

NOTICE

1. Change in Statutes/Ordinances/Rules/Regulations/ Syllabus and Books may, from time to time, be made by amendment or remarking, and a candidate shall, except in so far as the University determines otherwise comply with any change that applies to years he has not completed at the time of change. The decision taken by the Academic Council shall be final.

सूचना

1. समय-समय पर संशोधन या पुनः निर्माण कर परिणियमों/अध्यादेशों/ नियमों/ विनियमों/ पाठ्यक्रमों व पुस्तकों में परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है, तथा किसी भी परिवर्तन को छात्र को मानना होगा बशर्ते कि विश्वविद्यालय ने अन्यथा प्रकार से उनको छूट न दी हो और छात्र ने उस परिवर्तन के पूर्व वर्ष पाठ्यक्रम को पूरा न किया हो। विद्या परिषद द्वारा लिये गये निर्णय अन्तिम होंगे।

BACHELOR OF LAWS

Ordinance Relating to the Examinations in the Faculty of Law:

0251 (A): There shall be a three years course for the degree of LL.B. (P) and two years Course for the degree of LL.B. (A) and examinations shall be conducted at the end of each years, namely :

1. LL.B. (P)/ LLB (A) First Year Examination at the end of the first year.
2. LL. B. (P)/ LLB (A) Second Year Examination at the end of the Second Year.
3. LLB (P) Third Year examination at the end of the Third Year.

0 252 (1) : A candidate who has taken Bachelor's or the Master s degree in Arts/ Science /Commerce /Medicine /Engineering/Nursing /Agriculture course or the degree of Shastri/Acharyas or the degree of Ayurvedacharya/Ayurveda Brahaspati of this University or of any other University or any of Bachelor's or Master's degree equivalent and recognized by this University with full course prescribed for the degree and secured a minimum of 45% (excluding any concessional marks) in the

aggregate marks prescribed for the Examination for the aforesaid Degree shall be eligible for admission to LL.B. First Year Course. Provided that not more than, 20% of the total seats in LL.B, First Year shall be reserved for the candidates who will become eligible on the basis of Master's degree as denned above.

N B (1) For the purpose of this Ordinance marks of only those subjects / papers shall be taken into account which had been considered for awarding division at the Bachelor /Master's Degree Examination.

(2) Candidates who have passed their qualifying examination with full course in one attempt or in parts or as private candidates or by correspondence will also be eligible for admission to the LLB.(P)/ LLB. (A) First Year Course/ Class provided they secure minimum percentage of marks as prescribed above. 0.252(2): Admission shall be made on the basis of merit and in accordance with rules made therefore by the competent authority.

0.253 :A candidate who has completed a regular course of study in the University Teaching Department of Law or in an affiliated college for first year will subject to the other provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the first year examination in LL.B. (A) LL J. (P) Course depending on the course, he has taken.

0.253 A: A candidate who after passing the examination of the first year has completed a regular course of study in the University teaching department of law or in an affiliated college for the second year of LL.B. (P) / LL.B. (A) course will; subject to the other provisions of the Act, statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the second year examination of LL.B (P)/ LLB. (A) Course as the case may be.

0 253 B : A candidate who after passing the examination of the second year has completed a regular course of study in the University.

Teaching Department of law or in an affiliated college for the second war of LL.B. (P)/LL.B. (A) course will, subject to the other, provisions of the act

statutes, Ordinances, Rules and Regulations, be admitted to the Third year examination of LLB(P).

0.254 A: A candidate who has once been awarded the degree of LL.B (A) by the University and has there after appeared and passed after having undergone a regular course of study in the Third year of the LL.B. (P) Course shah" be awarded the degree of the Bachelor of Law (Professional)

0.255 : Every candidate of two years course for the degree of LL.B. (A) and the three years course for the degree, of LL.B. (P) shall present himself for examination in the paper prescribed in the Regulations.

0.256: Each paper in I,I I in the LL.B. (Academic) and III year-in the LLB. (Professional) Course Examination shall be of 100 marks.

Ordinance 256-C

The marks of all the examination viz. I year examination and II Year Examination in the case of LL. B.(A) degree and III rd year examination in the case of LL.B. (P) Degree will be counted together for classification of results.

- The candidates of LL.B, 1st year shall promote in 2nd year after passing at least seven papers out of 10 papers in LL.B. 1st Year. He shall have chance to appear in 10 papers of second year along with due papers of 1st year in next consecutive year.
- The candidates of LL.B. 2nd Year shall promote in 3rd year after passing at least seven papers out of 10 papers in LL.B. 2nd year. He shall have chance to appear in 10 papers of 3rd year along with due papers of 1st year & 2nd Year.
- The Candidates of LL.B. 3rd Year shall have chance to appear in due papers of not more than three of 3rd year in next consecutive years along with due papers of 2nd year & 3rd year.

Note-

1. No candidate shall have more than two chances to appear in due papers of any class other than main attempt in only two consecutive years from the year of main attempt.
2. If candidate has availed all permitted chances and doesn't pass the concerned paper he will have to seek fresh admission in next academic session as per existing paper scheme.
3. Any case of any ambiguity and doubt Rajasthan University ordinance regarding LL.B. due examination scheme shall prevail.

FACULTY OF LAW
LL.B. EXAMINATION
SCHEME OF EXAMINATION
ACADEMIC AND PROFESSIONAL

Regulation 21

In Each of the LL.B. First Year and LL.B. Second Year (Academic/ Professional) Examinations and LL.B. Third Year (Professional) Examination, a Candidate must obtain for a pass not less than 48 % marks of the aggregate marks of the examination concerned provided that if a candidate fails to secure 36 marks in each separate paper, he will be deemed to have failed in the examination, notwithstanding his having obtained minimum percentage of marks of all the examinations viz First Year Examination and the Second Year Examinations in the case of LLB.(A) degree and the First Year Examination, Second Year Examination and the Third Year Examination in the case of LL.B. (P) degree will be counted together for Classification of results. No division will be assigned to a candidate who appears at the First year Examination, in the case of LL.B (a) degree and First Year Examination, and Second Year Examination in the case of LL.B. (P) degree:

GENERAL GUIDELINES

1. The number of papers and the maximum marks for each paper are shown in the syllabus. It will be necessary for a candidate to pass in the theory as well as in practical papers separately.
2. A candidate for the examination shall be required to offer all the ten papers in each class:
3. For a pass, a candidate shall be required to secure a minimum of 36% marks in each paper and 48% marks in the aggregate of all the papers. The successful candidate who secures 60% or more marks shall be placed in the First Division and rest in the Second Division. (See Ord. 256-C).
4. Pattern:
 - (a) **Theory Papers;-** The question papers of all the theory papers shall consist of ten questions of 20 marks each. The candidate shall be required to attempt any five questions out of ten.
 - (b) **Clinical Papers:-** Paper no. 3.10 will be practical paper in IIIrd Year of LL.B. of 100 marks.
5. Duration – Three hours of all the paper at the main university examination.
6. Practical Records: The records/Files of clinical (practical) papers 3.10 neatly hand written shall be submitted to the college/ Department at least three weeks before the commencement of the university examination. The details of practical exam are shown in the syllabus.

Paper Scheme of Three Years Degree Course in Law (LL.B.)

There shall be nine theory papers and one practical paper in all the classes of LL.B. examination. All Paper shall consist of 100 marks. The minimum passing marks shall be 36 in each Paper and 48 percent in aggregate.

LL.B. First year

1. General Principles of Contract
2. Law of Torts including The M.V. Act and Consumer Law
3. Family Law-I (Hindu law)
4. Constitutional Law of India –I
5. Environmental Law
6. Public International Law
7. International Human Rights
8. Administrative Law
9. Law relating to intellectual property rights
10. Alternative dispute resolution

LL.B. Second year

1. Jurisprudence
2. Law of Crimes-I (Penal Code)
3. Special Contracts
4. Family Law-II (Muslim law)
5. Constitutional Law of India-II
6. Labour and Industrial law- I
7. Interpretation of statutes, principal of legislations and legal language legal writing and general English
8. Property Law
9. Company Law
10. PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND BAR BENCH RELATIONS

LL.B. Third year

1. Law of Evidence
2. Law of Crimes-II (CrPC)
3. Civil Procedure Code and Limitations
4. Labour and Industrial Laws –II
5. Penology, Victimology and Forensic Science
6. Principals of Taxation Law
7. Land Laws including Tenure and Tenancy System
8. Information Technology
9. Right of information and legislative drafting.
10. Moot Court exercise and internship Clinical course (practical paper)

SYLLABUS

LL.B. – FIRST YEAR

PAPER-1.1: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT

1. Contract:

- a. Meaning, Definition, Elements and Kinds of Contract.
- b. Standard form of Contract.

2. Proposal:

- a. Meaning, Definition, Elements and kinds of Proposal.
- b. Distinction between Proposal and Invitation to Treat.

3. Acceptance:

- a. Meaning, Definition, Elements and Kinds of Acceptance.
- b. Modes and Characteristics of Acceptance.
- c. Communication, Revocation and Termination of Proposal and Acceptance,

4. Consideration

- a. Meaning, Definition and Elements, Significance and Adequacy of Consideration.
- b. Unlawful Consideration and Object
- c. Concept of Stranger to Contract
- d. Privity of Contract and of Consideration
- e. Exceptions of Consideration

5. Capacity to Contract:

- a. Who are incapable to make a contract
- b. Determination of Age of Majority under the law of contract.
- c. Nature and Effect of Minor's Agreement
- d. Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of unsound mind.
- e. Persons deprived of the capacity to contract.

6. Free Consent:

- a. Meaning of Consent and Free Consent
- b. Factors rendering consent not free and their effect upon the validity of contract.

7. Legality of Object and Consideration:

Forbidden by Law, Defeat any Law, Fraudulent, Injurious to person or Property, Immoral, Public Policy

8. Void Agreements:

Agreements in restraint of marriage, freedom of trade, right to initiate legal proceedings, Agreements involving uncertainty and Wager and impossibility.

9. Contingent Contract:

10. Performance of Contract:

- a. Who is liable to perform? joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises
- b. Time, place and manner of performance.
- c. Discharge from liability to perform the contract.

11. Certain relations resembling those created by contract (Quasi contract):

12. Termination of contract:

- a. Meaning and Kinds of Termination

- b. Remedies for breach of contract.
- c. Damages- Measure of damages and remoteness of damages.

Leading Cases:

1. Cariil v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Com., (1883) IQB 256
2. Bhagwandas v. Girdhari Lai & Co. AIR 1966 SC 543
3. Motilal Padamput Sugar Mil Co. Ltd. v. State of UP, AIR 1979 SC 621
4. Lalman ShukIa v. Gauri Dutt, AILLJ(1913)409
5. Mohori Bibi v. Dhurmodas (1903) IA 172

Suggested Reading:

1. Anson: Law of Contract
 2. P.S. Atiyah : An Introduction to the Law of Contract
 3. Pollock & Mulla: Indian Contract & Specific Relief Act.
 4. V.G. Ramchandran: The Law of Contract and Specific Relief ACT.
 5. Dr. Avatar Singh: Law of Contract and Specific Relief (English & Hindi)
 6. Dr. R. K. Bangia: Contract-I with Specific Relief Act
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PAPER-1.2: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING THE M.V. ACT AND CONSUMER LAW

A. Law of Torts

2. Definition and Nature of Tort, General Principle of tortious Liability, Elements of Tort, Injuria sine damno, damnum sine injuria,.
3. General Defences- Volenti non fit injuria, Plaintiff the wrongdoer, Inevitable Accident, Act of God, Private Defence, Mistake, Necessity, Statutory Authority.
4. Capacity- Act of State, Corporation, Minor, Independent and Joint Torteasors.
5. Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of common employment, State Liability, Absolute or Strict Liability.
6. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damages, Torts to person and property including Negligence, Nuisance, nervous shock. Interference with contract or business, intimidation, conspiracy, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, defamation.

A. The M.V. Act, 1988

Preliminary, Licensing of drivers of Motor Vehicles, Licensing conductor of stage carriage, Registration of Motor vehicles, *control* of "transport vehicles, special provisions relating to stage transfer undertakings, construction, equipment and maintenance of motor vehicles, control of traffic, motor vehicles, temporarily leaving or visiting India. Liability without fault in certain cases, Insurance of Motor vehicles against third party risks, claim tribunals Offences, penalties and procedure, Miscellaneous.

B. Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Definitions, Consumer Protection Councils, Dispute Redressal Agencies- Establishment, Jurisdiction, Procedure and orders.

Leading Cases:

1. Ushabenv. Bhagya Laxrai Chitra Mandir, AIR 1970 Guj. 18.
2. N. Nagendra Rao v. State of A.P., AIR 1 994 SC 2663
3. Municipal Corp. of Delhi v. Subhagwati, AIR 1 966 SC 1 750
4. Raylands v. Fletcher, (1 869) IRHT 330.

5. Indian Medical Association v. VP Shantha, AIR 1996 SC 500

Suggested Readings:

1. G S. Pandey: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.
 2. Wiirfeld: Law of Torts.
 3. Rama swami Iyer: Law of Ton.
 4. B.S, Sinha: Law of Torts
 5. Salmond: Law of Torts
 6. Street: Law of Torts.
 7. Ratanlal D Mrajlal: Law of Torts.
 8. Avtar Singh: Law of Consumer Protection.
 9. Venkateshwar: Consumer Protection in India
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PAPER-1.3: FAMILY LAW-I (HINDU LAW)

1. **Hindu Law-** Sources, Schools and application, Coparcenary, Joint family property and self-acquired property. Karta & His powers and obligations, Religious and Charitable Endowments, Essentials of an endowment, kinds of she bait and Mahant.
2. The Hindu Marriage Act 1955 – Condition of Hindu Marriage, its ceremonies and registration, Void and voidable marriage, Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, legitimacy of children, Void-voidable marriages, Separation of marriage, alternative relief in Separation of marriage, proceedings of Separation of marriage by mutual consent, One year bar to Separation of marriage, Separation of married persons when marry again, jurisdiction of procedure.
3. **The Hindu Succession Act, 1956-** Succession to the property of a Hindu Male, Succession to interest in coparcenary property, property of Hindu female, Succession to the property of Hindu female. General rules and disqualifications of Succession, Escheat.
4. **The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956-** Requisites of valid adoption, Capacity to take in adoption, Effects of adoption, persons who may be adopted, other condition for a valid adoption, Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions and Maintenance,
5. **The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act 1956-** Natural guardians and their powers. Testamentary, guardians and their powers. De-facto guardian, general provisions of guardianship.
6. **Partition Under Hindu Law-** Meaning, property for partition, persons entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition how affected. Determination of shares, Re-opening of partition. Re-union. Debt-Doctrine of pious obligation: Antecedent Debt.

Leading Cases:

1. ShastriYagya Purushasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966SC 1119.
2. Hanuman Prasad v. Mussamat flaboeee Munraj Koonwaree, (1856) 6 M LA. 305.
3. GitaHaribaranv. State Bank of India, AIR 1996 SCI 149.
4. Biphi Chandra v. Prabhavati, AIR 1957 SC 176.
5. DharmendiaKumarv.UshaKumar,AIR19T7SC2218.
6. Tulsan v. Sesha Reddy, AIR 1977 SC 1944.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. P.C. Jain and Mukesh Agarwal: Hindu Law.
2. Mulla: Principles of Hindu Law.
3. Raghvachari: Hindu Law Principles and Procedures.

4. Paras Diwan: Modern Hindu Law,
5. Tahir Mahmood: Hindu Law.
6. Dr. U.C. Shankhla: Fundamental Principles of Separation of marriage Law

PAPER-1.4: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW OF INDIA –I

1. Constitutional History of India-
 - a. The Council of India Act, 1909
 - b. The Council of India Act, 1919
 - c. The Government of India Act, 1935
 - d. The Independence of India Act, 1947
2. Constitution of India, 1950- Characteristics of the Indian Constitution, Salient Feature, Preamble, Federal Structure, Form of the Government,
3. **Union of India and its Territory-** Territory of India, Admission, or Establishment of New States.
4. **Citizenship-** Constitutional Provision and Dual Citizenship, Citizenship of Corporations.
5. **Union Parliament-** Organization, Procedure regarding enactment of Legislation, Parliamentary privileges.
6. **Union and State Executive-** The President, His Powers, viz., Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and Position including Ordinance Making Power, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, Governor and his Powers.
7. **Legislative Relations-** Distribution of Powers between Union, and the States, Extent of Legislative Powers, Doctrine of Territorial Nexus, Doctrine of Pith Substance, Doctrine of Colorable Legislation and Doctrine of Repugnancy, Residuary Powers.
8. **Emergency Provision-** National Emergency, Failure of Constitutional Machinery, Civil Liberties and Emergency, Financial Emergency.

Leading Cases:

1. Indira Nehru Gandhi v Rajanarain AIR 1975SC 2299
2. State of Rajasthan v. Union of India AIR 1977 SCD61.
3. In Re-The Gujrat Legislative Assembly ATR (1974) 2 SCC 33.
4. U.K. Rao v. Indira Gandhi AIR 3970 SC 2097.
5. Kehar Singh v. Union of India, AIR 1 989 SC 653.

Suggested Readings:

1. Constitution of India as amended up-to-date.
 2. Prof. GS, Pandey: Constitutional Law of India.
 3. V.N. Shukla: Constitution of India.
 4. M.P. Jain: constitutional law of India (Eng. A Hindi)
 5. D.D. Basu: Introduction of the Constitution of India.
 6. Paras Diwan: Constitutional of India.
 7. M.C.J. Kagzi: Constitution of India.
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PAPER-1.5: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

- A. **Introduction-** Concept and Dimensions of Environment; Enormity of Environmental degradation and its causes, environmental concern in the Traditional knowledge system of India, Environmental concern in Modern India, post-independence Policy Framework.

- B. **Constitution and the Environment**- Dimensions of the right to pollution free environment under Article 21 of the Constitution of India; Specific Constitutional provisions to ensure Pollution free Environment; Judicial activism and environment protection.
- C. **The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974**- Application of the Act. Definitions. Constitution of Central, State and joint boards; power and functions of the board; qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof; powers to give direction; funds, accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
- D. **The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**- Application of the Act, Definitions. Constitution of Central, State and joint boards; power and functions of the board; Qualifications and disqualification of the members; prevention and control of water pollution and procedure thereof powers to give direction; funds, accounts and audit, penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous provisions.
- E. **Environment (Protection) Act, 1986**- Application of the Act, Definitions, General powers of the Central Government including the powers to give directions; prevention and control of Environmental Pollution and procedure thereof; penalties and procedure and Miscellaneous.

Leading Cases:

1. M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 965.
2. M. C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 11
3. Municipal Council of Ratalam v. Wirdhichand, AIR 1980 SC 1622.
4. Vallore Citizen Forum v. Union of India.
5. Tarun Bharat Singh v. Union of India, Affi.1992 SC 514

Suggested Readings:

1. Thorough reading of the following statutes-
 - b. Environmental Protection Act, 1986.
 - c. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.
 - d. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
 - e. Rajasthan Noises Control Act, 1993.
2. Armin Resencranz, Shyam Devan and Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law and Policy in India.
3. Justice Krishna Aiyer: Environmental Pollution and Law.
4. Dr. SB Verma: Environmental Law, Pollution and Management.
5. Suresh Jain and Vimla Jain: Environmental Law of India.
6. Kailash Thakur: Environmental Protection, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi)
7. Citizen Report, Pub, by Centre for Sc & Environment, Delhi.

Paper-1.6 Public International Law

1. Definition, Nature and basis of and Sources of International Law, Relationship of international law and municipal law, codification of international law, subjects of international law, place of individual in international law.
2. State territory- Theory of recognition of state, acquisition and loss of state territory, state jurisdiction, state succession.
3. Law relating to Sea, Outer space, Asylum,
4. Extradition, diplomatic agents.
5. U.N.O.- General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice.

6. Settlement of Dispute, intervention, war, laws of war, war crimes, aggression,
7. Belligerent occupation: Neutrality, Blockade and central.
8. Human Rights-Concept of Human Rights, Convention and covenant of Human Rights, Asylum, War crimes and war trials.
9. International terrorism, disarmament: Air Craft hijack.

Leading cases-

1. United Kingdom v. Norway (Anglo Norwegian Case), ICJ Report 1951 p. 116.
2. The Nuremberg Judgment, International Military Tribunal Nuremberg 1946 AJIL Vol. 41, 1947 p. 12.
3. In Re Govt. of India and Mubarak Ali Ahmad, 1952 1 HER 2060.
4. Kitch Tribunal Award Case-Foreign Affairs Report Vol. XVII March 68.
5. Right to Passage over Indian Territory Case, ICJ Report p.06.

Suggested Readings-

1. Stark: An Introduction to International Law.
2. Oppenheim: International Law, Vol. I &U.
3. Breirly: The Law of Nations.
4. Dr. Kusum Jam: Foundation of Human Rights.
5. S.K.Kapur: International Law (English & Hindi)
6. M.P. Tendon: International Law (English &Hindi)
7. Nagendra Singh :Lectureson International Law

Paper-1.7: International Human Rights

1. The Concept, Origin and Development of Human Rights, United Nation’s Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948,
2. Core Conventions on Human Rights including International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights.
3. Regional connections on Human rights, American convention on Human rights, European Convention, African charter on Human Rights.
4. Human Rights in India: its origin and development, Indian Constitution and Human Rights, Impact of International Conventions on the Constitution of India, Implementation of Human rights in India, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
5. Rote of judiciary in enforcing human rights, Role of NGO’s and Human Rights in India.

Suggested Reading:

1. Basic documents on Human Rights,
2. Carey John; UN Protection of Civil and Political Rights - New York; Oceans.
3. Bhalla S.L. Human Rights; an Institutional Frame Work for Implementation.
4. VR, Krishna; Human Rights and the Law; Vedpal Law House,
5. Thomas M.A; The struggle for Human Rights - Asian Trading Corporation, Bangalore
6. U. Cahndra; Human Rights - Allahabad Law Agency.

Paper-1.8: Administrative Law

1. Nature, definition and scope of Administrative Law.
2. Principles of Natural Justice,
3. Delegated Legislation

- a. Factors leading to its growth
- b. Restraints on delegation.
- c. Control: Judicial and Legislative
4. Rule of Law
5. Ombudsman and CVC.
6. Public undertakings and public corporations.
7. Administrative agencies and tribunal.

Leading Cases:

1. A.K. Kripak and Others vs. Union of India, ATA 1970 SC 150; (1969) 2 SCC 262.
2. In re-Delhi Laws Act etc. AIR 1951 SC 332.
3. Raj Narayan v. Chairman, Patna Administration, AIR 1954 SC 569,
4. Syed Yaqoob v. Radha Krishan, AIR 2014 SC 477,
5. Rohtash Industries Pvt Ltd. v. S.D, Agarwal, AIR 1969 SC 707.
6. State of Karnataka v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 1361

Suggested Readings:

1. Jain A; Administrative Law,
2. S.P Sath: Administrative Law.
3. U.P.D. Kesri: Administrative Law (English & Hindi)
4. I.P. Massey: Administrative Law

Paper-1.9 Laws Relating to Intellectual Property Rights

1. The Copyright Act. 1957
2. The Patents Act, 1970
3. Trade Marks Act, 1999
4. The Geographical Indication of Goods Act, 1999
5. The Design Act, 2000
6. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers 'Rights Act, 2001
7. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002

Intellectual Property rights: Meaning and scope of Intellectual property rights, International and Regional Influence, TRIPS, Intellectual Property Rights in India.

Copyright: Introduction to copyright, nature and Objectives of Copyright, Law, Copy rights vs. Public Interest, Neighboring and related Rights, Subject Matter, Ownership and Term of Copyright, Economic Rights of Copyright owner, Assignment of Copyright and Licenses, Role of Copyright Societies in the Administration of Copyright, Copyright Office, Copyright Board and Registration of Copyright, Infringement of Copyright.

Patents: Meaning and history of Patents, Product Patent and Process Patent, not patentable Inventions

Trade Marks: Meaning and Definition, Functions and Objectives of Trade Marks, Historical Background of Trade Marks in India, Certification Trade Mark, Collective Marks and Well known Trade Mark. Trade Mark and Property Mark, Trade Mark and Goodwill, Domain Name, Territoriality of Trade Mark.

Geographical Indication: Definition and function of Geographical Indication, Rational of protecting geographical Indication, Distinction between Trade Mark and Geographical Indication,

Historical Background of Law on Geographical Indication in India, Geographical Indication Registry, Condition for registration and effect of Registration, Infringement and Passing off.

Designs: Meaning of Design, Historical Background of Design Law, Protection of Industrial Design, Introduction to Industrial designs, Registration of designs, Copyright in Registered Design, Piracy of Registered Design and Remedies.

Plant Varieties and Farmers 'Rights: Meaning of Plant varieties, Objectives of the Plant varieties Act, Advantages, Farmer's Rights, Researcher's Rights and Public Interest. National Gen Fund and Benefit sharing. Registration, Effect of registration and Benefit sharing.

Biological Diversity: Meaning of Biodiversity, Objectives of Law on Biological diversity, National Biodiversity Authority, Functions and Powers of National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Authority,

Suggested Readings:

1. Bentley, L & Sherman, B: Intellectual Property Law, Oxford University Press
2. Ahuja, V.K.: Intellectual Property Rights In India

PAPER-1.10: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

1. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996:

A. Arbitration: General provisions, arbitration agreements, Arbitral tribunals (composition and jurisdiction), conduct of arbitral proceedings, Arbitral awards, Termination of proceedings, setting aside of arbitral award, enforcement of arbitral awards.

B. Conciliation: Meaning, appointment of conciliators, Relationship of conciliators with the parties, settlement agreement status and effect of settlement agreements, Termination of Conciliation proceedings. Resort to arbitration of judicial proceedings costs and deposits.

2. The Legal Services Authority Act 1987: Alternative dispute and resolution system, Objects & role of Committee for implementation of Legal Aid Scheme (CILAS). Function of national legal service Authority, State Legal Service Authority and District Legal Service Authority. Organization of Lok Adalats, Jurisdiction and powers of Lok Adalat, Procedure for determination of disputes before the Lok Adalat. Permanent Lok Adalat, Study of other alternative dispute resolution system in brief such as Gram Panchayat, Family courts and Commissioner for a Panchayat.

Leading Cases:

1. Sundaram Finance Ltd. vs. NEPC India Ltd. (1999) 2 SCC479, AIR 1999 SC 565.
2. State of U.P. vs. Harishchandran & Co., Arbitration Power to grant interest. AIR 1976, 1430
3. Union of India & Others v. Girdhari Lal, 1999 Rajasthan 106.
4. MMTC Ltd. vs. Starlight Industries Ltd., 1996(4) CCS 219 (S) appointment of arbitrator 7, 10, 11.
5. Lotus Investment and Securities v. Pramod S. Tiberwal, 1996(4) CCS 219 (s).
6. State of Rajasthan v. Nav Bharat Construction Col., 1998(4) CCS 172(Raj.)

Suggested readings :

1. G C. Mathur, Arbitration, and Conciliation Act, 1996.
2. S. Krishan murthy : Law of Arbitration and Conciliation.
3. P.M. Bakshi : Arbitration Law.
4. O. P. Tiwari : The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1 996.
5. Avtar Singh : Law of Arbitration and Conciliation (English & Hindi)
6. N. V. Paranjape : arbitration and "conciliation act (English & Hindi)
