



Curriculum

LLB (Honours) in Maritime Law

Department of Maritime Law & Policy

Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Maritime University, Bangladesh

AUTHORITY OF PUBLICATION

1. A committee, formed vide memorandum no. BSMRMU/Reg:/Council-379/784 dated 25 April 2018 drafted the curriculum of LLB Honours in Maritime Law. The committee comprises with the following members:

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4. The final draft of curriculum proposed by curriculum committee was discussed and recommended by the Academic Council with some modifications/suggestion (--th meeting held on (date). Item no- --)

5. After incorporation the suggestion of Academic Council, the curriculum was presented to the syndicate (--th meeting held on (date). Item no- --). The syndicate approved the curriculum with some amendments/suggestion.

6. Based on the amendment /suggestion the curriculum was finalised and published here by.

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| Ser | Course Code | Course Title | Credit |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Development Courses: | | | |
| 1. | DEV 4101 | Drafting and Conveyancing | 3 |
| 2. | DEV 4201 | Mock Trial & Moot Court | 1.5 |
| 3. | DEV 4000 | Thesis / Internship | 6 |
| 4. | DEV 4103 | Research Methodology | 1.5 |
| 5. | LLB1001, 2001, 3001 & 4001 | Viva – Voce | 1.5 x 4 = 6 |
| 6. | COCR 3101 | Co – Curricular | 1.5 |
| Sub Total | | | 19.5 |
| Fundamental Courses | | | |
| 1. | LLB 1101 | Jurisprudence | 3 |
| 2. | LLB 1103 | Legal History of Bangladesh | 3 |
| 3. | LLB 1105 | Introduction to Maritime Organization | 3 |
| 4. | LLB 2101 | Constitutional Law of Bangladesh –I | 3 |
| 5. | LLB 2201 | Constitutional Law of Bangladesh – II | 3 |
| 6. | LLB 4203 | Legal Ethics | 1.5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|--------------------|------------|
| | | | Sub Total | 16.5 |
| Basic Humanities and Social Sciences Courses | | | | |
| 1. | HUM 1101 | Bangladesh Studies | | 3 |
| 2. | HUM 1103 | General English | | 3 |
| 3. | HUM 1102 | General English Lab | | 1.5 |
| 4. | HUM 1201 | Bangla Language (h wmi i oj) | | 3 |
| | | | Sub Total | 10.5 |
| Core Courses | | | | |
| 1. | LLB 1201 | Law of Torts & Consumer Protection | | 3 |
| 2. | LLB 1207 | Law of Contract | | 3 |
| 3. | LLB 2103 | Equity & Law of Trust | | 3 |
| 4. | LLB 2105 | Public International Law | | 3 |
| 5. | LLB 2107 | Labor Laws of Bangladesh | | 3 |
| 6. | LLB 2109 | Mercantile Law | | 3 |
| 7. | LLB 2203 | Shipping and Admiralty Law | | 3 |
| 8. | LLB 2207 | Law of Evidence | | 3 |
| 9. | LLB 3103 | Law of the sea –I | | 3 |
| 10. | LLB 3213 | Law of the sea –II | | 3 |
| 11. | LLB 3205 | Law of Maritime Safety & Security | | 3 |
| 12. | LLB 3209 | Law of Marine Environment | | 3 |
| 13. | LLB 3105 | Penal Law –I | | 3 |
| 14. | LLB 3203 | Penal Law –II | | 3 |
| 15. | LLB 3107 | Law of Criminal Procedure - I | | 3 |
| 16. | LLB 3207 | Law of Criminal Procedure - II | | 3 |
| 17. | LLB 3109 | Law of Civil Procedure – I | | 3 |
| 18. | LLB 3211 | Law of Civil Procedure – II | | 3 |
| 19. | LLB 3101 | Land Laws of Bangladesh - I | | 3 |
| 20. | LLB 3201 | Land Laws of Bangladesh - II | | 3 |
| | | | Sub Total | 60 |
| Allied Courses | | | | |
| 1. | LLB 1203 | Muslim Law | | 3 |
| 2. | LLB 1205 | Hindu & Christian Personal Law | | 3 |
| 3. | LLB 2113 | Constitutional Law of UK, USA & India | | 1.5 |
| 4. | LLB 2111 | Fiscal Law | | 3 |
| 5. | LLB 2205 | Criminology & Victimology | | 3 |
| 6. | LLB 2209 | Law of Transfer of Property | | 3 |
| 7. | LLB 2211 | Administrative Law | | 3 |
| 8. | LLB 3111 | ADR and Legal Aid | | 3 |
| 9. | LLB 4103 | Intellectual Property Law | | 3 |
| 10. | LLB 4105 | Company Law & Artha Rin Adalat Ain | | 3 |
| 11. | LLB 4107 | Interpretation of Statutes & General Clauses Act | | 3 |
| 12. | LLB 4109 | Law of Specific Relief and Registration | | 3 |
| | | | Sub Total | 34.5 |
| | | | Grand Total | 141 |
| Degree ++ Courses (Any Three) | | | | |
| 1. | Law of Marine Insurance & Maritime Claims | | | |
| 2. | Humanitarian Law | | | |
| 3. | Law of Carriage of Goods | | | |
| 4. | Media & Cyber Law | | | |
| 5. | Sports Law | | | |
| 6. | Dangerous Goods Handling & Transportation | | | |
| 7. | Presentation Skill | | | |
| 8. | Medical Jurisprudence | | | |

1 Introduction to the University

1.1 Background

The victory over maritime boundary delimitation with neighboring countries opened a new window in the maritime arena of Bangladesh. Vast sea area along with scarcity in land based resources has made it imperative to boost up our economy through effective exploration of sea resources. Keeping this in perspectives honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina outlined the concept of blue economy and underscored the importance of effective manpower in the maritime sector.

In order to create effective human resources, the first ever specialized university Bangabandhu Sheikh MujiburRahman Maritime University, Bangladesh (BSMRMU) was established in 2013 after the name of the Father of the nation Sheikh MujiburRahman. Our motto is “We strive for Maritime Excellence”. The University aims at bringing all maritime professional to a common platform to share knowledge and carryout research for the advancement of maritime sector and developing effective human resources in this sector.

1.2 Vision

Vision of the University is to promote and create a learning environment for higher maritime education with excellence, through state-of-the-art facilities and gadgets, competent faculty and staff, expanded frontier of research based knowledge and international standards supportive of the new horizons in diverse fields by 2021.

1.3 Mission

BSMRMU is committed to provide quality education based on state of the art technological support responsive to the emerging challenges at home and abroad. The university is dedicated to nurture and develop world class professionals, who would serve the mankind with strong sense of ethical values and competence and ready to face the competitive world of maritime business, service and employment.

1.4 Goals

Goals of the University are as follows:

- Achieve sustainable development and progress of the university through mutual cooperation with other related universities/ institutions.
- Continue to upgrade educational services and facilities responsive to the demands and requirements of the nation.
- Bring all types of marine professionals on a common platform to share knowledge and perform research and development works for the advancement of country's maritime sector.
- Enhance research consciousness in the maritime sector in discovering new dimensions with the upcoming challenges.
- Accelerate the participation of alumni students and professionals with educational programs and development of projects designed to expand and improve academic

standards.

- Teach students on marine science and technology and guide them towards research to enhance contribution to the maritime profession.
- Conduct various educational programmes and research works for sustainable development of the maritime service and industrial sector of the country.
- Educate students on different subjects of maritime management, law and security and strategy and conduct research on allied fields.
- Create conducive environment for students to prepare themselves to serve the nation as future planners/ policy makers/ leaders in maritime sectors in coordination with national and international organizations including International Maritime Organization (IMO).

1.5 Faculties and Institutes

The university aspires to have seven teaching faculties and four research institutes. The name of faculties and institutes is following:

- Faculty of Maritime Governance and Policy (FMGP)
- Faculty of Shipping Administration (FSA)
- Faculty of Earth and Ocean Science (FEOS)
- Faculty of Engineering and Technology (FET)
- Faculty of General Studies (FGS)
- Faculty of Computer Science & Informatics (FCSI)
- Faculty of Maritime Business Studies (FMBS)

Research institutes are: Institute of Professional Language, Institute of Bay of Bengal & Bangladesh Studies, Institute of Renewable Energy & Marine Resource and Institute of Disaster management.

2 Introduction to the Faculty of Maritime Governance and Policy:

Faculty of Maritime Governance & Policy is one of the pioneer faculties of the university. The faculty has special learning environment, innovative course curriculum, methods of teaching, and quality programs. The faculty has three departments namely Department of Maritime Law and Policy, Department of Maritime Security and Strategic Studies and Department of Maritime Safety Administration.

3 Introduction to the Department of Maritime Law and Policy

The Department of Maritime Law & Policy started its journey from the very inception of this University under the Faculty of Maritime Governance and Policy. The Department is committed to provide an excellent teaching and learning environment. Global standard curriculums are followed to impart quality education by the qualified and competent teachers. Graduates of this department will get a unique opportunity to develop their career in the different areas of job market like judicial service, legal practitioners, University Teaching,

shipping companies, banks and financial institutions, national and international organizations etc.

4 Introduction to the Programme

LLB (Honours) in Maritime Law programme is a 4 year full time regular undergraduate programme. Graduates from this programme will be able to develop their career as Lawyers specially in maritime sector, Judges including admiralty and Marine Court, legal advisors, academicians etc in the relevant discipline. The programme is divided into 8 semesters of six months each (2 semesters in each year). Total credit hours of this programme are 141 including 6 credit hours for thesis/internship. Besides regular courses, workshops, seminars, guest lectures and certificate courses on contemporary issues are arranged frequently for the students. The duration of each semester is 26 weeks. Each semester is distributed as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| a. Classes | 15 weeks |
| b. Mid Term Examinations | 02 weeks |
| c. Preparatory Leave | 02 weeks |
| d. Final Examination | 03 weeks |
| e. Recess | 04 weeks |

5 Programme Outcome:

In general, the programme will enable its graduates to deal civil, criminal and maritime legal problems. On completion of the program the graduates are expected to acquire the ability to:

- Apply the knowledge of maritime and general law in the field of legal profession.
- Formulate legal problems specially in maritime fields and develop practical solutions.
- Work effectively in teams and provide leadership.
- Effectively communicate orally and in writing.
- Understand managerial, professional and ethical responsibility.

6 Admission Information

6.1 Admission Criteria

Eligibility for admission in LLB (Honours) in Maritime Law programme is as follows:

- a. Applicants who have passed HSC or equivalent examination in the current or previous year are eligible to apply.
- b. Applicants must have passed HSC/equivalent examination and SSC/equivalent examination with minimum GPA 3.5.
- c. For IGCSE/O Level and IAL/GCE A Level or Equivalent Exam Applicants:

(i) Students who have passed IGCSE/O level exam in at least 5 subjects and IAL/GCE A level exam in at least 2 subjects are eligible to apply. Out of the 7 subjects in IGCSE/O Level and IAL/GCE A level candidates should get minimum 4 B grades and 3 C grades. No D grade will accepted.

(ii) Candidates from O level and A level or from all other boards, outside the country have to obtain 'Equivalence Certificate' from appropriate authority.

6.2 Admission Procedure

The procedure for admission in LLB Honours in Maritime Law programme is as follows:

a. **Admission Circular:** BSMRMU will invite applications from interested candidates for admission in LLB Honours in Maritime Law programme by publishing advertisements in the national dailies and BSMRMU website.

b. **Written Admission Test:** An eligible candidate will have to sit for a written admission test on Bangla, General Knowledge and English, Critical reasoning & Analytical Ability.

c. **Syllabus of the Admission Test:** Syllabus of the admission test will be on the current HSC Syllabus Except General Knowledge, Critical reasoning & Analytical Ability.

d. **Final Selection:** Candidates will be selected finally on the basis of their combined marks obtained in the written admission test, HSC/equivalent examination and SSC/equivalent examination. Weightage will be written test 50%, HSC/equivalent examination result 30% and SSC/equivalent examination result 20%. Final merit list along with waiting list will be published on BSMRMU notice board as well as on BSMRMU website.

For IGCSE/O Level and IAL/GCE A Level the calculation will be following:

| SSC GPA | HSC GPA | O Level GPA | A Level GPA | Points Earned |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| $\geq 3.5/1^{st}$ | $\geq 3.5/1^{st}$ | ≥ 3.0 | ≥ 2.5 | 3 |
| $\geq 2.5/2^{nd}$ | $\geq 2.5/2^{nd}$ | ≥ 2.5 | ≥ 2.0 | 2 |

* Letter grades of O-Level and A-Level subjects are converted into grade points as follows: A =4, B = 3, C = 2 and D = 1. Grade Point Average (GPA) is calculated by averaging the grade points of the best five grades for O-Level and the best two grades for A-Level.

6.3 Registration in the Programme

After final selection, the selected candidates will be registered under the programme in accordance with the procedures as laid down by BSMRMU. The candidates have to go through a medical checkup at BSMRMU designated Medical Centre to ascertain their medical fitness. The selected candidates have to collect Admission Form from the Admission

Section, and complete admission and registration formalities within the given time frame by paying the required fees. The following rules will apply in this regard:

- a. If any candidate fails to complete admission formalities within the prescribed date and time, the candidate's selection will be cancelled automatically
- b. If any student does not attend the class within two weeks of commencement of classes, the student's admission will be cancelled automatically.

7 Teaching Strategy

The teaching strategy of the programme is mainly lecture based for theoretical courses and demonstration for practical courses. Other teaching strategy includes case study, group discussion, workshop, seminar and field work/study tour learning etc.

7.1 Assignment of Credits/ Contact Hours

- a. For theoretical courses, one lecture of 60 minutes per week per term is equivalent to one credit hour.
- b. For laboratory courses, 120 minutes per week per term is equivalent to one credit hour.
- c. Credit hours are also assigned to study tour, industrial attachment, project and thesis work taken by the students. The amount of time assigned to such work may vary depending on the requirements.

7.2 Conduct of Courses

The following guidelines will be followed for conducting the courses:

- a. At the beginning of the term, the course teacher will prepare a course outline incorporating the course syllabus, performance evaluation and grading system (as laid down in the policy), list of suggested text books/references, and a tentative schedule of classes, examinations and events.
- b. Thesis work will be assigned, either individually or in groups on any issue pertaining to the course.
- c. A number of individual and group assignments, presentations, etc. will be assigned to students as per the course requirements.

8 Assessment Strategy

8.1 Grading System

Letter grades and corresponding grade points will be awarded in accordance with the provisions (unified UGC grading system) shown below:

| Letter Grade | Grade points | Numerical Markings |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| A+ | 4 | 80% and above |
| A | 3.75 | 75% to below 80% |
| A- | 3.5 | 70% to below 75% |
| B+ | 3.25 | 65% to below 70% |
| B | 3 | 60% to below 65% |
| B- | 2.75 | 55% to below 60% |
| C+ | 2.5 | 50% to below 55% |
| C | 2.25 | 45% to below 50% |
| D | 2 | 40% to below 45% |
| F | 0 | below 40% |
| X | Thesis/Project continuation | - |

8.2 Performance Evaluations

8.2.1 Theory Courses

Forty percent (40%) marks of theoretical course will be allotted for continuous assessment, i.e. quizzes, class tests, assignments, class evaluation, class participation, mid-term exam etc. Term Final Examination is conducted centrally by BSMRMU. Term Final Examination will be normally of 3-hour duration and comprise of 60% marks. Distribution of marks for a given course is as follows:

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----|
| a. Class Attendance | : | 05% |
| b. Class Participation/Observation | : | 05% |
| c. Term Paper/Assignment/ Case Study | : | 05% |
| d. Class Tests/Quiz | : | 05% |
| e. Mid Term Examination | : | 20% |
| f. Term Final Examination | : | 60% |

The number of quizzes/class tests of a theory course will be $n+1$, where n is the number of credit hours of the course. Evaluation of performance in quizzes/class tests will be on the basis of the best n quizzes. The scheme of continuous assessment that a particular teacher wishes to follow for a course will be announced as course outline on the first day of the term. The performance of a student will be evaluated in terms of two indices, viz. Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA), and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA).

8.2.2 Lab Course: The distribution of marks for lab course is given below-

| Content | Marks |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Attendance | 10% |
| Class Performance /Observation | 10% |
| Report/Assignment | 10% |
| Quiz | 20% |
| Lab Test | 30% |
| Viva/Presentation | 20% |

8.2.3 Study Tour

The distribution of marks for the performance evaluation of each student on the study tour is given below:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| a. Attendance | : | 20% |
| b. Participation | : | 20% |
| c. Report Submission | : | 30% |
| d. Presentation | : | 30% |

8.2.4 Thesis/ Internship

The distribution of marks for the performance evaluation of thesis and Internship is given below:

| | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|
| a. Report Submission | : | 50% |
| b. Presentation | : | 30% |
| c. Oral Examination | : | 20% |

8.2.5 Co-curricular Courses

Assessment for credited co-curricular courses is carried out continuously and implemented by the course instructor or teacher. Aspects of the course evaluation are the attendance, participation, competence, and course work. Course assessment may also include a mix of in-course assignments and presentations depending on the type of co-curricular activities. Course teacher will decided and announce the marks distribution in different attributes at the beginning of the course.

8.3 The requirements for promotion to the next semester

The requirements for promotion to the next term are as follows:

- a. A student has to take the required courses for a particular semester as per the syllabus of the programme.
- b. A student will be promoted to the second semester of each year, irrespective of his/her results in the first term of the year.

8.4 The requirements for promotion to the next year

The requirements for promotion to the next term are as follows:

- a. A student has to take the required courses for a particular year as per the syllabus of the programme.
- b. A student will be promoted to the next year, provided he/she does not have 'F' grades in more than two subjects including backlog subjects (if any).

8.5 The re-examination of failed subjects

Normally the re-examination of the failed subjects will be conducted at the beginning of the following academic year. A short term may be conducted for them during year ending

recesses. However, students may also opt to register the failed subjects and appear the examination with next batch.

8.6 Improvement

In case a student gets grade point within 2 to 2.75 then he can sit for course improvement exam for once only. If in first attempt the examinee fail to improve from F grade then he can participate in the next final exam for the second and last time. If the student unable to improve his grade point then his earlier grade point will prevail. The improvement exam will include only the theoretical part of 60% marks and will exclude the sessional and viva voce.

In case of retake or improvement the student's maximum Letter Grade shall be 'B' (grade point 3.00).

8.7 Credit Earned

The courses in which a student has obtained 'D' or a higher grade will be counted as credits earned by him/her. Any course in which a student has obtained 'F' grade will not be counted towards his/her earned credits. 'F' grade must be cleared within the designated period.

8.8 Degree Requirements

Degree requirements are as follows:

- a. Completion of courses required for fulfilling the minimum credit of 138 in a maximum period of 6 (six) academic years.
- b. Appearing at the final examination in all the required courses as per curriculum of the programme.
- c. Successful defence of thesis paper.
- d. Successful completion of 3 Degree ++ courses.
- e. Scoring a CGPA 2.20 or above.

9 Course Designation System

Each course is designated by a maximum of four letter code identifying the programme or department offering the course followed by a four-digit number having the following interpretation:

- a. The first digit corresponds to the year/level of the course.
- b. The second digit corresponds to the semester/term of a year/level of the course.
- c. The last two digits denote a course.

10 Curriculum Structure

LLB Honours in Maritime Law consists of total 47 courses excluding non-credit courses and divided into the following categories:

| Category | No. of Course | Credits | Percentage |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------|------------|
| Fundamental Courses | 6 | 16.5 | 12% |
| Humanities and Social Science Course | 4 | 10.5 | 7% |
| Core Courses | 20 | 60 | 43% |
| Allied Course | 12 | 34.5 | 24% |
| Development Courses | 5 | 19.5 | 14% |
| Total | 47 | 141 | 100% |

11 Course Schedule

| Year-1: Semester-1 | | | Year-1: Semester-2 | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Code | Course Name | Credit | Code | Course Name | Credit |
| LLB 1101 | Jurisprudence | 3 | LLB 1201 | Law of Torts & Consumer Protection | 3 |
| LLB 1103 | Legal History of Bangladesh | 3 | LLB 1203 | Muslim Law | 3 |
| LLB 1105 | Introduction to Maritime Organization | 3 | LLB 1205 | Hindu & Christian Personal Law | 3 |
| HUM 1101 | Bangladesh Studies | 3 | LLB 1207 | Law of Contract | 3 |
| HUM 1103 | General English | 3 | HUM 1201 | Bangla Language (হিউমি ইউজি) | 3 |
| HUM 1102 | General English Lab | 1.5 | LLB 1001 | Viva Voce | 1.5 |
| Total | | 16.5 | Total | | 16.5 |

| Year-2: Semester-1 | | | Year-2: Semester-2 | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--|--------|
| Code | Course Name | Credit | Code | Course Name | Credit |
| LLB 2101 | Constitutional Law of Bangladesh –I | 3 | LLB 2201 | Constitutional Law of Bangladesh –II | 3 |
| LLB 2103 | Equity & Law of Trust | 3 | LLB 2203 | Shipping Law & Admiralty Law | 3 |
| LLB 2105 | Public International Law | 3 | LLB 2205 | Criminology &Victimology | 3 |
| LLB 2107 | Labor Laws of Bangladesh | 3 | LLB 2207 | Law of Evidence | 3 |
| LLB 2109 | Mercantile Law | 3 | LLB 2209 | Law of Transfer of Property & Registration | 3 |
| LLB 2111 | Fiscal Law | 3 | LLB 2211 | Administrative Law | 3 |
| LLB 2113 | Constitutional Law of UK, USA & India | 1.5 | LLB 2001 | Viva Voce | 1.5 |
| Total | | 19.5 | Total | | 19.5 |

| Year-3: Semester-1 | | | Year-3: Semester-2 | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------------------|--|--------|
| Code | Course Name | Credit | Code | Course Name | Credit |
| LLB 3101 | Land Laws of Bangladesh - I | 3 | LLB 3201 | Land Laws of Bangladesh – II | 3 |
| LLB 3103 | Law of the sea -I | 3 | LLB 3203 | Penal Laws –II | 3 |
| LLB 3105 | Penal Laws –I | 3 | LLB 3205 | Law of Maritime Safety & Security | 3 |
| LLB 3107 | Law of Criminal Procedure - I | 3 | LLB 3207 | Law of Criminal Procedure – II | 3 |
| LLB 3109 | Law of Civil Procedure – I | 3 | LLB 3209 | Law of Maritime Environment | 3 |
| LLB 3111 | ADR and Legal Aid | 3 | LLB 3211 | Law of Civil Procedure – II and Limitation | 3 |
| COCR 3101 | Co- Curricular | 1.5 | LLB 3213 | Law of the sea -II | 3 |
| Total | | 19.5 | LLB 3001 | Viva Voce | 1.5 |
| | | | Total | | 22.5 |

| Year-4: Semester-1 | | | Year-4: Semester-2 | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------------------|--|--------|
| Code | Course Name | Credit | Code | Course Name | Credit |
| DEV 4101 | Drafting and Conveyancing | 3 | DEV 4201 | Mock trial and Moot Court | 1.5 |
| DEV 4103 | Research Methodology | 1.5 | DEV 4000 | Thesis / Internship and Report writing | 6 |
| LLB 4103 | Intellectual Property Law | 3 | DEV 4203 | Legal Ethics | 1.5 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|------|----------|-----------|------|
| LLB 4105 | Company Law & Artha Rin Adalat Ain | 3 | LLB 4001 | Viva Voce | 1.5 |
| LLB 4107 | Interpretation of Statutes & General Clauses Act | 3 | | | |
| LLB 4109 | Law of Specific Relief & Registration | 3 | | | |
| Total | | 16.5 | Total | | 10.5 |
| Grand Total: 141 Credits | | | | | |

11.1 Study Tour: There will be a Study Tours (ST) in every year.

12 List of Degree++ Courses:

Each student shall have to register minimum 3 (Three) degree++ courses as a part of requirement of the degree. A list of probable degree++ courses are given below:

- Law of Marine Insurance & Maritime Claims
- Humanitarian Law
- Law of Carriage of Goods
- Media & Cyber Law
- Sports Law
- Dangerous Goods Handling & Transportation
- Presentation Skill
- Medical Jurisprudence

Year-1: Semester-1

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 1101:Jurisprudence | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of jurisprudence is two fold- (1) Acquainting the freshman with theories of law and legal concepts, and (2) introducing them with critical thinking – through an introduction to legal theories.

Learning Outcome

At the completion of the course-

- The students will become confident in dealing with other law courses
- A student might find it helpful to revisit their jurisprudence book again and again throughout their time in legal education to refresh their memories on basics of law.

Course Content:

1. Definition of Jurisprudence: Nature, scope, and utility of the study of Jurisprudence
2. Naturalist and Positivist Schools of Jurisprudence :Philosophical /Naturalist School- Theological and secular perspective, Analytical / Positivist school, Utilitarianism (Jeremy

Bentham and Rudolf Von Ihering), Command Theory of Austin , Vienna School (Pure / Normative Science of law (Hans Kelson) Historical school (German school) of Jurisprudence (George H Savigny and Sir Henry maine)

3. Neo- classical or Philoshophical school (Ronald Dwarkin) , Neo – Austinian school (H.L.A Hart), Hart-Fuller Debate , Hart- Dwarkin Debate

4. Sociological school (Dean Roscoe pound)- Functional school, Realist School- American Realism (Justice Oliver Wendel Holmes Jr, karl Llewellyn and Jorome Frank) , Critical legal studies Movement and Scandinavian Realism (hagerstrom , olivercrna, Alf Ross)

5. Socialist school and Feminist School

6. Sources of law: Formal (historical and legal) and Material sources – Legislation, Custome, precedent, equity, Justice, and Good Conscience

7. Administration of Justice : Administration of civil and criminal justice, aims and purposes of administration of Justice , Theories of Punishment , Procedural and Substantive laws, Question of law, Facts and descretion , Legal fiction and presumption .

8. Legal concepts: rights, Kinds of rights, Property, kinds of property, modes of acquiring property, servitude, ownership and possession

9. Legal personality: Natural, artificial persons and corporations

10. Concept of liability : Civil and criminal liability

11. Law of obligations: Contract, Tort, quasi- contract

12. Law of precedure: substantive and procedural laws, Evidence

13. Law and Society: Relation between law and society, role of law in the development of the society, empowerment of the ;people through law , legal awareness, access to Justice, Distributive justice, social value of law, Judicial activism and public interest litigation

Suggested Readings:

Salmond , J, Jurisprudence , N.M Tripathi (pvt)Ltd, Bombay

Fitzgerald ,p.Jsalmond on Jurisprudence, sweet and maxwell, London12 thEdn, 1969

Paton, G.W: a text Book of Jurisprudence, Oxford ,Oxford university press, Great Britain

Khan, Hamiduddin ,an introduction to Jurisprudence, Book fair, Dhaka- 2008

Jhavala, N.H: elements of Jurisprudence, C. jamnadasand Co Bombay,2006

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 1103:Legal history of Bangladesh | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objectives of this course are to introduce the students with the key concepts like origins , the development of legal institutions, systems, principles and thought about law from the most ancient times. It also includes the study of the historical development of particular legal systems of particular institutions there in and of particular branches of law.

Learning Outcome:

After completing this course, particularly focusing on the history of legal development Bangladesh, the student will,

- Learn many new ideas and concepts which are now emerging for the judicial system of Bangladesh
- Be able to understand the deeply seated lacunas and shortcomings in the system and
- Able to form an independent opinion about the key features of the law and legal system of Bangladesh

Course Content:

1. Administration of Justice in the Indian Subcontinent (1204-1947), Hindu period: Judicial system upto 1204AD, Muslim Period, Judicial system in medieval India (1204-1857).
2. Administration of Justice under the rule of the East India Company (1612-1857), Constitutional history of India from 1857-1947
3. Law and Legal Institutions in British India: The East India Company and Administration of Justice in Calcutta before 1726- The Mayor's Court- The Charter of 1726 and 1753
4. Judicial Measures and Reforms of Warren Hastings- The Adalat System in Bengal- The Regulation Act- Supreme Courts of Calcutta- The Judicial Plan of 1780 and Act of Settlement, 1781.
5. Judicial Reforms from 1793-1822- High Court Act, 1861
6. The Charter Act of 1833- Codification by the Law Commissions.
7. Partition of India and British India's judicial legacy.
8. The Legal System of Bangladesh as a member of the Common Law Family- Main features of the common law system.
9. Sources of Law in Bangladesh, basic Law, legislation, ordinance, delegated legislation, customs, judicial precedents, law reporting.
10. Branches of the Law, Civil Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional and Administrative Law, other branches of law.
11. System of Courts: higher judiciary- the Supreme Court (High Court Division and Appellate Court Division), sub ordinate courts- civil and criminal, history of courts and tribunals.
12. Judicial Procedure: fundamentals of civil and criminal procedures, Appeal and Revision

13. Judicial Personnel: Chief Justice, Judges of the Supreme Court, Supreme Judicial Council, Judicial Officers, magistrate, law officers of the government.
14. Judicial Review: Separation of Lower Judiciary, Independence of Judiciary
15. The various Legal institutions of Bangladesh- The Ministry of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs, Office of the Attorney General, Law Commission, The Bangladesh Bar Council and Bar Associations, Judicial Administration Training Institute, Administrative Training Institute, Anti- Corruption Commission and Prosecution, Legal and Judicial Reform Project
16. Law Reforms in Bangladesh, Law Commission, Powers and Functions

Suggested Readings:

Ahamuduzzaman: Legal History and the Legal System of Bangladesh, Shams Publications, Dhaka 2007

Kulshreshtha. Visheshwar Dayal: Landmarks in Indian Legal History and Constitutional History

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 1105: Introduction to Maritime Organization | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of the course is to enlighten student about the organizations that are dealing with maritime issues.

Learning Outcomes:

- It will provide better understanding of the maritime organization.
- It will help students to study other maritime subject.

Course Content:

1. International Organization

History, definition and classification of international organizations, role of global and regional international organizations in dealing with common problems and in providing global governance.

UN: Aims and objectives, Formation, Powers and functions

IMO: Aims and objectives, Formation, Powers and functions

ITLOS, ISA, ILO, CLCS, ICJ, United Nations Division for Ocean Affairs & the Law of the Sea (DOALOS), UNEP, Classification Societies

2. National Organization

Department of shipping, Sea Port of Bangladesh (Chattagram Port, Mongla Port, Payra Port)

Suggested Readings:

Michael P. Scharf, The Law of International Organizations. (Carolina Academics Press 2007)

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| HUM 1101: Bangladesh Studies | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objectives of this course are to introduce the students with the key concepts like socio-economic, geo-political, institutional, social organizational, context of origin and development of Bangladesh. Socio-political and economic context of Liberation War of Bangladesh and the importance of Bay of Bengal will also be introduced here.

Learning outcomes:

On successful completion of this unit, students should be able to:

- address different contemporary issues of modernization in context of Bangladesh ;
- demonstrate an understanding of the key concepts like socio-economic, geo-political, institutional, social organizational, context of origin and development of Bangladesh
- identify the role of foreign investors and development partners in private sector development demonstrate an understanding of the importance of Bay of Bengal

Course Content:

1. Brief geo-political and socio-economic history of Ancient Bengal The nature of origin and development of Bengal Civilization
2. The socio-political and economic context of Liberation War of Bangladesh and the background of the emergence of Bangladesh as an Independent Country.
3. The major Socio-Economic and Cultural Features of Bangladesh
4. Agricultural Development and the contribution of agricultural sector to the national economy and society of Bangladesh; An overview of agricultural policies of Bangladesh
5. The Process of Industrialization in Bangladesh: The evolution of industrial growth in Bangladesh; sector wise development of industries; the role of private and public sectors in industrial development; An overview of industrial policies of Bangladesh
6. Private Sector Development in Bangladesh: The contribution of Private Sector in the economy of Bangladesh; An overview of private sector development policy in Bangladesh; The opportunities and Challenges of private sector development; The role of Foreign Investors and Development Partners in Private Sector Development

7. The Health and Demographic Features of Bangladesh: An overview of Fertility, Mortality, Marriage, Migration, Primary Health Care Services, Family Planning, Reproductive Health, Youth and Development etc.

8. Culture, Tradition and Heritage of Bangladesh: An overview of the development of Art, Literature, Folk Culture, Music, Traditional Food Habit, Dresses, Architecture, Monument, Objects of Civilization, Song, Paintings, Classic, Traditional and Modern Songs and integration of Western Culture

9. Rural Development: The notion and evolution of Rural development; BARD as a Model of Rural Development; Challenges and Constraints of Rural Development; The Role of NGOs, Go and Development Partners in Rural Development

10. The Political and Governmental system in Bangladesh: The forms of Government; Bureaucracy as a system of Administration; The role of Political parties in sustaining modern democracy

11. Bay of Bengal: Introduction to Bay of Bengal; Geostrategic and economic importance of Bay of Bengal.

Suggested Reading:

Md. Shamsul Kabir Khan and Dr. Daulatunnahar Khanam - Bangladesh Studies, Part -1 & 2, Brothers Publication, 2011

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| HUM 1103:General English | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course will develop students' writing skills necessary for their academic and professional success. It will also help the students to learn and follow the conventions of standard written English in sentence structure, punctuation, grammar usage and spelling.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- improve academic writing in English
- enhance students' reading skills and understanding of short passages
- enrich students' vocabulary
- develop grammatical accuracy
- write coherent, well-organized and argumentative essays
- learn the phases of writing: draft, revision, final copy

Course Content:

Section A:

1. Grammar

- Sentence elements and sentence patterns
- Talking about the present, past and future (tense)
- Talking about qualities and possibilities, wishes and chances (modals)
- Articles, voice, preposition, reported speech, parts of speech
- 2. Essentials of English Pronunciation and conversation practices
 - Classification of English Sounds
 - Production and identification of English Sounds
 - Conversation Practices involving different social situations
- 3. Word Formation and Vocabulary Building
 - Prefixes and Suffixes
 - Phrasal Verbs

Section B:

- Reading Texts Thematically and Linguistically
- Identifying/evaluating texts thesis statements
- Extracting main ideas from texts
- Understanding writer's purpose, tone, mood and style
- Understanding figurative expressions
- Summarsing main points

Section C:

A Reading Exercise – Badrul Haider Chowdhury, The Long Echoes

Section D:

- Writing Exercises
- Writing Descriptive, narrative, expository/argumentative essays
- Writing reports
- Formal and informal style of writing

Suggested Readings:

- J. Eastword, Oxford Practice Grammar
- G. Leech, Communicative Grammar of English
- Michael Swan, Practical English Usage
- Daniel Jones, English Pronouncing Dictionary
- Sara Tharne, Mastering Advanced English Language

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| HUM 1102:General English Lab | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

This course will help students enhance their communication skills through interactive participation in the class. It will also enable them to speak fluently for academic as well as professional purposes.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this unit, students will be able to:

- engage in pre-writing activities, including narrowing a topic, generating ideas, determining the audience and the relationship between audience and content and setting an appropriate tone
- demonstrate the phases of writing: draft, revision, final copy
- demonstrate ability to write in various modes: personal narrative, expository, analytical, descriptive, argument
- improve critical thinking skills, especially those of analysis and argument
- develop fluency in delivering speech
- speak more accurately and confidently
- develop listening skills

Course Content:

Speaking: Guided conversations (greetings, requesting, apologizing); Two- minute impromptu talks; Role-plays and simulations; Preparing and presenting talks on a given theme; Informal debates and group discussion; Public Speaking; Oral presentation; Responding to audio/video clips.

Listening: Listening for main ideas/key information; Listening for specific details; Listening and responding to texts (i.e. following instructions, answering questions, reacting to texts, etc.); Listening and note-taking; Listening to news, broadcasts and songs; Listening and watching short video clips.

Writing: Generating ideas, drafting, revising, and editing; Gathering, evaluating, documenting and using sources; Writing and organizing different types of essay; Writing different types of essays: narrative/descriptive, argumentative, cause effect; Developing a thesis statement; Paraphrasing, summarizing, and quoting; Using rhetorical modes including exposition; Writing formal and informal letters; Writing business letters; Resume and Job application letter writing; Report Writing; Amplification writing; MLA and APA Citation Style Guide; Avoiding plagiarism.

Year-1: Semester-2

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|---------|---------------|
| LLB 1201: Law of Tort and Consumer Protection | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course is designed to provide students with a general introduction of the law of torts and consumer protection as it has been developed under British common law as well as the law of Indian subcontinent. As the practice of law of torts is rarely found in Bangladesh it attempts to engage students in searching areas through research where law of torts might be applied. This course contains some basic concepts of the law of torts, such as the nature of law of

torts, justification for torts and nature of liability. It also deals with some specific kinds of torts, such as negligence, trespass, malicious prosecution, defamation and nuisance.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students should be able to-

- Discuss the conditions of liability in tort with special reference to the concept of strict liability and the grounds of exemption from liability i.e. general defenses or justification for torts
- Describe some of the main torts: trespass, defamation, nuisance, malicious prosecution, negligence, intimidation, deceit and injurious falsehood, wrongful confinement, injury to servitude, injuries to chattels, injuries to person, injuries to other relations,
- Analyze some of the remedies available in action for tort: specific restitution, injunction, damages.
- Have a comprehensive understanding about the existing law on consumer protection in Bangladesh.
- Be conversant with major international instruments on consumer protection.

Course Content:

Tort:

1. Definition, nature and scope of tort: condition, liability, absolute liability.
2. General defense, general remedies.
3. Trespass to person, goods and land, dispossession.
4. Mensrea, negligence, nuisance, exemptions and immunities.
5. Malicious prosecution, defamation, intimidation, deceit and injurious falsehood wrongful confinement.
6. Injury to servitudes. Conversion and other injuries to chattels, injuries to person, injuries to other relations.
7. Joint wrong-doers, vicarious liability, strict liability. Liabilities for dangerous land and Structures and other property.
8. Parties to an action in tort. Remedies in tort: specific restitution, injunction-damages.
9. Mass torts and Industrial torts – guiding principles and basic remedies.

Law of Consumer Protection:

1. Concept of Consumer & Consumer protection, Rationale for Consumer protection, A brief history of consumerism
 - a) Development of market and consumer relations
 - b) Globalization and consumerism
 - c) Consumer movement in the global context
 - d) Legal framework and policy challenges
2. Important Legal Rights of Consumers with special reference to Bangladesh perspective
 - a) Genesis of the consumer rights – Un role

- b) Right to safety
 - c) Right to be informed
 - d) Right to choose
 - e) Right to be heard and assured
 - f) Right to redress
 - g) Right to consumer education
3. Non-Legal Measures for consumer protection with special reference to Consumer Movement in Bangladesh
 4. Consumer Protection in different countries with special reference to India, USA, UK & Sweden
 5. The Consumer Protection Act, 2010
 - a) Objective of the legislation
 - b) Definitions
 - c) The system of grievance redress system
 - d) Jurisdiction of the Consumer Forum's
 - e) Complainants that can be made under the C. P. Act.
 - f) Relief available to consumer
 - g) Appeals, limitations, adjournments and other procedures
 - h) Amendments to C. P. Act.
 - i) An Appraisal of C. P. Act
 6. Emerging Issues in Consumer Protection and Law
 - a) WTO and Consumer Protection
 - b) E-Commerce and Consumer Rights
 - c) Role of Civil Society in Consumer Protection
 - d) Access to justice and Consumer Laws
 - e) ADR in resolution of Consumer disputes
 - f) Data protection

Suggested Readings:

Salmond & Heuston: *Law of Torts*, Universal Book Traders, Delhi

Basu, D. D: *The Law of Torts*, Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd. Now Delhi
 Gandhi, B. M: *Law of Torts*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
 Ratanlal and Dhirajlal: *Law of Torts*, Wadhwa and Company Law Publishers, New Delhi
 Chowdhury, A. M: *Law of Torts*, PLD Publishers, Lahore
 Dr. Gurjeet Singh: *The Law of Consumer Protection in India*
 Mizanur Rahman: *Consumer Protection Law and the Swedish Approach*
 M J Anthony: *Consumer Rights*
 M J Anthony : *Landmark Judgments on Consumer Protection*
 PK Majumdar : *Law of Consumer Protection in India*

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 1203: Muslim Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

Islamic jurisprudence and Muslim Law is related to the personal laws of the Muslims. The religious norms governing the personal and domestic life of the Muslims and the legal relations, rights and obligations arising there from are the focus of this course. The question of enforcement of these religious norms through the prevailing secular administration of justice and the visible impact of these laws in the legal landscape of Bangladesh are also addressed here.

Learning Outcomes:

At completion of the course-

- Students will know the progress and setbacks of Muslim personal law in Bangladesh and around the Muslim world.
- The will also be able to offer realistic solutions to legal problems that arise in everyday life including domestic and conjugal matters, law of succession and transfer of property.

Course Content:

1. Introduction- Islamic Jurisprudence (Fiqh) & Laws (Shariah), History and Sources of Islamic Law, Schools and Sects of Islamic Law, Doctrines of Ijtihad & Taqlid, Modern Developments of Islamic Law – Statutory and Judicial Interventions in muslim personal law, Modern Administration of Muslim Law, Legality and Permissibility of Fatwa, Impact of International Human Rights Law, Demand for Uniform Family Code, Evolution of Muslim law in the Indian Sub-continent.

2. Muslim Marriages – Definition and Nature, Essentials and Consequences, Registration and Presumption, Guardianship in Marriage (Wali) – The Child Marriage Restraint Act 1929, Classification of Marriage (Valid, Irregular and Void), Prohibited Degrees (Ashab-ul-Tahrim), Permissible Stipulations in Marriage contract, Muta, Polygamy and Polyandry.

3. Parentage: Acknowledgment & Legitimacy – Establishment of Parentage, Presumption of Legitimacy, Acknowledgement, Conditions of a Valid Acknowledgment, Legal Consequences of Acknowledgment
4. Restitution of Conjugal Rights- Suit for Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Wife's defense in a Restitution Suit, Constitutionality of Restitution
5. Maintenance – Meaning and Scale of Maintenance, Maintenance of Wife (Condition of obedience or living together, Past and Post-Divorce Maintenance, Loss of maintenance), Maintenance of Children and Grandchildren (Duration of Maintenance, Children in Mother's Custody), Maintenance of Parents (The Maintenance of Parents Act 2013), Maintenance of other Relations, Suit for Recovery of Maintenance
6. Dower – Definition and nature of Dower, Classification of sower, Remission of Dower, Retention/Lien and Suit for Recovery of Dower, Dower vs. Dowry – The Dowry Prohibition Act 1984
7. Divorce – Various Modes of Dissolution – by the Husband (talaq, ila, zihar, apostasy), by the Wife (Talaq –i-Tawfiz, Khair-ul-Bhulug), by mutual consent (Khula and Mubarat) and by judicial intervention – The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act 1939 – definition of Cruelty, The Woman and Child Repression Act, 2000 and The Domestic Violence Act, 2010, The Statutory Process of Divorce – The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961, Registration of Divorce – The Muslim Marriages and Divorce (Registration) Act 1974, Legal Consequence of Dissolution of Marriages; Controversies with TrippleTalaq and Hilla.
8. Guardianship & Custody – Guardianship in Islam – Age of Minority; Guardianship of Person (Custody) – Natural, Court Appointed and De facto guardian, Mother's right of custody – doctrine of welfare, age rule, mother's remarriage, and obstruction with paternal supervision, Disqualification, Termination and Removal of Guardian of Person; Guardianship of Property – Natural, Testamentary & Court Appointed – Powers and Removal of Guardian of Property
9. The Family Court – Exclusivity of Jurisdiction, Eligible litigants of the Family Courts, Application of CPC and Limitation Act in family matters, Mediation, Execution of Family Court Decrees.
10. Gift – Essentials of a Valid Gift, Actual or Constructive Delivery of Possession, Writing and Registering a Gift, Hiba-bilEwaz & ShartulEwaz, Void Gifts, Gift for unborn person, Gift of Mushaa, Gift in Futuro, Contingent or Conditional gift, Gift with a Condition, Life Estate and Life Interest, Gift during Marz-ul-Maut, Revocation of Gifts
11. Will (Wasiyat) – Definition and nature, formalities, bequeathable third, bequest in favor of an heir, Wasi or Executor of Will, Abatement of Legacies, Revocation of will
12. Pre-emption – Definition and nature Premeptor, Religion of the Seller, Buyer and Preemptor, Formalities and Legal Effects of Preemption, Loss of Preemption, Statutory Preemption – The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act 1950
13. Waqf – Definition and essentials, Mushaa or Undivided Share, Essential formalities, Classification of Waqf, Purposes or objects of Waqf, Uncertain Objects and Cy pres, Appointment, powers and removal of Mutwalli, The MussalmanWakf (Validating) Act 1913, The Waqf Ordinance 1962.

14. Inheritance – Administration of Estate, Heritable Property , Basic Principles – Birth Right, Right of an unborn child, Vested Interest, Rule of Al-Jabari, Male –female proportion , Rule of Exclusion, Missing person, wife undergoing iddat and Partition of Undivided Family Property, Joint Family and Joint Family Business; Sunni Law of Inheritance – Different kinds of heirs, the Twelve Quranic Sharers, Doctrine of Increase (Aul) and Return (Radd), the Residuaries, Distant Kindred; Doctrine of Representation & the case of Sonless Propositus, Grand Children’s share in the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961, Bangladesh Law Commission’s view on Sonless families.

Suggested Readings:

Mulla, D. F.: *Principles of Mahamedan Law*, N. M. TripathiPvt Ltd, Bombay, 2008
 Fyzee, Asaf A. A.: *Outlines of Mohammedan Law*, Oxford University Press, Calcutta, 2006
 Ali, SayedAmeer: *Mohammedan Law (Vol. I & II)*, PLD Publishers, Lahore, 2003
 Rashid, Khalid: *Muslim Law*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005
 Mahmud, Shaukat: *Principle and Digest of Muslim Law*, Legal Research Center, Lahore
 Mahmood, Tahir: *Muslim Law*, Law Book Company, Allahabad
 Haque, M Iqramul: *Islamic Law of Inheritance Rules and Calculations*

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|---------|---------------|
| LLB 1205: Hindu and Christian Personal law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course on covers every aspect of personal life of Hindus and Christians such as marriage, guardianship and maintenance, adoption, gift, will, straphang, widow’s property, joint family, religious and charitable endowment, inheritance. Thus this course is designed to provide a complete idea on these issues. It will also focus on the sources of Hindu law and it schools. Though the personal law of Hindus has been reformed to a great extent in India, Bangladesh follows ancient principles of Hindu laws, which will be discussed in this course. The reformation of Hindu law as it has been made in India will be discussed to explore how this law can be reformed for the better interest of Hindu community. The recommendation of law commission on this issue will be analyzed in this regard.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students should be able to –

- Describe the sources and schools of Hindu Law
- Focus on the law relating to the person, such as marriage, maintenance, guardianship and adoption
- Discuss the law relating to property, such as gift, will, debts, stridhana, women’s property, religious and charitable endowment, joint Hindu family, inheritance, partition.
- Analyze the reform of Hindu law in India and Nepal
- Recommend the reformation of Hindu law in Bangladesh

Course Content:

1. Introduction-Definition, Nature, Scope and Development of Hindu Law

2. Sources of Hindu Law-Surti, Smriti, Commentaries on the smritis(Nibandhas), Puranas, Judicial Decisions, Legislation, Justice, Equity and good conscience, Custom and Usages.
3. Schools of Hindu Law-Mitakshara and Dayabagha School
4. Law of Marriage- Sacramental nature of the Marriage, Ancient forms of marriages, Requirements of valid marriage, parties and guardians in Hindu Marriage, Registration, Restitution of conjugal life and Judicial Separation
5. Law of Maintenance
6. Law of Adoption – Definition and ingredients, Capacity to adopt and termination of the capacity, Effect of adoption Adoption by Widows.
7. Law of Inheritance – General Principle of inheritance under Dyabhaga and Mitakshara, Difference between Kitakshara and Dayabhaga Inheritance, per capital and per stripes distribution,
8. Law of Guardianship – Guardianship, Different types of guardian, Powers and responsibilities of Natural and Testamentary Guardian
9. Law relating to Stridhan and Women’s Property – Definition and Classification, Tests applied to identify Stridhana, Salient features of Stridhana, Sources of Stridhana, Rights of a woman over Stridhaa
10. Joint Hindu Family – Karta of the Joint Family – Rights, Duties and Obligations of the ‘karta’ Coparcenary Property, Rights & Duties of the members of the Hindu Joint Family Rights of Coparceners, Differences between Hindu Joint Family & Coparcenary.
11. Law of Gift and Wills – Requirments of valid Gifts and Wills, Requirement of possession and registration, Hindu gifts distinuighed form statutory gifts, Gifts and Will under DayabhagaandMitakshara schools, Status of Religious and charitable endowments.
12. Law of Debts – Debts under Dayabhaga and Mitakshara schools
13. Law relating to Partition
14. Impartible Estate.
15. Hindu law Reforms – In India and Nepal; Various Hindu Law Reforms Acts of 1955-56 in India Possible Hindu Law Reforms in Perspectives of Bangladesh.
16. The Divorce Act, 1869.
17. The Succession Act, 1925
18. The Special Marriage Act, 1872

Suggested Readings:

Mulla, D. F :*Principles of Hindu Law*, N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd, Mombay, 2006
 Rakshit, SreeMridulKanti: *Principles of Hindu Law*, Kamrul Book House, Dhaka

Mahmood, Dr. Taher: *Hindu Law*, The Law Book Company Private limited, Allahabad
Patwary, A. B. M. Mofizul Islam: *Hindu law*, Kamrul Book House, Dhaka
Agarwala, R. K: *Hindu Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 1207: Law of Contract | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of studying contract law is to know numerous nature and transaction of commercial contract.

Learning Outcomes:

- At the end of the course, students will –
- Know the laws and principles governing the contractual relations between parties
- Understand the doctrinal dimensions of contractual obligations
- Understand the situations constituting exemptions to contractual liabilities

Course Content:

1. Definition, meaning, nature and scope of contract- Making of an Agreement
2. Formation of a contract-Offer and Acceptance-Consideration, Promise-Contract
3. Essentials of Valid Contracts: valid, void and voidable contracts
4. Capacities of parties to contract - Contract by minor
5. Free consent in contract-its meaning and implication, coercion, undue influence, fraud, mistake, misrepresentation, duress, doctrine of consideration, legality of consideration, legality of object.
6. Contracts which are declared void by the Act- Contingent contracts and wagering contracts., Quasi- contracts.
7. Performance of contracts- contracts which must be performed, by whom contracts must be performed, contracts which need not to be performed.
8. Termination and discharge of a contract: by performance, by refusal or by breach, by agreement, by impossibility, , Remedies for breach of contract, specific performance,, injunction, damage
9. Some specific class of contracts , contracts of guarantee, contract of indemnity, contract of bailment, contract of agency- appointment of agents, authority of the agent, Creation of the agency, revocation of authority, agent, study to principle, Duty of principle to agent

Suggested Readings:

The Contract Act, 1872

Pollock and Mulla, D.F : Indian Contract act and Specific Relief Act, N.M Tripathi Pvt Ltd, Bombay

D.L.R: The Contract act

Haque, Ekramul: Law of Contract, Law Lyceum, Dhaka

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| HUM 1201: Bangla Language | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objectives of this course is to increase the knowledge of the students related to grammar and literature of Bangla language and its use.

Learning Outcomes:

- বাংলাদেশের সামাজিক, ঐতিহাসিক ও সাংস্কৃতিক অনুশঙ্গের সঙ্গে বাংলা সাহিত্যের সংযোগ স্থাপন করতে পারবে।
- বাংলাদেশ এবং বাঙালির ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি সম্পর্কে সচেতন হবে।
- দৈনন্দিন জীবনে শুদ্ধরূপে বাংলা প্রয়োগ করতে সক্ষম হবে।
- প্রমিত বাংলা উচ্চারণে কথা বলার দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি পাবে।
- শিক্ষার্থীদের মধ্যে বাংলা ভাষা সম্পর্কে আস্থা সংযোজিত হবে।

Course Content:

ফৌবজমা - জৌ

1. হজমজ দাঁঢ়ে/ হজন্দাঁঢ়ে (Phone/ Speech Sound); হজ Ñ (Letter); অর(সyllable)
2. হজমজ দাঁঢ়েল এমজিল উউজে জ লঢ়া (Point of Articulation & Manner of Articulation)
3. হজমজ এমজিল-ফৌজা (Standard), ব'ঢ়মল (Dialectal), °হঢ়কœ (Variation)
4. অঢ়ফঢ়েঢ়া, অঢ়ানঢ়ঢ়া, উল%œঢ়া, নাঁজপজো (Stress accent), উলি%œ/ উলা%œ (Intonation);
5. হজমজ জ ক-লসি অ%মেজ
6. হজমজ ঢ়মমে ক্রাজ: পজদ%œ/œমা লঢ়াaz ঢ়হলজ ঢ়কœ² ফৌ-উজ Nz ফৌজাহজমজ হজে-এল œেজ (হজমজ HL-জœ)
7. হঁজহজঢ়ল হজমজ: পৱঢ়ঢ় B-মজœে
HL%-ন œঘঢ়উজঢ়, জঢ়শ²কœÜ, হজমজ জৌ, ঢ়নাঁজুে, হজমজ ল Evph, œগা%, হজমজ ehhoÑ, Bদঢ়েল abÉ -ফৌকœশ², হজমজ œমজলপৱূঢ়া, জেহাজ জ °œালাজ

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লœাহ:

1. Bহœম জঢ়লজ - এশ্লেজজ
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fðhå:

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Year-2: Semester-1

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2101: Constitutional Law of Bangladesh I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objective of this course is to create a meaningful understanding of basic philosophical tenets of Bangladesh Constitutional Law. This course also aims to enable the students to illustrate the fundamental principle of Bangladesh Constitution, to gain understanding of the legal theories that underpin the Bangladesh Constitution.

Learning Outcomes:

Students completing the course on Constitutional Law of Bangladesh –

- Are expected to have a deep understanding of the historical and philosophical foundations of the state
- Will understand the fundamental tenets of the public law of Bangladesh and the institutional set up of the Republic.
- Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues

Course Content:

1. Introduction - definition, scope and nature of Constitution and Constitutional Law; concept of state; organs of government, executive legislature, and judiciary, Constitution as the Fundamental Law of the Land, Classification of Constitutions, Forms of Government: democracy, autocracy, unitary and federal systems, parliamentary and presidential form of government, Separation of Powers, Rule of Law and Fundamental Rights.
2. Historical Background of the Constitution of Bangladesh - Experiments in Representative Government in British India, 1919, The diarchy, The Government of India Act 1935. Indian independence Act 1947. Constitutional Debate in Pakistan. Six Points Programme and Emergence of Bangladesh; Proclamation of Independence of April 10, 1971 and its Constitutional Significance for new born Bangladesh.
3. Salient Features of the Constitutions of 1972: Preamble, Basic pillars - Socialism, Nationalism, Democracy and Secularism
4. Constitutional Supremacy and Martial Law
5. Fundamental Principles of State Policy, ‘Rights’ v. ‘Principles’ dichotomy
6. Fundamental Rights of their Enforcement - Equality, Due Process & Reasonable Classification, ‘Right of Life’ Protection in respect of Arrest, Detention, Remand, Trial & Punishment, Freedom of Speech, Expression and Press.
7. Rule of Law and Separation of Powers, Parliamentary and Presidential Democracy

Suggested Readings:

Constitution of Bangladesh

Ahmed, Moudud: Era of Sheikh MujiburRahman, University Press Limited. Dhaka.

Ahmed, Professor Ali: Theory and Practice of Bangladesh Constitution, H. A. Publisher, Dhaka, 1stEdn. 1998

Choudhury, Dilara: Constitutional Development in Bangladesh, UPL, 1995.

Chowdhury, Badrul Haider: Evolution of Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Dhaka University

Mahmudul Islam: Constitutional Law of Bangladesh.

Choudhury, Jashim Ali: Constitutional Law

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| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2103:Equity and Trust | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The principles of equity reduce the brittleness and rigidity of law. The course includes the study of the principles of equity and trust. As the equitable principles are largely translated into the statutory laws of the country, the course will put a focus on the Trusts Act of 1887 as well. This course aims to help students gather basic knowledge on equity and trust.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students are expected to –

- Know the key principles of equity that form the bedrock of every administration of justice, understand and appreciate the probable scope of application of those principles to the concrete cases governed by statutes and written laws and
- Know the laws and regulations governing the trust ownership and the rights and obligations appertaining thereto.

Course Content:**Equity:**

1. Nature and Definition of Equity
2. Historical development of Equity
3. Relation between Law and Equity
4. Courts of Equity: Composition, powers and functions of the Courts of Equity
5. Application of Equity jurisdiction in Bangladesh
6. Maxims of Equity
7. Equitable Doctrines
8. Classification of Equitable Rights and Interests
9. Equitable Remedies: Specific Performance, Injunction and Receiver.
10. The Law of Equity Redemption and the Law against Clogging

Trust:

1. Introduction, Nature and definition of Trust
2. Origin and historical development of Trust
3. Creation of Trust, Classification of Trust
4. Appointment, retirement and removal of trustees
5. Duties and liabilities of trustees

6. Rights, powers and disabilities of trustees
7. Rights and liabilities of beneficiary
8. Breach of trust and remedies: Benami Transactions
9. Extinction of Trust

Suggested Readings:

The Trust Act 1882 (Act II of 1882)

singh, G V: *The Principle of Equity*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad

Snell: *Principles of Equity*, Sweet & Maxwell, London

Agarwalla: *Indian Trust Act*

Gandhi, B. M: *Equity Trust and Specific Relief Act*, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Singh, G. P: *Equity Trust and Specific Relief*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2105:Public International Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course provides students with an understanding of the system of public international law which regulates relations between actors on the global stage. Topics include: the nature of international law; sources of international law, including treaties, customary international law and general principles of law; participants in the international legal system, including statehood, legal personality and diplomatic protection; territory; state responsibility; jurisdiction and immunity; the relationship between international law and municipal law; the international law of human rights; the operation of the United Nations system, including the role of the General Assembly, international dispute settlement and the role of the International Court of Justice. and the law regulating the use of force and the role of the Security Council.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students should be able to –

- Surrounding the use of force and human rights
- Understand how international law influences the development and adaptation of domestic law through legislative, executive and judicial action
- Critically examine the operation and application of international law in practical contexts
- Develop effective skills both orally and in writing, in the construction of legal argument and analysis on issues of international law

- Undertake self-directed international legal research at a high level

Course Content:

1. International Law in general – Definition, Nature, Characteristics, Scope and Utility, Origin and Development
2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law- Application of International law in State Territories, Practice as to such application in different states, USA, UK, Bangladesh
3. Sources of International Law- Treaties, Customs and state practices, practices, resolutions and declarations of key international organizations, Judicial Precedents, Juristic works, codifications, equitable considerations.
4. Recognition of States – State as Subjects of International Law- Rights and Duties of States.
5. Diplomatic and Consular Law – Functions of Diplomatic Missions. Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities
6. Law of Treaties – Nature and Functions of Treaties. Parties to Treaties. Conclusion and Entry into Force of Treaties. Interpretation of Treaties.
7. States and Individuals – Nationality, Dual Citizenship, Statelessness, Diplomatic Protection, Treatment of Aliens, Asylum and Extradition
8. State Territory- Boundaries, Rivers, Air Space.
9. State Jurisdiction – Subjective and Objective territorial principle, Active and Passive nationality principle, Universal jurisdiction, Protective principle
10. State Responsibility – Responsibility for internationally wrongful acts, Risk and Fault Theory, Reparation, Compensation, Satisfaction and Restitution, ILC’s Draft Article on International State Responsibility
11. State Succession
12. International Law of Rivers – International status of the Tars boundary Rivers, principle of equitable distribution of river resources, control of navigation, mutual rights and duties among the upper riparian and lower riparian states.
13. International Law of Organizations – United Nations – Ideals, Objectives Powers and Functions. Principal Organs of the UN, Specialized Agencies of the UN, Regional Organizations.
14. Pacific Settlement of International Disputes – Negotiation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Good Office, judicial settlement, international court of justice, powers, functions and jurisdiction.

15. Use of Force and Humanitarian Intervention – Individual and Collective Self Defense, Anticipatory self defense and Pre-emptive Self Defense, norms and permissible limits of intervention on humanitarian grounds, Unilateral v. Collective intervention.

Suggested Readings:

Brownlie, Ian: *Basic Documents in International Law*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1972.
Kapoor, S. K :*International Law*, Allahabad: Central Law Agency, 10th Edition, 1994.
Dixon, Martin :*Text Book on International Law*, London: Blackstone Press Limited, 2nd Edition, (Reprinted in 1995)
Chaudhari, Abdul Rashid :*Public International Law*, Lahore: The Caravan Book House, 1962.
Rashid, B. Harun: *International Law*, Dhaka: AnupamGyanBhandar, Revised Edition, 1998.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2107: Labour Laws of Bangladesh | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

Labour and Industrial law deals with the different kinds of workers, rights of workers, welfare and safety measures in workplace, collective bargaining and trade union, settlement of labour disputes, issue of compensation and punishments for violation of labour laws.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students should be able to –

- Hold a clear idea about the legal landscape of labour rights and obligations in Bangladesh
- Holds an informed opinion on the adequacy or inadequacy in the labour standard compliance system
- Advise and counsel the potential victims of labor abuse.
- Understand the collective Bargaining
- Dimension of labour rights
- Identify and understand the key international instruments and principles governing the international labour rights

Course Content:

1. Background: Importance of Employment Legislation, Development of the labour Laws through British and Pakistan Periods and Its Present Form in Bangladesh
2. Factory Laws: Issues of Health, Welfare, Working Hours, Leave and Holidays.
3. Employment of Labour: Definition of Workers, Conditions of Employment and Formation of the Contract of Service, classification of Workers.
4. Leave and holidays: procedures for changes in condition of service by way of stoppage of work, layoff, retrenchment etc.

5. Conclusion of service of the worker by the employer through dismissals, discharge and termination.
6. Procedures for Defending Worker's Rights against Illegal Dismissals, Termination etc. Penalties of Offences.
7. Law of Trade Unions: Role and Functions of Trade Unions, Registration of Trade Unions, Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions.
8. Collective Bargaining Agent: Concept, process, scope, pre-requisite and operation in Bangladesh.
9. Trade Union Movement: History of trade union movement in the Indian Sub-continent, Problems of trade union movement in Bangladesh.
10. Unfair labour practices on the part of workers and employers.
11. Settlement of Disputes through negotiation, conciliation and arbitration.
12. Right of Strike and Lockout
13. Application to Labour courts and Tribunals: Constitution, Functions and Powers of Labour Courts and the Labour Appellate Tribunal.
14. Wages: Rights to Payment of Wages.
15. Compensation: Occupational Health and Safety, Legal Coverage of Victims of Accidents and Disease.
16. International Labour Standards and their application in Bangladesh.

Suggested Readings:

The Labour Act, 2006 of Bangladesh (Government Publication)

Dhar, Nirmulendu: *Labour and Industrial Law of Bangladesh*, Remisi Publications, Dhaka, 200.

Khan, A.A : *Bangladesh Labour and Industrial Law*, Sarbojon Granthalaya and Progoti Prokashani, dhaka, 1992.

Halim, Md. Abdul: *Text Bank on Labour and Industrial Law of Bangladesh*, Dhaka 2005

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2109: Mercantile Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This is a course on the laws and regulations on business and commercial transactions on Bangladesh. It also deals with the principles of commercial law.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to

- Demonstrate a detailed understanding of contract law, knowing how to recognize formation, discharge and remedies for breach of contract
- Recognize the existence of a contract of sale and demonstrate an understanding of the legal and commercial aspects of sale contracts
- Recognize the existence of a partnership and demonstrate an understanding of the legal and commercial aspects of partnership
- Recognize a negotiable instrument and to explain the legal position relating to such an instrument utilizing the principles of contract law,
- Demonstrate their knowledge of the main provisions of the Bankruptcy Act,
- Demonstrate their knowledge of the main provisions of Arbitration Act 2001

Course Content:

1. Sale of goods: Formation of Contract – Subject matter of the contract – Transfer of Property as between seller and buyer – performance of contract – rights of unpaid seller, suit for breach of contract
2. Carriage of Goods: Contract of Carriage – Classification of Carriers – Railways as Carriers – Carriage of goods by Sea – Charter Party – Bill of Lading, Bill of Lading Act 1856, Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925
3. Insurance: Nature of Contract of Insurance – Re-Insurance, Double Insurance, Marine Insurance, Life Insurance.
4. Negotiable Instruments: Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange.
5. Law of Insolvency: Nature and Concept of insolvency, Object of insolvency Legislation- Procedure of Insolvency-Bankruptcy Court (Debt Recovery Adalat)—Money Laundering Act.
6. Law of Arbitration
7. Law of Partnership.

Suggested Readings:

Shukla, M.C: *Mercantile Law*, S. Chand & Company, Delhi
 Singh, Avtar: *Principles of Mercantile Law*, Eastern Book Co, 7th Edition, Lucknow, 2000
 Kuchhal, M. C: *Mercantile Law*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd
 The Bills of Lading Act, 1885
 The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925
 The Carriers Act, 1865
 The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881
 The Insurance Act, 1938
 The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 The Arbitration Act, 2002
 The Partnership Act, 1932

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 2111: Fiscal Laws of Bangladesh | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

A student of taxation will have to make a detailed study of fiscal policy and tax in Bangladesh. Our tax laws appear to be seriously complicated to many a people. An analysis of this aspect will have to be made so that the reasons for such complications can be know.

Learning Outcomes:

Students completing the course will be able to-

- understand the institutional dynamics of taxation of Bangladesh
- understand the fiscal and budgetary process of Bangladesh
- critically analyze the theoretical loopholes and shortcomings of the administration of taxation;
- assess the individual and corporate taxation issues of a given client.

Course Content:

1. Income tax Ordinance 1984
2. Definitions: Different types of Assesses - Status and Liabilities of Assesses
3. Income, Exemptions and Other concessions
4. Assesses, Types and Status,
5. Tax Authority, Appeals, Revision and Reference,
6. Determination of Total Income and taxable income
7. Different Heads of Income
8. Income tax authorities - Appeals, Revisions
9. Assessment procedure, Re-assessment, Assessment of Individual & Firms
10. Recovery of Taxes, Refund and Penalties, Assessment of Non-Succession of Business: Changes in the constitution of firm, Provisions regarding certain classes of provident and superannuation Funds.
11. Advance Payment of tax - Deduction of Tax at source
12. Tax holiday - Penalties and Recoveries
13. Wealth Tax Act. 1963: Definition: Changes of wealth of Gift Tax, Assessment procedure, Liabilities to Assessment in special cases, Authorities, Appeals, Revision and References, Payment and Recovery and Penalties.
14. Gift Tax Act 1963 (As amended up-to-date) - Definition: Changes of Gift Tax, valuation of Gifts, Assessment procedure, Exemption of Gift Tax, Liabilities to Assessment in Special cases, Authorities, Appeals, Revision and Reference, Payment and Recovery; Penalties.
15. Value Added Tax: Important terms, taxable goods and services, VAT Authorities, Determination of VAT, method and time for VAT payment, Turnover tax and supplementary duty, Registration under VAT and VAT return.
16. Customs Act: Brief Introduction to Customs Act 1969, Statutory definitions, customs procedure, customs authorities, Prohibited good, goods dutiable, Exemptions from customs

duty, Valuation procedure, date for determination of value and rate of duty, determination of customs duty.

17. Estate Duty Act 1950: Principles of passage of property of death, Waqf, Provision of Company Valuation, Aggregation into Estate, Deduction and computation and Principles, Assessment Technique, Refund, Recovery and Penalties

18. Sales Tax Act 1951: Definition: Basis of Sales Tax, Assesses, Goods Assessable and exempted, Requirements, Maintenance, Production and Inspection of Accounts, Assessment Technique, Appeal, Revision Refund, Recovery, Penalties, Ratification of Mistakes.

Suggested Readings:

Income Tax Manual Part I, Government Publications

Income Tax Manual Part II, Government Publications

Gift Tax Act, 1990

Nurunnabi, M. : Income Tax (Law and Practice), Kamrul Book House, Dhaka

Bari, M. A. : law and Practice of Income Tax, Memory Books, Dhaka

Kanga &Khivala: Pal, Income Tax (Law and Practice)

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 2113:Constitution of the UK, USA and India | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

This course is intended to make students familiar with the constitutional systems of a few countries, in particular the Constitution of United States of America, The United Kingdom and India. The course teacher will try to examine many issues from a comparative perspective- legal structure and concepts that are found in Constitutions across the world, percepts such as basic rights and their enforcement, rule of law, systems of governance, judicial review, to name a few. Students will be benefitted from deeper understanding of the doctrines and values underlying the provisions and principles from various constitutional systems.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course students should be able to

- understand the coherences and differences in the approaches to constitutional norms in different jurisdictions;
- analyze and compare the key constitutional principles as understood and applied across the political systems.

Course Content:

1. British Constitution: Sources and Characteristics of the British Constitution, Magna Carta, Petition of Rights, Bill of Rights, Conventions of the Constitution, Crown and the Parliament, Parliamentary Sovereignty; The Cabinet, Ministerial Responsibility, Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Constitutional Conventions, The UK Supreme Court, Judicial Review, Supremacy of European Laws, Human Rights Protection, Constitutional Devolution
2. U.S. Constitution: US Constitution, Separation of Powers, Congress and the President, Election of the members of the Senate and the House of Representative and the President, Judiciary, Civil Rights under the Constitution, Equality Clause, Problems of Race and Affirmative Action, Individual rights to bear arms and privacy, Federalism, Supreme Court as the Guardian of US Constitutionalism and Society, Judicial Activism, conservative and liberal forces in the Supreme Court
3. Indian Constitution: Historical Background of the Indian Constitution, Nature of the Indian Constitution and the Form of Government; Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duties; The President; Council of Ministers; Parliament ((Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha); The Supreme Court; The Union and the State; The Executive, The Legislature and Judiciary; The Election Commission of India, Status of Kashmir in the Indian Constitution.

Suggested Readings:

Anand, C.L: Commentary on the Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 3rdEdn. 1980.
 Dicey, A.V: Law of the Constitution. Macmillan Universal Law Publishing Co. Delhi, 10thEdn. 1998.
 Wade, E.C.S: Constitutional Law, British Language Book Society and Longmans, ELBS, 7thEdn. 1965.
 Jain, M.P: Indian Constitutional Law. 4thEdn. Wadhwa and Company, India, 1994.
 Dicey, A.V: An Introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution, 19thEdn. Macmillan Universal Law Publishing Co. Delhi, 1998.
 Hilaire Barnett: Constitutional and Administrative Law.

Year-2: Semester-2

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2201: Constitutional Law of Bangladesh II | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objective of this course is to create a meaningful understanding of basic philosophical tenets of Bangladesh Constitutional Law. This course also aims to enable the students to illustrate the fundamental principle of Bangladesh Constitution, to gain understanding of the legal theories that underpin the Bangladesh Constitution.

Learning Outcome

Students completing the course on Constitutional Law of Bangladesh –

- Are expected to have a deep understanding of the historical and philosophical foundations of the state
- Will understand the fundamental tenets of the public law of Bangladesh and the institutional set up of the Republic.
- Finally, the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues.

Course Content:

The executive - The president-Election. Status, Powers and Functions Ordinance making power of the president, Impeachment, The Prime Minister and the Cabinet, Non-Party Caretaker Government, provisions relating to Local Government.

The Legislature - Power and extent of Legislative Authority, Formation, Duration, Functions of parliament, Qualification and disqualification of Members of Parliament, Vacation of Seats, Reservation of Seats for Women, Floor Crossing, Speaker and Deputy Speaker, Law making procedure and financial procedure of parliament, Parliamentary Privileges & Immunities, Ordinance Making Power of the President, Democratic Oversight of the parliament, Ombudsman: Appointment, Rationality, Principles, Powers and Functions, Comptroller and Auditor General,

The Judiciary - The Supreme Court of Bangladesh, the Subordinate Courts, Independence of Judiciary, Writ and PIL, Judicial Review, Democracy deficit of judicial review, Judicial discretion and activism, The Administrative Tribunal

Electoral Process - Election Commission, Caretaker Government

Service of the Republic - Civil Services, Public Service Commission

Proclamation of Emergency

Amendment in the Constitution - Nature of the Amendment Power Doctrine of Basic Structure, and Amendments in the Constitution of Bangladesh.

Suggested Readings:

Ahmed, Moudud: Era of Sheikh MujiburRahman, University Press Limited. Dhaka.

Ahmed, Professor Ali: Theory and Practice of Bangladesh Constitution, H. A. Publisher, Dhaka, 1stEdn. 1998

Brohi, A. K: Fundamental Law of Pakistan, Din Muhammad Press, Mcleod Road, Karachi, 1958.

Choudhury, Dilara: Constitutional Development in Bangladesh, UPL, 1995.

Chowdhury, Badrul Haider: Evolution of Supreme Court of Bangladesh, Dhaka University

Mahmudul Islam: Constitutional Law of Bangladesh.

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| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 2203: Shipping Law and Admiralty Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of the course is to make student familiar with the pre-conditions for registration of Ship; nationality of ship; proprietary interest in ship; mortgage and mode of transfer of ship; special features of ship building contract; maritime lien and claim; and the process of enforcement of maritime claim. The course also aims to familiar the students with the jurisdiction of the Admiralty court and its procedures under the legal framework of Bangladesh

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course student would be able to:

- Know how to registrar a ship in a country and what are the rights and privileges under shipping law of that country.
- Examine the global practice as to determining nationality of ship.
- Understand maritime lien and maritime claim for taking action through Admiralty court.
- Get introduced with liabilities in mortgage of Ship.
- Demonstrate proficiency in drafting Ship building contract.
- understand admiralty jurisdiction and procedure of admiralty matters in Bangladesh; and
- Enforcement mechanism of maritime claims and maritime liens.

Course Content:

Shipping Law

Nationality, registration and ownership of Ships; the Concept of ‘Genuine Link’; Types of Ship Registries- Closed Registries, Open Registries, International Registries; Types of Ship Registration- Regular Registration, Bareboat Registration, Provisions on Ship Registration in the Convention on the High Seas, 1958, Provisions on Ship Registration in UNCLOS, United Nations Convention on Conditions for Registration of Ships, 1986; Proprietary interests in Ships, Acquisition and Transfer of Title and Ownership in Ships, Shipbuilding Contracts, Agreements Ancillary to Shipbuilding Contracts, Standard Forms of Contracts, Ship Conversion Contracts, Commercial Practices, Sale and Purchase of Second-hand Tonnage, Sale and Purchase of Second-hand Tonnage Contracts (Formation of the Contract, Rights and Obligations of the Parties Involved), Standard Forms of Contracts, Alternative Security Arrangements , Commercial Practices, Security Rights in Ships; Nature and Characteristics of Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Mortgages and Hypothecs Distinguished, Formation of Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Registration of Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Rights and Duties of the Parties Involved, Priority and Ranking of Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Extinction of Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Conflict of Laws in Relation to Ship Mortgages and Hypothecs, Bangladesh Merchant Shipping Ordinance, 1983.

Admiralty Law

Admiralty jurisdiction and procedure: Introduction and nature of jurisdiction; enforceable

maritime claims; Exercise of jurisdiction, actions *in rem* and *in personam*, maritime liens and procedure; Rules and doctrines restricting the jurisdiction of the Admiralty court; Convention jurisdiction basis and multiple proceedings; Safety regulations in navigation, liabilities and limitation of liability, Collision regulations for conduct of vessels, Criminal liabilities for breach of statutes or breach of duty, Civil liabilities for negligence causing damage; apportionment of loss and measure of damages; limitation of liability, assistance at sea and in ports, the concept of salvage under maritime law and the Salvage Conventions, preconditions and elements of salvage; salvage agreements; assessment of award and special compensation; Liability of salvors for negligence and limitation, towage contracts; liabilities to third parties arising from negligence during towage, the law regulating the rights and obligations of port authorities and pilots.

Sources of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Nature and Characteristics of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Distinction between Liens/Privileges and Mortgages/Hypothecs; Types of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Priority and Ranking of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Enforcement of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Extinction of Maritime Liens and Privileges; Conflict of Laws in Relation to Maritime Liens and Privileges.

Enforcement of Maritime Claims, *In Rem* and *In Personam* Proceedings, Arrest of Ships, Mareva Injunction and Attachment, Establishing Jurisdiction for the Enforcement of Maritime Claims

Suggested Readings:

1. Shipping Law by Prashant Chaturvedi
2. Shipping and Environment Law by Charles, 2nd Edition
3. Shipping Law by Robert Grime, 3rd Edition
4. Shipping Law by Giles’ & Chorley
5. Admiralty and Maritime Law by Thomas J
6. Admiralty and Maritime Law by Robert Force, 4th Edition
7. Maritime Law by Christopher Hill
8. Admiralty and Maritime Laws of Bangladesh by S M M Hasan
9. Admiralty Jurisdiction and Practice by Nigel Meeson, 4th Edition

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2205:Criminology &Victimology | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course offers an indepth understanding of criminology, theories of punishment and their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications. In addition the course introduces students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused centric approach to much needed victim centric approach. It will examine relationship between criminology and criminal law, shed light on penology, prison system and victimology.

Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course students should be able to

- understand the ground principles guiding the penal systems;

- understand the philosophical and socio-logical dimension of criminal punishment;
- critique the traditional approaches to crime prevention and victim protection.

Course Content:

1. Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminology; Crime, criminology and Criminal Law, History of Criminology; Methods and Objectives of the Study of Criminology.
2. Schools of Criminology; Pre-Classical, Classical (Beccaria, Bentham), Neo-Classical and Positive School (Lombroso, Ferri, Garofalo).
3. Causation of Crime: Biological; Psychological; Sociological, Economic Theories of Crime; Geographical and Institutional Factors of Crime.
4. Types of Crime; Organised Violent Crimes; White Collar Crime; Sexual Crime; Drugs and Human Trafficking; Terrorism; Domestic Violence; Cyber Crime.
5. Crime by Law-Enforcing Agencies.
6. Juvenile Delinquency: Causes and Corrective Measures; Population Control; International Cooperation.
7. Crime Prevention: Economic, Social and Legal Measures; Population Control; International Cooperation.
8. Penology: Theories of Punishment; Forms of Punishment and Sentencing.
9. Prison System; Prison Administration; Corrective Measures- Probation & Parole; Open Prison System.
10. Victimization, Victimology Theories, Legal Aspects of victimization, Psychological and physical reactions to victimization, Social attitudes and perceptions towards the victims, Revictimisation.
11. Victims and the Criminal Justice System, Role of Victims in the commission of crimes
12. Family violence, child abuse, sexual violence
13. Long term and short term Trauma Reaction
14. Cultural aspects of victimization, impact on the families of the victim, impact on the community of the victim
15. Support services available to victims of crimes- Help, hope and healing
16. Methods to avoid victimization

Suggested Readings:

Siddique, Ahmad: Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
 Paranjape, N.V.: Criminology and Penology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1993
 Ponnaian, M.: Criminology and Penology, PonRoni Publications, Delhi, 1995
 Reid, Sue Titus: Crime and Criminology
 Quinney, Richard: Criminology
 Sheikh Hafijur Rahman: Theoretical and applied Criminology

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2207:Law of Evidence | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The main objective of the course is to provide idea about the legal provisions relating to law of Evidence.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able to:

- Understand the fundamental rules of adducing evidences
- Know the conditions under which certain evidences will be or will not be taken
- understand the admissibility and non admissibility of certain types of the evidences in certain stages of the litigation
- handle critical situations of examining and cross examining the witnesses.

Course Content:

1. Introduction - Definition, functions and philosophy of law of Evidence, Historical evolution of the law of evidence in the subcontinent, importance of the study of law of evidence
2. Evidential terms and definitions -Fact, Relevant Fact, Fact i Issue, Document, Evidence, Proved, Disproved, Not Proved, May presume, Shall presume, Conclusive proof, Direct, Hearsay and Circumstantial Evidence.
3. Relevancy of Facts - Different types of facts which are relevant for facts in issue
4. Relevancy of Admissions and confessions- Confessions before the law enforcement officials, Judicial confession, Retracted Confession, Admission of Accomplice, Statements of person not present before the court including Dying Declaration, Relevancy and admissibility of statements made under special circumstances, judgments of courts of justice, opinions of third persons (expert opinion), character of the parties
5. On proof in General - Admitted Facts, Judicial Notice and Judicial Presumption, Presumption of Law and Fact, Mixed question of Law and Fact
6. Oral and Documentary Evidences - Oral and documentary evidence, private and public documents, primary and secondary evidence, admissibility of secondary evidence in certain cases
7. Documentary Evidence - Presumption in relation to certain types of documents, adverse presumption on documents not produced and its consequences
8. Primacy of Documentary Evidence over Oral Evidence - Exclusion of oral evidence in presence of a documentary, Uncertainty or ambiguity in documentary evidence and admissibility of oral and other extrinsic evidence in such cases
9. Burden of Proof - Rules pointing the burden, Shifting of the burden, Burdens in special cases, judicial presumption of certain facts,
10. Rule of Estoppel - Different types of estoppels, estoppels by waiver or attestation
11. Witnesses and Evidences - Definition, Classification and Eligibility of witnesses, privileged communications
12. Examination of witnesses -examination in chief, cross examination and Re-examination, permissible questions during the examination, leading question, character related, harassing or vexatious questions, refreshing memories, Approver, Controlling the lawyers during the examination process, Compelling the witnesses and parties to answer questions or produce documents or evidence, Corroboration and contradiction of witnesses,
13. Benefit of Doubt - Rationales behind the rule, cases giving rise to doubt
14. Admission and Rejection of Evidence - Power of the court in relation to admission and treatment of evidence and witnesses, Effect of improper admission or rejection of evidences.

Suggested Readings:

Evidence Act, 1872 (Government Publication)
Sarker: : Law of Evidence, Wadhaw, Nagpur

Munir, M.: Principles and Degree of the Law of Evidence, The University Book Agency, Allahabad
 Huq, Zahirul: Evidence, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka
 Singh, Avtar: Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publication
 Singh, K.K.: The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2209: Law of Transfer of Property | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of ‘Property’, the ‘nature of property rights’ and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course the students should be able to-

- understand the basic principles, modes and legal requirements of transfer of property;
- form a clear idea about the legal consequences and rights and liabilities arising out of a purported transfer of property.

Course Content:

Law of Transfer of Property

1. History, Object and extent of applicability of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
2. Definition and classification of Property, Notice, Actionable claim.
3. General rules governing the transfer of movable and immovable properties by act of the parties: (i) Definition of “transfer of property” (ii) What property can and what property cannot be transferred; (iii) persons competent to transfer (iv) operation of transfer: (v) oral transfer: (vi) illegal restrictions on certain alienations: (vii) transfer for the benefit of unborn persons: (viii) rule against perpetuity; (ix) vested and contingent interest; (x) conditional transfers; (xi) condition precedent and condition subsequent (xii) election; (xiii) apportionment.
4. General rules governing transfer of immovable properties: (i) transfer by persons other than full owner; (ii) protection of third person’s right; (iii) transfer by co-owners of shares in common property; (iv) priority of rights created by transfers; (v) bona fide holders under defective titles; (vi) doctrine of lis pendens; (vii) fraudulent transfer (viii) doctrine of part-performance.
5. Sale of immovable properties: (i) Definition, sale-how effected; contract for sales; (ii) rights and liabilities of buyer and seller (iii) marshalling by subsequent purchaser.

6. Mortgages of Immovable properties: (i) Definition, classification of mortgage and their characteristics; (ii) rights and liabilities of mortgagors (iv) rights and liabilities of mortgagees (v) law a to priority; (vi) marshalling securities and contribution.
7. Provision as to Charges and doctrine of merger.
8. Lese of immovable property: (i) Definition, duration of leases and low leases are made; (ii) rights and liabilities of lessor; (iii) rights and liabilities of lessee; (iv) determination of a lease; (v) forfeiture of a lease; & (vi) holding over.
9. Provision as to Exchange of immovable property
10. Provision as to Gift of immovable property, Statutory Change in relation to gifts.
11. Transfer of actionable claims: (i) transfer how effected; (ii) rights and liabilities of the transferee; (iii) right of an assignee of marine and fire policies.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 2211:Administrative Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

Administrative law focuses on the rules and regulations that guide and control administrative agencies. This course examines the legal and practical foundations and principles of modern administrative state particularly Bangladesh. The course will assess the rationales of delegation to administrative agencies, the constitutional and statutory framework that regulates the decision-making process, and finally judicial review of administrative agencies.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course students will be able to

- identify the basic principles that govern review of administrative action by courts and tribunals;
- hold a critical overview of the system; and
- apply those principles in practical situations.

Course Content:

1. Meaning and Nature of Administrative Law- Importance of Administrative Law, Rule of Law and Droit Administrative- Separation of Powers and Administrative Law
2. Origin and Growth of Administrative Law in the U.K., U.S.A., and South Asian Subcontinent.
3. Legislative powers of Administration- Delegated Legislation- Concept of Ultra Vires
4. Judicial Powers of Administration- Administrative Tribunals- Control of Judicial Power
5. Exercise of Administrative Discretion- Its Limits; Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
6. Control of Administrative Powers and Actions- Judicial Reviews- Writs- Ombudsman
7. Public Corporations- Public Corporations as Special Administrative Agencies and as Legal Persons- Government Control of the Corporations
8. Decentralization of Administration- Its aims and objectives- Local Government and Local Self-Government in Bangladesh- Its Growth and Evolution
9. Suit against Government- Scope and Limitation
10. Principles of Natural Justice and Their Application by Courts and Tribunals and Administrative Agencies

11. Service Laws and Rules of Bangladesh

Suggested Readings:

Takwani, C.K.: Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Jain, M.P & Jain S.N: Principles of Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co., Delhi 4thEdn. 1991

Jain, M.P & Jain, S.N.: Principles of Administrative Law, Wadha and Company, Nagpur, India.

Sathe, S. P.: Administrative Law, N. M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.

Fenwick, Helen: Constitutional and Administrative Law, Cavendish Publishing Ltd, London.

Year-3: Semester-1

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3101:Land Laws of Bangladesh I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course is intended to provide the students with indepth knowledge regarding the history of land law, land regulations from time to time, land survey, record of rights and settlement of land related disputes. After completing this Course the student will learn about the permanent Settlement, when a land may increase the rights over the land, rights of a *bargadar*, duties of a land owner, about the acquisition and requisition and so on.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to

- understand the historical dimension of the evolution of land administration in Bangladesh;
- understand the key administrations of the government dealing with land issues;
- identify the loopholes in the overall land management of Bangladesh;
- understand the major land surveys and the title and rights created and modified thereby;
- know the process of correcting errors on the land related documentation;
- Possible solution to major land management obstacles faced by the system.

Course Content:

1. History of Land Laws: Pre-colonial lands of Bangladesh; Grant of Dewani
2. Laws relating to permanent Settlement, Regulation I of 1793 the permanent Settlement Regulation VIII of 1793, The Bengal Zaminders, their growth and incidents; Law relating to permanent Settlement, main idea of Lord Cornwallis, defect of this regulation-abolition of permanent settlement, reasons.
3. Provisions as to revenue law and 'Patnitaluks', Regulation VII of 1819 Bengal PatniTaluk Regulation, Law relating to sale of tenures for arrears of revenue-short history of the law; sale notification, notice, appeals regarding sale-setting aside of sale-powers of the civil courts.

4. Law relating to revenue-free lands-origin of revenue free grants-policy of the East India Company in this respect, Regulation XIX of 1793 The Non-Badshahi Lakhiraj Regulation, Regulation XXXVII of 1793 The Badshahi Lakhiraj Regulation.
5. Law relating to Alluvion and Dilluvion; Reformation in situ and Right of Jalkar or fishery, Regulation XI of 1825 Bengal Alluvion and Dilluvion Regulation.
6. Law relating to Landlords and Tenants: Short history of Tenancy Laws- extent and application-classes of tenants to rent sale for arrears- setting aside sale, The Bengal Tenancy Act, 1985- Definition and classes of Tenants; Provision as to occupancy-raiatats; Incidents of Occupancy-right; Provision as to improvement.

Suggested Readings:

Kabir, Dr. Lutful: Land Laws of Bangladesh, Vols. I-IV, Ain Prokashan, Dhaka
 Khan, Md. Ansar Ali: Land Laws of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka
 Khan, A.K.: Land Laws of Bangladesh, Khosroz Kitab Mahal, Dhaka
 Sikder, Ansar Uddin: Land Laws and Land Administration Manual

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3103: Law of the Sea – I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of the course is to enlighten student with the process of delimitation of maritime boundary of a coastal state, rights and duties of coastal and land locked state in the sea area; state obligation for marine environment; state liability for violating innocent passage; accelerating international passage through transit; and the dispute settlement procedure among the member states.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course the student will be able to identify and analyze:

- The extent of maritime boundary under International Law; the process of determining maritime boundary along with the duties and rights for the coastal state.
- Application of civil and criminal jurisdiction within maritime boundary of a coastal state.
- The reciprocity of state obligation in exploring its natural resources and duties therefor.
- Adoption of national marine policy to explore marine resource.
- International adjudicatory process to solve maritime boundary related dispute.

Course Content

Historical background, general introduction and elements of the law of the sea, principles of the law of the sea, baselines, internal waters, territorial sea, straits used for international navigation, archipelagic states, contiguous zone, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, fisheries, land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states, the high seas, prohibition of transport of slaves, piracy, Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs or Psychotropic Substances, Unauthorized Broadcasting, Right of Visit, Right of Hot Pursuit, Submarine Cables and Pipelines, regime of islands, enclosed and semi-enclosed seas, legal regime of the arctic, The

Area , Principles governing the Area, The Authority, the System of Exploitation of Deep Seabed Resources, Protection and preservation of marine environment.

Suggested Reading:

Tanaka, Yoshifumi: The International law of the sea

Rahman, Habibur: Law of the sea

R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe: The Law of the Sea

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3105: Penal Laws of Bangladesh I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Penal Code.

Learning Outcome:

Upon completion of the course, students are expected to know –

- basic sentencing principles of Bangladesh;
- definition of and distinction between different forms of crimes and relevant punishments.
- the state of mental culpability needed for each types of crimes; and
- the special statutory framework prescribed for some special types of crimes that are accorded special attention in the criminal justice system of the country.

Course Content:

1. Crime, Criminal and Civil injuries.
2. Origin and Development of Criminal Law.
3. Essential Elements of Crime, Mensrea.
4. Definitions.
5. Joint Liability, Abetment, Attempt
6. Punishment, its objects and Limits.
7. General Exceptions – Ground of Exception from criminal responsibility Right of private defense.
8. Criminal Conspiracy.
9. Offences against the State.
10. Offences relating to the Army, Navy and Air Force.
11. Offences against the Public Tranquillity.
12. Offences by or relating to Public Servants.
13. Offences relating to Elections.
14. Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.
15. False evidence and Offences against Public Justice.
16. Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.

17. Offences relating to weight and measures.
18. Offences affecting the Public Health Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.
19. Offences relating to religion.
20. Offences Affecting the Human Body – Offences Affecting Life (murder, culpable homicide), hurt, criminal force and assault.
21. Offences against Property – theft, extortion robbery and dacoit. criminal misappropriation of property, mischief, criminal trespass.
22. Offences relating to documents, trade and property marks, currency notes and bank notes.

Suggested Readings:

Penal Code, 1860 (Government Publication)

Kabir, L :*Lecture on Penal Code with Leading Cases*, AinProkashan, Dhaka

Huq, Zahurul: *The Penal Code*, AnupamGyanBhandar, Dhaka

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal: *The Indian Penal Code*, Wadhwa& Company, Delhi

Islam, Md. Zahirul: *The Penal Code*, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3107:Law of Criminal Procedure I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course is aimed at equipping the students with the knowledge of the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process. The course will acquaint the student with organization of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised. In addition, the course teacher shall endeavor to familiarize the students with the case paper like FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students should be able to –

- identify and know well the administration of criminal justice in the Bangladesh;
- understand the jurisdictional dimensions of criminal justice;
- understand the procedural features of the criminal justice system;
- form a well developed and advanced level of opinion as regards the efficiency and inefficiency of the system.

Course Content:

1. Definitions
2. Constitution of criminal Courts
3. Jurisdiction and Power of Criminal Courts
4. Aid and Information to the Magistrates, the police and persons making arrests
5. Arrest generally, arrest without warrant

6. Process to compel appearance: summons, warrant of arrest, proclamation and attachment, other rules regarding processes
7. Summons to produce, search warrant, general provisions relating to searches
8. Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior
9. Unlawful assemblies
10. Public nuisances, temporary orders in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger
11. Dispute as to immovable properties
12. Preventive action of the police
13. Information, investigation and inquiry, place of inquiry or trial
14. Complaint to Magistrate
15. Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate
16. Charges i) Framing of charge ii) General provisions as to inquiries and trials iii) trial by Magistrates iv) summary trials v) trial by courts of sessions vi) Judgment vii) submission of sentences for
17. confirmation.

Suggested Readings:

Akkas, Sarkar Ali Dr : Law of Criminal Procedure
Halim Abdul Barrister, Code of Criminal Procedure.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 3109: Law of Civil Procedure I | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil suit passes through, and the connected matters.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able to:

- Describe and identify the key jurisdictional principles governing the civil courts of Bangladesh.
- Understand the procedural issues facing a civil suit
- appreciate the major procedural challenges facing the due administration of civil justice

Course Content:

1. Procedural and substantive law
2. Definition & organization of civil courts.
3. Suit valuation and court fees.
4. Jurisdiction of the Courts, Stay of suits, Res-judicata, Bar to further suit.
5. Suit by and against government - Inherent power of court.

6. Institution of suits and proceedings, place of suing.
7. Parties to suit- mis-joinder of cause of action.
8. Framing of suits, Joinder of cause of action
9. Recognized agents and Advocates.
10. Issue and service of summons.
11. Pleadings, Amendment of pleading, Set-off
12. Appearance of parties and Consequence of non-appearance.
13. Framing of Issues, Incidental and supplemental proceedings, Hearing, Judgment and Decree
14. Procedure in execution of decree, Arrest, Attachment and Sale.

Suggested Readings:

Code of civil Procedure, 1908 with upto date amendment (Government Publication)
 Khan, Md. Ansar Ali: Commentary on the code of Civil Procedure, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka
 Mahmud, Shaukat: Civil Procedure Code, Legal Research Centre, Lahore
 Sarkar, S. C: Code of Civil Procedure, Kamrul Book House, Dhaka
 Mahmudul Islam: Code of Civil Procedure
 Takwani, CK : Civil Procedure

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3111: Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course has been designed to give a sound knowledge on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as means of dispute resolution in an amicable way. This course aims to provide students with a general understanding of the distinctive contribution of ADR in settlement process and existing legal aid mechanisms.

Learning Outcomes:

- To define alternative dispute resolution.
- To explain ADR as a mean of access to justice.
- To demonstrate of advantages and disadvantages of ADR.
- To demonstrate the history of the development of ADR.
- To describe the ADR movement in Bangladesh.
- To explain different types of ADR mechanism applied in Bangladesh
- To interpret the role of third party in ADR process.
- To demonstrate the rules of mediation.
- To determine the role of mediators for effective settlement of dispute.

Course Content:

Definition, nature, scope and objective of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), advantage and disadvantages of ADR

History of ADR in the Sub- Continent- modern ADR movement in USA and other countries, ADR movement in Bangladesh

Different Modes of ADR in Bangladesh: Modes of third party intervention, negotiation and bilateral decision making process

Mediation: Definition, mediation process, role of mediators, context and form of mediated settlement

Court Sponsored ADR: Mediation under the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, ADR in criminal justice system, conciliation and mediation under the Family Court Ordinance, 1985, ADR under the Village Court Act, 2006, ADR under the Labour Code, 2006

ADR mechanism in the Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961, the Custom Act, 1969, the Income Tax Ordinance 1984, Value Added Tax Act, 1991, the Conciliation of Dispute (municipal area) Board Act, 2004, Arbitration Act, 2001, Money Loan Court Act, 2003

ADR in International Law and International Commerce

Access to justice and legal aid, importance of legal aid in Bangladesh context, legal aid under the Legal Aid Act, 2003.

Suggested Readings:

S.K. GolamMahbub, Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) in Commercial Disputes, the UK and Bangladesh Perspective

KhaledurRahman, Alternative Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| COCR 3101: Co-curricular | 1.5 | |

Aim:

This course will help students on developing their confidence as a participating various co-curricular activities. It will also enhance their personal position independently or within the organization and understand the right behavior during public and private interactions.

Learning outcomes:

On successful completion of this unit, students should be able to:

- Successfully confront personal and professional challenges
- Engage in appropriate social conduct
- Determine what constitutes right behaviour in a given situation

- Enhance personal position independently or within the organization
- Set realistic goals to help reach full potential in life

Contents:

Students are required to take and pass one of the co-curricular courses. A list of probable co-curricular courses are given below:

- Theater and Music
- Graphic Arts
- Table Tennis
- Badminton
- Swimming
- Photography
- Leadership
- Social Ethics
- Debate
- Mooting
- Recitation

Year-3: Semester-2

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3201:Land Laws of Bangladesh II | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course is intended to provide the students with indepth knowledge regarding the land regulations from time to time, land survey, record of rights and settlement of land related disputes. this Course also aimed to teach about the permanent Settlement, when a land may increase the rights over the land, rights of a *bargadar*, duties of a land owner, about the acquisition and requisition and so on. This course also aims to provide students with a general understanding of the process and procedure of recovering public debts and dues.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to

- understand the historical dimension of the evolution of land administration in Bangladesh;
- understand the key administrations of the government dealing with land issues;
- identify the loopholes in the overall land management of Bangladesh;
- understand the major land surveys and the title and rights created and modified thereby;
- know the process of correcting errors on the land related documentation; Possible solution to major land management obstacles faced by the system.

- know about execution of certificate relating to different matters, referral to civil court and provisions for appeal, review and revision.

Course Content:

Land Laws of Bangladesh

1. Evolutions of Tenancy- State Acquisition and Tenancy Act (Act XVIII of 1950)
2. Law relating to abolition of zemindary system: acquisition of all rent receiving interest by the State: Definitions who is not a rent receiver;
3. Definition- Acquisition of the interest of rent receivers and consequences thereof- special Provisions regarding Lands held in lieu of service.
4. Preparation of Records of Rights – Assessment of compensation.
5. Provisions relating to arrears of Revenue, Rent & Cesses.
6. Provisions relating to arrears of revenue, Rent & Cesses.
7. Incidents of holding of raiyats.
8. Assessment, Enhancement and Reduction of rent.
9. Amalgamation, Subdivision and Consolidation of holdings.
10. Maintenance and revision of record of rights.
11. Appeal, Revision and Review
12. Law relating to non-agricultural Tenancy – Definitions & classes of Non-agricultural Tenancy – Tenancies held by a Non-agricultural Tenant
13. Incidents of Non-agricultural Tenancy – Definitions-classes of non-agricultural tenant; Incidents of Non-agricultural Tenancies, under-tenants; provisions as to transfer of non-agricultural lands, judicial procedure.
14. The Law of Vested Properties in Bangladesh.
15. Provision as to Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property.

Public Demands Recovery

1. Introduction: Definitions, filing, service and effect of certificate and hearing of objection thereto.
2. Execution of Certificate: Attachment, sale, setting aside sale, disposal of proceeds of execution, arrest, detention and release.
3. Reference to Civil Court.
4. Supplemental Provisions: Appeal, review and revision.

Suggested Readings:

Kabir, Dr. Lutful: Land Laws of Bangladesh, Vols. I-IV, AinProkashan, Dhaka

Khan, Md. Ansar Ali: Land Laws of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka

Khan, A.K.: Land Laws of Bangladesh, KhosrozKitabMahal, Dhaka

Sikder, AnsarUddin: Land Laws and Land Administration Manual

Barrister Abdul Halim, Text Book on Public Demands Recovery.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3203: Penal Laws of Bangladesh II | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crime, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Penal Code.

Learning Outcome:

Upon completion of the course students are expected to know –

- definition of and distinction between different forms of crimes and relevant punishments.
- the state of mental culpability needed for each types of crimes; and
- the special statutory framework prescribed for some special types of crimes that are accorded special attention in the criminal justice system of the country.

Course Content:

1. Criminal breach of contract of service.
2. Offences relating to marriage.
3. Defamation.
4. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.
5. Attempts to commit offences.
6. The Special Power Act, 1974
7. Arms Act, 1878
8. SantrashmulakAparadh Daman Ordinance, 1992
9. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980.
10. The Cruelty to Woman (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance, 1983
11. Nari o SishuNirjaton (BiseshBidhan) Ain, 2000
12. Anti-Trafficking legal framework in Bangladesh.

Suggested Readings:

Penal Code, 1860 (Government Publication)

Kabir, L :*Lecture on Penal Code with Leading Cases*, AinProkashan, Dhaka

Huq, Zahurul: *The Penal Code*, AnupamGyanBhandar, Dhaka

Ratanlal and Dhirajlal: *The Indian Penal Code*, Wadhwa& Company, Delhi

Islam, Md. Zahirul: *The Penal Code*, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 3205:Maritime Safety & Security Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course highlights on related international legislations on various aspects of safety and security in sea. Moreover, the course covers the legal arena for liability in marine collision; salvages and wrecks; towage; pilot age; piracy, hijacking and armed robbery at sea.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of this course, students are expected to be able to-

- use the basic provisions of International conventions to establish national, regional and global individual and collective responsibility for maritime safety and security; and
- act as attorney on behalf of client filing suit for the violation of the safety measures by the concerned authority and claiming compensation for suffering.

Course Content:

Ship's Safety, Cargo Safety, Occupational Safety, Classification Societies, Human Element and Safety Management, Ship Operation, Manning Standards and Certification of Seafarers, Principles of Safe Manning, Navigational Safety, Aids to Navigation, Maritime Signals and Beacons, Radio Aids, Meteorological Aids, Hydrographic Aids, Control of Ship Safety, Flag State Control, Substandard Ships and Actions against Substandard Shipping, Port State Control, Liability in Collision Cases, Jurisdiction in Collision Cases, Apportionment of Fault in Collision Cases, Principles of the Law of Salvage, Salvage and the Environment, Relationship between Towage and Salvage, Towage Contracts, Implied Obligations of Tug and Tow, Collisions Occurring During a Towage Service, Legal Status of a Pilot, Compulsory Pilotage, Duties of the Master and Pilot during the Pilotage Service, Illegal Interference during the Pilotage Service, Liability of a Pilot, Master and Harbour Authorities.

Piracy, Hijacking And Armed Robbery against Ships, United Nations Measures to Combat Piracy, IMO Measures to Combat Piracy, Code of Practice for the Investigation of Crimes of Piracy and Armed Robbery against Ships, Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking, trafficking of illicit arms, maritime terrorism and unlawful acts, International Ship and Port Facility Security.

Suggested Reading:

Natalie Klein: Maritime Security and Law of the Sea
 Mc Nicholas: Maritime Security: An Introduction
 Norton Moore: Legal Challenges in Maritime Security
 James Kraska: International Maritime Security Law

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 3107: Law Criminal Procedure II | 3 | 42 |

Aims:

The course is aimed at equipping the students with the knowledge of the pre-trial, trial and the subsequent process. The course will acquaint the student with organization of the functionaries under the Code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised. In addition, the course teacher shall endeavor to familiarize the students with the case paper like FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course the students should be able to –

- identify and know well the administration of criminal justice in the Bangladesh;
- understand the jurisdictional dimensions of criminal justice;
- understand the procedural features of the criminal justice system;
- form a well developed and advanced level of opinion as regards the efficiency and inefficiency of the system.

Course Content:

1. Withdrawal of Complaint, Stopping of Proceedings
2. Compounding of offences
3. Executions, suspensions, remissions and computations of sentences: previous acquittal or conviction
4. Appeal and Revision
5. Proceedings in case of certain offences affecting the administration of justice
6. Supplementary provision:
Public prosecutor, Bail, Commission for examination of witnesses, Special rules of evidence, provisions as to bonds, Disposal of property under custody, Withdraw from Prosecution, Transfer of criminal cases, Inherent power of High Court Division, Quashment, Irregular proceedings, Miscellaneous

Suggested Readings:

Prof. Dr. Sarkar Ali Akkas, Law of Criminal Procedure
Barrister Abdul Halim, Code of Criminal Procedure.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 3209: Law of Maritime Environment | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The objective of the course is to provide an understanding of the various contentions of marine environment under International conventions. The course aims to orient students to know the specific obligation to protect and preserve marine environment generally and maritime environment with specific focus, such as preventing, controlling and mitigating pollution of marine environment from land based sources, ship, hazardous wastage and ballast water.

Learning Outcomes:

On completion of the course student will be capable of-

- Identifying the magnificent dimensions of marine environment and its pollution.
- Analyzing international legal framework for law of Maritime Environment under international conventions in comparison to municipal legislations.
- Conducting research with any specific aspects of Marine environment either based on regional or global issue.
- To be employed for consulting on adoption of national Marine Spatial Planning or other drafting any other legislation on Maritime environment.

Course Content:

Historical Background, Development of Principles for the Sustainable Development of the Environment under the United Nations Conferences, UNEP and its Regional Seas Program, Basis of Liability for Marine Pollution, Law of Negligence in Relation to Marine Pollution, Doctrine of Strict Liability/Polluter Pays Principle, Criminal Law Relating to Marine Pollution: Application of Mens Rea, State Responsibility, Inter-Relationship between Prevention of Pollution of the Marine Environment and Protection and Conservation of the Living Resources of the Sea, Protection and Preservation of the Marine Environment, preparedness, response, cooperation, pollution liability and compensation.

Suggested Reading

Principles of International Environmental law- Philippe Sands

International Law and protection of Marine Environment - Haward S. Schiffman

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3211: Law of Civil Procedure II and Law of Limitation | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The objective of the course is also to provide idea about the legal provisions relating to law of Limitation in Bangladesh.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able to:

- Describe and identify the key jurisdictional principles governing the civil courts of Bangladesh.
- Understand the procedural issues facing a civil case
- appreciate the major procedural challenges facing the due administration of civil justice
- understand different aspects of the law of limitation in Bangladesh,

Course Content:

Code of Civil Procedure

1. Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties.
2. Withdrawal and Adjustment of suit.
3. Special particular classes of suits: Pauper suit, Inter-pleader suit, suit by or against minors and persons of unsound mind.
4. Appointment of Receivers and Commissions.
5. Temporary Injunction and Interlocutory Orders
6. Appeal, Review, Revision and Reference.

Law of Limitation

1. Objects, Interpretation and application statutes of Limitation
2. Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Application
3. Computation of period of Limitation
4. Extension and Exemption of Period of Limitation
5. Suspension of Limitation
6. Waiver of Limitation
7. Effect of Fraud and Acknowledgement on Limitation
8. Adverse Possession and Acquisition of Easement Rights
9. Limitation in Suits for recovery of Land.

Suggested Readings:

Code of civil Procedure, 1908 with upto date amendment (Government Publication)

Khan, Md. Ansar Ali: Commentary on the code of Civil Procedure, Bangladesh Law Book Company, Dhaka

Bangladesh Limitation Act, 1908 as amended up to date

Mahmood, Shaukat, and Shaukat, Nadeem, Limitation Act, Legal Research Centre, Lahore

Khan, Raja Said Akbar: The Limitation Act, PLD Publishers, Lahore

Mullick, M.R.: The limitation Act, Eastern Law House, Calcutta

D. L. R.: Limitation Act

Khan, S. A.: Limitation Act

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| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 3213: Law of the Sea -II | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The aim of the course is to enlighten student with the process of delimitation of maritime boundary of a coastal state, rights and duties of coastal and land locked state in the sea area; state obligation for marine environment; state liability for violating innocent passage; accelerating international passage through transit; and the dispute settlement procedure among the member states.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the course the student will be able to identify and analyze:

- The extent of maritime boundary under International Law; the process of determining maritime boundary along with the duties and rights for the coastal state.
- Application of civil and criminal jurisdiction within maritime boundary of a coastal state.
- The reciprocity of state obligation in exploring its natural resources and duties therefor.
- Adoption of national marine policy to explore marine resource.
- International adjudicatory process to solve maritime boundary related dispute.

Course Content

Marine scientific research, Development and transfer of marine technology, Protection of underwater cultural heritage, Settlement of disputes, General Provisions, Commission on the limit of continental shelf, Basic conditions of prospecting, exploration and exploitation, Statute of the enterprise, Conciliation, Statute of international tribunal for the law of the sea, Arbitration, Special arbitration, Participation by international organizations.

Suggested Reading:

Tanaka, Yoshifumi: The International law of the sea

Rahman, Habibur: Law of the sea

R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe: The Law of the Sea

Year-4: Semester-1

Drafting and Conveyancing

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| DEV:4101 Drafting and Conveyancing | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

This course aims to assist the students in drafting and structuring both contentious and non-contentious drafting and conveyancing.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able to:

- express the basic concepts of conveyancing and drafting.
- differentiate between conveyancing and drafting.
- prepare various type of non-contentious drafting, such as, sale deed, mortgage deed, lease deed, exchange deed, gift deed, wakf or trust deed, will deed, deed of power of attorney and deeds on other agreements.
- prepare legal opinion analyzing the facts in the matter of disputes.
- evaluate the need for legal notice and prepare several types of legal notice.

Course Content

- **Conveyancing and Legal Drafting (non-contentious):** Principles of Drafting and Conveyancing, Distinction between conveyancing and drafting, drafting deeds of some non-contentious matters- sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift or hiba, wakf, trust, will or wasiyat, deed of power of attorney etc., writing legal opinion, notice- kinds, preparation of different kind of notice.
- **Drafting (Criminal):** FIR, General Diary, bail petition, hajira petition, time petition, naraji petition, memorandum of appeal, revision, petition under Section 241A of the Cr.P.C., petition of complaint, drafting under section 561 Cr.P.C., drafting under section 491 of Cr.P.C. (detention), drafting under section 526 of Cr.P.C., drafting under section 528 of the Cr.P.C.
- **Civil Drafting:** Pleading, essentials of pleading, drafting a plaint, drafting an application for temporary injunction, drafting a written statement, drafting plaint under the Money Loan Act, drafting an application for withdrawal of suit, drafting an appeal against an order.
- **Supreme Court Drafting:** Drafting a writ petition, drafting a criminal appeal, drafting a criminal revision (quashing), petition for condonation of delay, petition for civil revision, drafting a memo of appeal.

Suggested Readings:

Halim, Abdul: A Guide to conveyancing and Legal Drafting

Bindra N S: Law of Conveyancing, Drafting and Interpretation of Deeds

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| DEV 4103:Legal Research Methodology | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

This course aims to provide the students with the knowledge and skills necessary to undertake legal research. Students will examine the sources of legal information and various methods of locating these sources together with the skills necessary to research legal topics and to use legal references

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

- recognise primary and secondary sources of legal research material;
- use and apply secondary sources, case law and legislation using both paper based and online resources to a research problem;
- develop correct research strategies to critically evaluate the relevance, quality, authority and currency of the research materials; and
- demonstrate good legal writing skills, including an understanding of the use and preparation of legal research material in legal writing and the correct methods of legal referencing.

Course Content:

Introduction: Legal Research- Evolution, Changing Emphasis and Contemporary Trends in general and specific to Bangladesh;

Different Kinds of Legal Research: Doctrinal, Non-Doctrinal/Empirical/Socio-Legal, Inter/Multidisciplinary,

Historical; Research: Meaning, Objectives, Motivations, Types and Significance, Method and Methodology, Scientific Method, Research Process;

Formulating Research Problem: Literature Review, Hypothesis, Research Design;
Sampling Procedures: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling;

Methods of Data Collection: Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedules, Case Study Organisation, Interpretation and Analysis of Data;

Report Writing: Use of Citations, Foot Notes, Reference, Bibliography, Indexes, Appendixes;

Tools of Legal Research: Library, Books, Law Reports, Law Commission Reports, Legislative and Constitutional Assembly Reports, Computer/Internet;

Legal Research and Law Reforms: Role of Judges and Jurists, Recommendations of Commissions and Committees etc.;

Plagiarism and Copyright Infringement; How to write a Dissertation/Thesis.

Suggested Readings:

Faruque, Abdullah Al, Dr.: Essentials of Legal Research, Palal Prokashani, Dhaka, 2010

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 4103: Intellectual Property Law | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course has been designed to give the students a holistic understanding of intellectual property, creation and protection of intellectual rights. This course examines areas of intellectual property, including copyright, patents, designs, trade-marks, confidential information and passing off. The operation of Bangladesh law is examined and then studied in the context of the international intellectual property framework.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course students will be able to:

- illustrate the patent right and procedures of patenting of one's creation.
- demonstrate the remedies and grievance procedures against infringement of trademark rights.
- demonstrate the concept and development of copyright law. To identify the subject matter of copyright and explain rights protected by copyright.
- express the procedure to obtain copyright.
- demonstrate the remedies and grievance procedure against infringement of rights.
- demonstrate the international protection of intellectual property rights.

Course Contents:

The subject-matter of intellectual property; Patents, Industrial design, Trademarks, Names Copyright, Application of origin and Indications of Source etc. The evolution of intellectual property; Role and contribution of intellectual property to Development.

International cooperation in Intellectual property; World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property and Its revision, Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic works, TRIPS Agreement, 1994

Patent: Introduction, Definition, nature, rationale behind the patent system, Patent and industrial design, conditions of patentability, Novelty and Disclosure, Patentable Subject-matter, procedure for Grant of Patents, Requirements of patent application, The Doctrine of exclusive rights, Scope, exceptions and compulsory licenses; Duration of protection, Infringement of patent rights, Defenses to infringement and Revocation; Patent and Technological Development, Licensing and the Transfer of Technology.

Industrial Design: Introduction, Policy objective of Design protection, Registration, Model Law drafted by the United International Bureau for the Protection of Intellectual Property (BIRPI), Conditions of protection, Scope of Exclusive Rights, Duration of protection, Rights conferred by Registration, Assignment, licensing, Relation to Copyright International Protection.

Industrial Property: Trademarks and Trade names, Definition of Trademarks and names, Service marks, Distinctions, Functions of Trademarks and Trade names, Economic Importance of Trademarks, Reasons for protecting Trademarks and Names, Object and Policy considerations in Trademarks, Signs which may serve as Trade-marks, Collective marks and certification marks, Criteria of predictability, the Doctrine of Distinctiveness, secondary meaning of marks, Special types of marks, Acquisition of Trademarks rights, Registration procedure, Conflict with prior marks; Duration of Protection and Renewal; Termination of Trademarks rights; Scope of protection, Exclusive rights;

Copyright: Definition, Reasons for copyright protection, Dual concepts of copyright protections, subject matter of copyright protection, How is copyright protected? Rights comprised in Copyright, exceptions to the copyright protection, Duration of protection, Piracy, infringement and plagiarism, effects of piracy, effects of piracy, remedies against piracy.

Intellectual property litigation, Infringement actions, passing-off actions, Remedies – Anto Pillar order.

New Development in Intellectual Property, Computer programs and Networks. Integrated circuits.

Reprography, Broadcasting innovations, Biotechnology.

The Convention of the World Intellectual Property Organization, 1967

Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, 1883

Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, 1886

The Madrid Agreement Concerning The International Registration of Marks of 1851

The Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellations of Origin, 1966

The Nice Agreement Concerning The International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purpose of the Registration of Mark
 The Patent and Design Act, 1911, 1957
 The Hague Agreement concerning the Deposit of Industrial Design (1960)
 The Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Design, 1971
 The British Trade Marks Act, 1938
 The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Bangladesh)
 The Universal Copyright Ordinance
 The Copyright Ordinance Act, 2000 (Bangladesh)

Suggested Readings:

A.W. Choudhury : Manual of Trade Marks, Merchandise Marks and Patents
 Design
 Carter-Ruck and James : Copyright, Modern Law and Practice
 John Parcy Eddy : The Law of Copyright
 Karley : Law of Trade Marks and Trade Name
 P.Narayan : Intellectual Property
 W.R. Carnish : Intellectual Property

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|---------|---------------|
| LLB 4105:Company Law and Artha Rin Adalat Ain | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, many new regulations pertaining to the issue of shares and the capital raising have come into force. This course aims to impart the students, the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

Learning Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to-

- Demonstrate a detailed understanding of contract law, knowing how to recognize formation, discharge and remedies for breach of contract
- Recognize the existence of a contract of sale and demonstrate an understanding of the legal and commercial aspects of sale contracts
- Recognize the existence of a partnership and demonstrate and understanding of the legal and commercial aspects of partnership
- Recognize a negotiable instruments and to explain the legal position relating to such an instrument utilizing the principles of contract law,
- Demonstrate their knowledge of the main provisions of the Bankruptcy Act,
- And Demonstrate their knowledge of the main provisions of Arbitration Act 2001

Course Content:

1. Company: Definition, Nature and Constitution. Company Law as applied in Bangladesh, History of Company Laws up to the Companies Act, 1994
2. Nature and Scope of Corporate Law- Classification of Companies- Formation of Companies
3. Memorandum and Articles of Association- Prospectus-Promoters
4. Company Directors- Managing Director, Manager and Managing Agent
5. Capital, Share and Debenture, Dividends.
6. Members and Shareholders- Meetings and Resolutions
7. Accounts and Audits- Winding Up
8. Emerging concept of Corporate Governance and its features- Companies and body corporate and legal personality- Corporations and Companies
9. Corporate Financing- Securities market and securities regulation- Securities and Exchange Commission.
10. Bank Companies Act, 1991.
11. Money Loan Court Act, 2003.
12. Partnership: Definition and Nature; Distinction between partnership Firm and Company. Partnership Relations: Relation between the partners- Relation between partners and third parties- Inclusion and Exclusion of Partners. Registration of a Firm- Dissolution of a Firm- Consequences of Dissolution of a Firm.
13. Artha Rin Adalat Ain 2003

Suggested Readings:

Hornley, J.A.: Introduction to Company Law

Gower, L.C.: Principles of Modern Company Law, Sweet & Maxwell

Ghosh, K.M.: Indian Company Law

Sen, S.C. : Indian Companies Act

Zahir, Dr. M.: Company and Security Law, University Press Ltd, Dhaka

Artha Rin Adalat Ain 2003

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|--|---------|---------------|
| LLB 4107: Interpretation of Statutes and General clauses Act, 1897 | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

This course aims to make the student capable to grapple with the art of interpretation of statutes and other legal documents. This course also aims to develop the skill of interpretation.

Learning Outcome:

At the end of the course, the students should be able to

- understand the doctrinal principles of interpretation of statutes and laws;
- distinguish the situations and norms governing the interpretation of statutory, constitutional and international laws; and

- apply and appreciate those principles governing concrete cases of their future clients;

Course Content:

Rules of Interpretations

1. Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes, different parts of a statute, commencement, repeal, revival of statutes, consolidating and codifying statutes.
2. General Principle of Interpretation & Construction of Statutes, literal construction rule, golden rule, and mischief rule of interpretation, rule of harmonious construction, Internal and External beneficial Aid to Interpretation, maxims of interpretation, beneficial construction, construction to prevent evasion or abuse, restrictive construction, construction to avoid collusion with other provisions, construction most agreeable to justice and reason, equitable construction.
3. Subordinate Principle of Interpretation & Construction of Statutes. Usage construction imposed by statute, construction of words in bonam partem, change of language, understanding associated words in a common sense and the expression unius rule, generic words following more specific.
4. Interpretation & Construction of Words and Expression of Statutes: reading words of statutes in their context: the external aspect & the statutory aspects, treatment of general words of statutes, meaning of words concerning gender, number, time and distance.
5. Presumption Regarding Jurisdiction,
6. Interpretation of Penal Statutes, Taxing Statutes & Sub-Constitutional Legislation
7. Interpretation of Constitutional Law, general rules and special rules, problems of constitutional interpretation, structural change.
8. Interpretation of deeds, contracts & case laws

General Clauses Act

1. General Clauses Act, 1897 Introduction: Objectives of the Act, its scope and application, general definitions.
2. General Rules of Construction, coming into operation of enactments, effect of repeal, revival of repealed enactments, construction to references to repealed enactments, commencement and termination of time, computation of time.
3. Powers and functionaries
4. Provisions as to Orders, Rules etc. made under enactments
5. Miscellaneous provisions

Suggested Readings:

Bindra, N.S. Interpretation of Statutes, The Law Book Company, India
 P. St. J. Langam, Interpretation of Statutes, N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd, Bombay
 Langan P. St. J. Maxwell an Interpretation of Statutes, 12th Ed, 1969, Reprinted by National Book Foundation of Pakistan, 1989
 Mahmood Shaikat, & Shaikat Nadeem, Principles of Interpretation of Statutes, Legal Research Center, Lahore

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|---|----------------|----------------------|
| LLB 4109: Law of Specific Relief and Registration | 3 | 42 |

Aim:

The main objective of the course is to provide idea about the legal provisions relating to Specific Relief Act in Bangladesh and Law of Registration.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able to:

- Know about different provisions of the Specific Relief Act including recovery of possession of property, specific performance of contract, rectification and cancellation of instrument and injunctions
- Understand provisions relating to law of registration in Bangladesh, powers and duties of registering officials and remedies.

Course Content:

Law of Specific Relief

1. Extent, scope and application of the Act
2. Preliminary, Specific relief how given
3. Recovery of possession of property
4. Specific performance of contract, Contracts which can and which cannot be specifically enforced persons for and against whom contract may be specifically enforced discretion and power of the Court.
5. Rectification, Rescission and Cancellation of Instrument.
6. Declaratory decree as Specific Relief-Preventive Relief
7. Appointment of receiver
8. Injunctions- perpetual, temporary, mandatory.

Law of Registration

1. Definitions and Objectives of Registration
2. Registrable Documents: Compulsory and optional registration
3. Time of Presentation - Place of Registration
4. Presentation of documents for Registration
5. Effects of Registration and Non-registration
6. Powers and duties of registering officers
7. Remedies available in the events of Refusal to register.

Suggested Readings:

Specific Relief Act, 1877 with up to date amendment (Govt. publication)
Mahmood, Shaukat, and Shaukat, Nadeem: The Specific relief Act, Legal Research Centre, Lahore
Ghandi, B.M.: Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
Basu, D. D.: Specific Relief Act, Eastern Book company
Registration Act, 1908 as amended up to date (government publication)
Mahmood, Shaukat, Nadeem: Registratin Act, Legal Research Centre, Lahore
Mulla, D.F.: Indian Registration Act
D.L.R.: Registration Act.
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Year-4: Semester-2

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| DEV 4201: Mock trial and moot court | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

This course aims to provide practical knowledge on legal profession.

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course the students would be able:

- To conduct a practical session on interview with client.
- To use the facts for preparing case on behalf of client by marshaling the discovered facts.
- To demonstrate the tactics of conducting examination of witness.
- To produce arguments on behalf of client.
- To demonstrate the existing case management (both civil and criminal) system.
- To carry out court matter, etiquette and professional ethics.

Course Content:

Trail Advocacy (civil and criminal): Interviewing and Counseling of Clients- Clients Interviewing Skills- Marshaling of Facts- Preparation for Opening and closing Statement- Witness Examination Tactics- Cross Examination Art- Language of Examination- Direct and Cross Examination- Inconsistent Statement- Witness Control- Expert Witness Examination- Expert Witness and Rules- Qualifying Experts- Direct and Cross Examining Expert witness- Credibility of Depositions of Witnesses- Framing of Arguments.

Definition of Mooting, Importance of Mooting, Difference: Moot v. Mock Trail, Moot v. Class Assignments or tutorials, Structure and officers of Moot, Common Rules of Mooting, Techniques of Good Mooting, Qualities of a Good Mooter, Brief and Demonstration about International mooting Competitions, The Moot Problems, The Moot Court Sessions,

Suggested Readings::

Robert M Bastres. al, Interviewing Counseling and Negotiating Skill for Effective Representation

John Snape, How to Moot: A Student Guide to Mooting

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------|
| DEV 4000: Thesis/ Internship | 6 | |

Aim

Thesis: This course aims to make the student skilled in research, writing and analysis.

Internship: This course aims to make the student capable of relating theoretical knowledge in practical fields and understand the maritime legal procedure.

Learning Outcomes

Thesis: The students will gain hands-on research experience through completing a research project, starting with hypothesis development, literature searching, experimental design, data collection, analysis, and interpretation. Students will also gain experience in written and oral communication.

Internship: On successful completion of internship in different legal institute/organization, students should be able to: apply theoretical knowledge in legal arena in different legal issues; gain knowledge on implementation process of legislation and precedence; achieve knowledge on different court procedure.

General Guides

Internship students shall be placed in any law chambers, government and semi-autonomous institutions, NGOs, maritime business enterprises, shipping institute or research institutions for a minimum required period as decided by BSMRMU Authority. On completion of internship a report to be submitted as per BSMRMU format.

Note: Students in writing will apply for either thesis or internship which will be duly approved by the Chairman Department of Maritime Law and Policy.

| Course Code and Title | Credits | Contact Hours |
|-----------------------|---------|---------------|
| LLB 4203:Legal Ethics | 1.5 | 21 |

Aim:

The aim of this course is to learn about professionalism and ethics in legal arena.

Learning Outcome:

By the end of this course the students would be able:

- To justify the importance of ethics in legal profession
- To demonstrate the rule relating to professional code of conduct and ethics under the Bar Council Cannons and Professional Conduct and Etiquette.
- To explain the duties and obligations of lawyers to several persons.

Course Content:

- **History of Legal Profession:** Historical development of legal profession in Bangladesh, Bar Council- composition, powers, functions, jurisdiction, difference between bar council and bar association, admission and enrolment of advocates.
- **Professional Ethics:** Profession ethics and advocacy, standards of professional ethics, Bangladesh Bar Council Cannons of Professional Conduct and Etiquette- Conflict between interest and duty to client, duty to opponent, duty to colleagues, duty towards society and obligation render legal aid.
- **Bench-Bar Relationship:** Reciprocity as partners in administration of justice, professional misconduct, rights and privileges of advocates.
- **Contempt of Court:** History of Contempt of Court Act (2013), object and constitutional validity of Contempt Of Court Act, definition, kinds of contempt, which are not considered as contempt of court, scope of contempt of court, procedure to file a complaint regarding contempt of court, jurisdiction of HCD, punishment, contempt of court by the company, procedure of contempt of court in the SC, contempt by judge, magistrates, lawyers and other persons, appeal.

Suggested Readings:

N.H. Jhabvala, professional Ethics

Viva Voce

Viva voce will be held at the end of every year. Viva Voce will be taken on the subjects taught in that year. The viva board will be comprised of the following members:

- i. Chairman of the Department – Board Chairman (Ex officio)
- ii. Minimum 2 two internal members
- iii. One external member

Study tour

Aim:

To orient students with the practical function of different maritime organizations.

Learning Outcome:

After the completion of the trip/visit, the students will be able to:

- Explain the practical functions of maritime organisation
- Analyze the duties and responsibilities of different maritime professionals

Method of Conduct:

Every year, there will be one study tour/ field trip. The study tour/ field trip will normally be conducted within the country. However, study tour/ field trip 4th year may be conducted in overseas countries subject to availability of sponsorship. All of the visit will be conducted in maritime organizations. like. ports, dockyards, different shipping companies, ICDs, Terminals, Bangladesh Navy, Maritime institutes, Freight forwarder agencies etc.

Degree ++

The department/faculty shall offer Certificate Courses in the relevant field. Each student shall have to complete minimum 3 (Three) courses from the approved list in section 12 as a part of requirement of the degree. These courses will be conducted according to the regulations for conducting short (certificate) course of BSMRMU. Registration fees will be applicable for these certificate courses.