

VIII 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 (Sectionzs 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* (Sections102-106)- 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:

1. Sarkar , *Law of Evidence*, 18th Edition, (Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2014)
2. Lal, Batuk, *Law of Evidence*, (Central Law Agency,1990).

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

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT - III

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

UNIT – IV

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

UNIT - V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

Relevant International Instruments.

United Nations Charter, 1945.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948.

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

International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966.

International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966.

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

Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989.

COURSE-II: OPTIONAL-I:

INSURANCE LAW

Objectives:

The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. The main objective of every insurance contract is to give financial security and protection to the insured from any future uncertainties. Hence, insurance is considered as an inevitable component of economic development. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures, gave money by way of consideration to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the light of various legislations regulating insurance sector in India.

Course contents:

UNIT – I

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

UNIT – II

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

UNIT – III

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance, Kinds of Life Insurance, The policy and formation of a Life Insurance contract, Event insured against Life Insurance contract, Circumstance affecting the risk, Amount recoverable under the Life Policy - Persons entitled to payment - Settlement of claim and payment of money - Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (overview) - General Insurance Business (Nationalization) Act, 1972 (overview) – Health and Medical Insurance, The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 – Sec. (140-176) - Nature and scope -

Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles - Claims Tribunal – Legal aspects of Motor Insurance.

UNIT – IV

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance – Basic Principles – Conditions & Warranties – Right & Duties of Parties – Claims – Some Legal Aspects, Introduction to Agriculture Insurance – History of Crop Insurance in India – Crop Insurance Underwriting, Claims, Problems associated with Crop Insurance, Cattle Insurance in India, Micro Insurance, Public Liability Insurance: Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (overview) – Claims, Consumer courts and Insurance Ombudsman.

UNIT – V

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope - Classification of Marine policies - Insurable interest - Insurable values - Marine Insurance and policy - Conditions and express Warranties - Voyage Deviation - Perils of sea – Loss - Kinds of Loss - The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

Prescribed Books:

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

Insurance Act, 1938.

The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.

General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972.

The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

COURSE-III: OPTIONAL-II:

BANKING LAW

OBJECTIVES :

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

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

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

UNIT-I

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

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

UNIT-II

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

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

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS, 1881 ACT (read with the amended act of 2002) Negotiable Instrument – Kinds- Holders and holder in due course – Parties - Negotiable – Assignment - Presentment – Endorsement – Liability of parties – Payment in due course – Special rules of evidence – material alteration – Noting and protest – Paying banker and collecting banker – Bills in sets – Penal provisions under NI Act- banker's book evidence Act

UNIT-V

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

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

Prescribed Books:

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

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

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

Reference Books:

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

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

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

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

Relevant provisions of Information Technology Act, 2000

COURSE-III OPTIONAL-II: RIGHT TO INFORMATION

Objectives:

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

Course contents:

UNIT-I

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

UNIT-II

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

UNIT-III

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

UNIT-IV

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

UNIT-V

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

Prescribed Books:

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

Reference Books:

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

**COURSE-IV: CLINICAL COURSE-II:
ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS**

Objectives:

Today alternative disputes resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain of the disputes, by nature are fit to be resolved through specific method of resolution. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different style of planning and execution. The skills involved are also different as also preparation. This course trains the students in ADRs. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercises for each of the methods.

Course contents:

UNIT-I

General; Different methods of dispute resolution; Inquisitorial method; Adversarial method; Other methods- both formal and informal- like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, etc.; Advantages and disadvantages of above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic needs; Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs

UNIT-II

Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different kinds of arbitration; Qualities and qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting; Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

UNIT-III

Conciliation: Meaning; Different kinds of conciliation- facilitative, evaluative, court-annexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator; Role of a conciliator; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutes- Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Family Courts Act, 1984; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

UNIT-IV

Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate.

UNIT-V

Mediation: Meaning; Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process – voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators.

Prescribed Books:

1. Madabhushi, Sridhar, *Alternative Dispute Resolution*, (New Delhi:Lexis Nexis,2006)
2. Rajan R.D., *A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution*, (New Delhi: Jain Book Agency, 2005)

Reference Books:

1. Sampath D.K., *Mediation concept and technique in support of Resolution of Disputes*, (National Law School of India University,1991)
2. Gold Neil, et.al., *Learning Lawyers Skills*, (London: Butterworths in conjunction with the Commonwealth Legal Education Association, 1989) (Chapter-7).

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

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

- a. Two Written Tests shall be conducted for 30 marks each.
- b. The questions in the test papers should be spread over whole syllabus.
- c. I. test shall be at the end of 9 weeks of the semester and the II test shall be by the end of the semester.

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