Trade Law After Neoliberalism*, (New York: Oxford University Press)

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Course – 10.5 Clinical Course-IV: Moot Court Exercises and Internship

Objectives:

This course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students. Moot Courts are simulation exercises to equip the students in preparation of written submissions, planning, organising and presenting 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 5 year LL.B. (Hons.) programme shall undergo an internship for minimum 20 weeks during the entire programme 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 in their own hand writing on one side of the bond 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 certified by the professional under whose supervision the student has completed internship. 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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COURSE-7.2 Labour and Industrial Laws-I

Objectives:

Labour protection is a core constitutional mandate rooted in the principles of social justice. A balanced industrial ecosystem not only drives national productivity and economic progress but also ensures social security to the working force. Transformation of Industrial Laws from different enactments to New Labour Codes reflects India's commitment to balance welfare of workers with the efficiency of enterprise. This course provides a comprehensive analysis of the legal framework governing the industrial relations and wages designed to ensure equitable practices and industrial harmony to the stakeholders.

Course Contents:

Unit I

Introduction to Industrial Relations: Historical and International perspectives on Labour Laws, Industrial Revolution, Laissez-faire State, Evolution of Labour and Industrial Laws, Constitutional Framework and Industrial Relations with special reference to transition to New Labour Codes, Definition of Industry, Industrial Dispute vs. Individual Dispute, Arena of Interaction and Participants-Industry, Worker and Employer.

Unit II

Settlement of Industrial Dispute: Works Committee, Conciliation Machinery, Court of Enquiry, Voluntary Arbitration, Adjudication- Labour Court, Tribunal, National Tribunal. Notice of Change, Strike and Lock-outs, Lay-off, Retrenchment and Closure, Disciplinary Action, Domestic Enquiry, Unfair Labour Practices.

Unit III

Trade Unions: History and Development of Trade Union Law in India, Definitions, Registration and Cancellation of Trade Unions, Rights and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union, Immunity of Registered Trade Union, Amalgamation and Dissolution of Trade Unions, Recognition of Trade Union, Penalties and Procedure under the Code, Collective Bargaining.

Unit IV

Standing Orders: Concept and Nature of Standing Orders, Certification Process: Conditions, Procedure, Appeal. Date of Operation of Standing Orders, Register of Standing Orders, Posting of Standing Orders, Modification of Standing Orders, Temporary Application of Model Standing Orders, Penalties and Procedure, Interpretation of Standing Orders.

Unit V

Equal Remuneration: Prohibition of Discrimination based on Gender.

Minimum Wages: Meaning of 'Wage' under the Code, Procedure for fixing Minimum wage, Floor wage, Obligation of employer to pay minimum wage, Authorities and Remedies under the Code.

Payment of Wages: Mode of payment of wages, Fixation of wage period, Time limit for payment of wages, Deductions from wages, Fines, Deductions for absence from duty, Deductions for damage or loss etc.

Payment of Bonus: Evolution and Scope, Definitions: Wage, Allocable Surplus. Calculation of Bonus, Eligibility and Disqualification for bonus, Minimum and Maximum bonus, Offences and Penalties, Special Provisions regarding certain establishments.

Prescribed Books

O. P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes, Lexis Nexis Publication.

S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi

S.N.Misra, Labour and Industrial Relations Laws, Central Law Publication.

Reference

1. Saji Narayan C.K., The Law Relating to the Industrial Relations Code 2020, OakBridge
2. Saji Narayan C.K., The Law Relating to the Code on Wages,2019, OakBridge
3. P.L.Malik's, Handbook of Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company.
4. V G Goswami, Labour Industrial Laws, Central Law Agency, Allahabad
5. G M Kothari, A Study of Industrial Law, Wadhwa and Co., Nagpur
6. Kharbanda and Kharbanda,Commentries on Industrial and Labour Codes, Law Publication House.
7. Dr. Bhagyashree A. Deshpande, New Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publication.

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Course- 8.2 Labour and Industrial Law -II

Objectives:

This course is designed to equip students with the understanding of international and national foundations of labour welfare and protection legal framework. The course familiarizes them with the objectives, scope and structure of the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code of 2020. It aims to provide clear understanding of social security measures, occupational safety standards and welfare provisions applicable to both organized and unorganized sectors and focuses on the rights articulation of the stakeholders in the tripartite paradigm. The course encourages critical evaluation of contemporary legal framework on social security and occupational safety health and working conditions of labour in the light of constitutional architecture and the judicial interpretations.

Course Contents:

Unit I

Labour Welfare: Social Welfare, Social Security, Impact of ILO on National Laws, Constitutional Dimensions of Social Security. Employee's Compensation (Chapter VII of the Code on Social Security, 2020):History, Evolution, Meaning of Compensation, Workman, Dependents, Employer, Partial Disablement, Total Disablement, 'Arising out of' and 'in the course of employment', Notional Extension, Liability of the Employer in cases of Personal Injury and Occupational Disease. Calculation of Compensation: Competent Authorities, Appointment, Notice and Claim, Powers and Functions.

Unit II

Employees State Insurance (Chapter IV of the Code on Social Security): Evolution, Object and Scope, Meaning of Factory, Principal Employer, Employee, Dependent, Insured Person, Employment Injury etc. Benefits under the Code: Sickness Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Disablement Benefit, Dependent's Benefit, Medical Benefit, Funeral Expenses. Employee's State Insurance Corporation: Dispute and Claim Settlement.

Maternity Benefit (Chapter VI of the Code on Social Security): Nature and Scope, Restrictions on Employment of Women, Right to Maternity Benefit and its Calculation, Entitlement and Forfeiture of Maternity Benefit, Other benefits; Inspectors: Powers, Functions and Duties.

Unit III

Employees Provident Funds (Chapter III of the Code on Social Security): Object, Definitions and Scope; Provident Fund Schemes, Authorities;

Gratuity (Chapter V of the Code on Social Security, 2020): Payment, Continuous Service, Nomination, Determination of Amount, Compulsory Insurance and Competent Authority.

Unit IV

Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code,2020: Objectives, Scope and Applicability of the Code. Definitions: Adolescents, Adult, Appropriate Government, Employee, Employer, Establishment, Audio-Visual Workers, Construction Workers, Contract Labour, Contractor, Factory, Family.

Duties of Employer and Employees, Occupational safety and Health, Safety, Health and Working Conditions, Welfare Provisions. Hours of Work and Annual leave with Wages. Inspector cum Facilitator and other authority, Special provisions relating to Employment of Women, Special provisions relating to Contract Labour. Audio- Visual workers, Provisions pertaining to factories. Offences and Penalties, Social Security Fund.

Social Security for Unorganized workers, Gig Workers and Platform workers (Chapter IX of the Code on Social Security)

Unit V

The Contract Labour (Part I of Chapter XI of Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code 2020): Its Objectives and Essential Features;

Inter-State Migrant Workers (Part II of Chapter XI of Occupational Safety Health and Working Condition Code 2020): Its Applicability, Facilities and Benefits.

Building and Construction Workers 1996(Chapter VIII of Social Security Code on 2020)

Social Security for Unorganized Workers, Gig workers and Platform Workers (Chapter IX of the Code on Social Security)

Prescribed Book:

1. Srivastava, S.C. – Industrial Relations and Labor Laws, (Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.)
2. S.N. Mishra- Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publication
3. Bhagyashree A Deshpande -Textbook on New Labour and Industrial Laws. Taxmann's New Labour Codes

Reference Books:

1. Saji Narayan C.K., The Law Relating to the Industrial Relations Code 2020, OakBridge
2. Saji Narayan C.K., The Law Relating to the Code on Wages,2019, OakBridge
3. Kharbanda and Kharbanda, Commentries on Industrial and Labour Codes, Law Publication House.
4. Jivitesh Kumar Singh - Labor Economics- Principles, problems and practices
5. Meenu Paul - Labour and Industrial Law.
6. Related Bare Acts on New Labour Codes

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COURSE- 9.6 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, conveyancing including legislative drafting, plain language drafting 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 and further designed to understand and explain the role of legislative drafting in implementing public policy; to prepare basic legislative clauses and instruments of subordinate legislation with appropriate structure and internal coherence and demonstrate through written work and *viva-voce* the ability to re-draft legal texts in plain language while maintaining their legal effect.

Course Contents:

1. Drafting, including legislative drafting and plain language drafting: General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught together with the basic principles of legislative drafting, including the translation of policy objectives into legislative provisions and drafting of primary and subordinate legislation, and the structured use of plain language techniques in legislative and legal writing so as to promote clarity, precision and accessibility for citizens and institutions.

2. Pleadings- Civil: Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory application, Original petition, Affidavit, Execution petition, Memorandum of appeal and revision.

3. Pleadings - Criminal: Complaints, Criminal Miscellaneous Petition, Bail Application andMemorandum of Appeal and Revision.

4. Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney , Will, Trust Deed, Partition Deed, Rectification Deed, Partnership Deed, etc.

5. Drafting of Writ Petition:Petition under Articles 226 & 32 of the Constitution of India and Public Interest Litigation petition.

This course shall be taught through classroom instructions and simulation exercises preferablywith the assistance of practicing lawyers or retired judges.

Examination and allocation of marks:

1. Each student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in drafting including legislative drafting and Pleadings, carrying 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise).
   No fewer than 5 drafting exercises shall be devoted specifically to legislative drafting, including, as appropriate, the framing of provisions for principal Acts and subordinate legislation; and

2. Each student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in Conveyancing which carries 45 marks (3 marks each).
   No fewer than 5 drafting or Conveyancing exercises shall require students to apply plain language techniques to legislative provisions, pleadings or legal instruments, including through re-drafting or annotating sample texts to improve clarity and citizen comprehensibility.

3. The above-mentioned drafting and Conveyancing exercises shall be in the handwriting of the students on one side of the bond papers. The papers shall be bound accompanied by a certificate signed by the course teacher and the Director/Principal to the effect that it is the *bonafide* work of the concerned candidate.

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

5. There shall be a content page.

At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a *viva-voce*, which shall carry 10 marks. *Viva-voce* to be conducted by the Director/Principal and the Course Teacher.

Reference

1. Reed Dickerson, The Fundamentals of Legal Drafting
2. B. R. Atre, Legislative Drafting- Principles and Techniques, Lexis Nexis
3. Aharon Barak, Purposive Interpretation in Law, Pristine University press