Objective: This paper aims at making students of law aware of myriad dimensions of administrative law including quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and other ministerial functions of administration and control thereof.

MODULE-I: Evolution, Nature and Scope
   a) Movement from Laissez-faire to a Social Welfare State.
   c) Doctrine of separation of powers and rule of law.
   d) Rule of Law and Administrative Law.
   e) Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
   f) Administrative Law vis-à-vis Privatization.
   g) Classification of functions of Administration.

MODULE-II: Legislative Functions of Administration
   a) Necessity and Constitutionality.
   b) Legislative powers of Administration.
   c) Forms and requirements.
   d) Control
      i. Legislative.
      ii. Judicial.
      iii. Procedural.
   e) Sub-delegation.

MODULE-III: Judicial Functions of Administration
   a) Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration.
   c) Administrative Tribunals.
   d) Principles of Natural Justice
      i. Rule against bias and right of fair hearing.
      ii. *Audi Alteram Partem*.
      iii. Reasoned decisions.
   f) Institutional Decisions.

MODULE-IV: Administrative Discretion
a) Need for Administrative Discretion and its relationship with Rule of Law.

b) Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion.

c) Grounds of Judicial Review
   i. Abuse of judicial review.
   ii. Failure to exercise discretion.

d) Doctrine of Legitimate expectations.

MODULE-V: Judicial Control of Administrative Action

a) Introduction.

b) Court as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action.

c) Exhaustion of Administrative remedies.

d) Locus standi.

e) Laches.

f) Res judicata.

g) Judicial review and its extent.

h) Methods of judicial review
   i. Statutory appeals.
   ii. Writs.
   iii. Declaratory judgments and injunctions.
   iv. Civil suits for Compensation.

SUGGESTED READINGS


ESSENTIAL CASE LAWS

1. Ram Jawaya v. State of Punjab (AIR 1955 SC 549)


4. State of Punjab v. V.K. Khanna, AIR 2001 SC 343 (Mala fide exercise of power)


7. Delhi Laws Act case, AIR 1951 SC 332
8. Lachmi Narain v. Union of India AIR 1976 SC 714 (Modification)
10. M/s Atlar Cycle Industry Ltd. v. State of Haryana (Legislative Control)
15. Hira Nath v. Rajendra Medical College (AIR 1973 SC 1260)
17. S.N. Mukherjee v. Union of India (AIR 1990 SC1986)
Objective: Course on property law conventionally deals with the Transfer of Property Act 1882. Since then fundamental changes have taken place in the field of property laws due to changed social circumstances. The irony is that old rules enacted by colonial masters such as rule against perpetuities find a place and post-Independence developments such as control and use of agricultural land don’t find a place. In the matter of leases of immovable property this law is virtually outdated. Keeping these deficiencies in mind this course outline attempts at overcoming these deficiencies and imbalances.

MODULE-I: Jurisprudential contours of Property and Principles relating to Transfer of Property

a) Concept and Meaning of Property.
   i. New property and Kinds of Property.
   ii. Distinction between movable and immovable property.
   iii. Tangible and Intangible Property- Intellectual Property.
   iv. Transferability of Property.
   v. Compartment Transfer.
   vi. Conditions restricting transfer.
   vii. Definition of Transfer of Property.
   viii. Transfer and non-transfer property.
   ix. Transfer to an unborn person and the rule against perpetuity.
   x. Vested and Contingent interest.
xi. Rule of Election.

MODULE-II: General Principles Governing Transfer of Immovable Property.
   a) Transfer by Ostensible owner.
   b) Rule of feeding grant by estoppel.
   c) Rule of Lis pendens.
   d) Fraudulent Transfer.
   e) Rule of Part performance.

MODULE-III: Specific Transfer-I
   a) Sale and Gift.
   b) Leases (Secs. 105-117).
   c) Exchange.
   d) Charges.

MODULE-IV: Specific Transfer-II
   a) Mortgages of Immovable Property (Secs. 58-77)- Kinds of Mortgages.
   b) Rights and Liabilities of the Mortgator and Mortgagee.
   c) Marshalling and Contribution (Secs. 81-82); Redemption (Secs. 91-96).
   d) Registration of Document & Law of Registration.

MODULE-IV: The Easement Act
   a) Creation of Easement (Secs. 4-7).
   c) Extinction, Suspension and Revival of Easements (Secs. 37-51); Reparion Rights.
   d) Licences.

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Transfer of Property--- D.F. Mulla.
5. Indian Easement Act--- J.D. Jain.
6. Transfer of property--- T.P. Tripathi
ESSENTIAL LAWS

Specific Transfers -
Sale, Mortgages, Gift, Lease -

1. Bai Dosabai v. Mathurdas Govinddas, AIR 1980 SUPREME COURT 1334
2. Videocon Properties Ltd., v. Bhalchandra Laboratories, AIR 2004 SUPREME COURT 1787
3. Krishna Pillai Rajasekharan Nair v. Padmanabha Pillai, AIR 2004 SUPREME COURT 1206
10. Asokan v. Lakshmikutty and Others, 2007 INDLAW SC 1340

CASE LAW (BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION) -

   Union of India Air 1971 Sc 530
6. Dehli Science Forum & Others v. Union of India JT 1996 (2) SC 295
8. India Airlines Corporation v. Madhuri Choudhury Air 1965 Cal 252
Objective: The paper intends to provide comprehensive knowledge to the students about Indian position of the Patent Law, 1970; Copy Right Law, 1957 and Design Act, 2000.

MODULE-I: Introduction
a) Origin and Development of Intellectual Property.
b) Concept of Corporeal and Incorporeal Property.
c) Meaning and Concept of Copyrights, Trademarks, Geographical Indications, Industrial Designs, Patents and Plant Varieties.

MODULE-II: Copyrights
a) Nature and Meaning.
b) Registration of Copyright under Indian Law.
c) Rights conferred by Copyright.
d) Infringement of Copyright.
e) Scope of Protection.
f) Procedure for Protection.
g) Enforcement and remedies.

MODULE-III: Trademarks

a) Nature and Meaning.
b) Registration of Trademarks.
c) Difference between infringement of Trademark and passing off.
d) Scope of Protection.
e) Procedure for protection.
f) Enforcement and remedies.

MODULE-IV: Industrial Design

a) Nature and Meaning.
b) Registration of Designs.
c) Infringement in Industrial Designs under Indian Design Act, 2000.
d) Scope of Protection.
e) Procedure for Protection.
f) Enforcement and Remedies.

MODULE-V: Patents

a) Nature and Meaning.
b) Patentable and Non-patentable Invention.
c) Process of obtaining a patent.
d) Licenses of Right and Revocation of Patent.
e) Duration of Patent Grant.
f) Infringement.
g) Scope of Protection.
h) Procedure for Protection.
i) Enforcement and Remedies.

MODULE-VI: Geographical Indications

a) Procedure for Registration.
b) Infringement of Geographical Indications and Assignment.

MODULE-VII: Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Right

a) Persons who can apply for registration.
b) Requisites for Registration.
c) Farmer Rights.
d) Compulsory Licensing.

MODULE-VIII: International Protection
a) Important Provision relating to Protection of Copyrights under Berne Convention, 1886.
b) Trademark under Madrid Agreement, 1891.
e) Aims and objectives of TRIPS Agreement.

RECOMMENDED READINGS

3. N.S. Gopal Krishna--- Cases and Material on IPL.
10. Indian Copyright Act, 1957.

References:

2. Correa, Carlos M., Intellectual Property Rights, the WTO and Developing Countries: The TRIPS Agreement and Policy Options (Penang: Third World Network, 2000);
3. Pratap, Ravindra, India at the WTO Dispute Settlement System (New Delhi: Manak, 2004), Chapters 4 and 5.
7. C. Wadlow, Enforcement of Intellectual Property in European and International Law
13. Dhar et al., Regime of Intellectual Property Protection for Biodiversity: A Developing
Country Perspective (N. Delhi: RIS, 2001);
14. Dhavan, Rajeev, Harris, Lindsay and Jain, Gopal, “Conquest by Patent: The Paris
2204, 65 L. Ed. 144, 206 USPQ 193.
Ashgate, 2002). (With effect from the Academic Session 2008-2009) 83
17. Festo Corp. v. Shoketsu Kinzoku Kogyo Kabushiki Co. Ltd., et al., Supreme Court of the
18. Gana, “Has Creativity Died in the Third World? Some Implications of the Internationalization
1998).
Journal of International Law (IJIL), vol. 20, no. 1 (1980), 47;
Countries”, Science, Technology and Innovation, Discussion Paper no. 4, Center for Int. Dev.,
Harvard Univ., (1999);
24. Maggs, P. B., et al., Internet and Computer Law: Cases, Comments and Questions (St.
Paul, Minn.: West Group, 2001).
27. Nair and Kumar, eds., Intellectual Property Rights (N. Delhi: Allied, 1994);
34. Stewart, S.M., International Copyright and Neighbouring Rights (London: Butterworths, 1983);
37. Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries (Delhi: OUP, 2001);
Objective: The major concern of law is conflict resolution. Familiarization with the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict is a necessary component in the endeavours of developing expertise in juridical exercise. The traditional justice delivery
system through adjudication by courts had already given way to a large extent to many an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries. The advent of globalization has enthused this transformation everywhere. The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the ever-changing socio-economic scenario. The course aims to give the students an insight into the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods. No doubt, the course has to be taught with comparative and international perspectives with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the national and international systems emerging at the present context.

MODULE-I: Arbitration: Meaning, Scope and Types
   a) Alternate Dispute Resolution—Concept and Need.
   b) Distinctions.
   d) Arbitration and Conciliation.
   e) Arbitration and Expert Determination.
   f) Extent of Judicial Intervention.
   g) International Commercial Arbitration

MODULE-II: Arbitration Agreement
   a) Essentials.
   b) Kinds.
   c) Who can enter into arbitration agreement.
   d) Validity.
   e) Reference to Arbitration.
   f) Interim Measures by Court.

MODULE-III: Arbitration Tribunal
   a) Appointment.
   b) Challenges.
   c) Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal.
   d) Powers.
   e) Grounds to Challenge.
   f) Procedure.
   g) Court Assistance.
   h) Arbitration: Arbitration agreement / Applicable Law; IIC, UNCITRAL, KSID.

MODULE-IV: Award
   a) Rules of Guidance.
   b) Form and Content.
c) Correction and Interpretation.
d) Grounds of setting aside an award.
e) Can misconduct be a ground?
f) Incapacity of a party, invalidity of arbitration agreement.
g) Want of proper notice and hearing.
h) Beyond the scope of reference.
i) Contravention of composition and procedure.
j) Breach of confidentiality.
k) Impartiality of the arbitrator.
m) Consent of parties.
n) Enforcement.

MODULE-V: Appeal and Revision.

MODULE-VI: Enforcement of Foreign Awards
   a) New York Convention Awards.
   b) Geneva Convention Award.

MODULE-VII: Conciliation
   a) Distinction between ‘Conciliation’, ‘Negotiation’, ‘mediation’ and ‘arbitration’.
   b) Appointment.
   c) Statements to Conciliator.
   d) Interaction between conciliator and parties.
   e) Communication.
   f) Duty to the parties to Co-operate.
   g) Suggestions by parties.
   h) Confidentiality.
   i) Resort to Judicial Proceedings.
   j) Costs.

MODULE-VIII: Rule-Making Power
   a) High Court.
   b) Central Government.

MODULE-IX: Legal Services Authorities Act.

SUGGESTED READINGS
1. International Dispute Settlement--- J.G. Merrils.

(This course requires to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least a significant part of the evaluation)