

Dhaka International University

School of Law



Curriculum for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws (Honours)

Effective from 1 January 2010

Dhaka International University
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Introduction

Dhaka International University is the first ever private university in Bangladesh to offer Bachelor of Law (Honours) Degree. Since its inception, the curriculum for the Bachelor of Law (Honours) Degree has been evolved through learning and experience oriented process. Within this process the curriculum has been developed to provide students with a high level of competency in legal profession. With the advent of the new millennium the legal profession is facing a critical challenge in preparing a new generation of lawyers to face the changing needs awaiting them. The critical challenges facing the legal profession come from within society and from outside forces which have become more pronounced with the process of globalization. In this era of globalization of trade and commerce, information superhighway and cultures moving beyond frontiers and transnational boundaries, legal education all over the world is adopting a gradual change in content and method. The revolutionary change in information technology has brought sudden changes and quick shifts in the legal profession. Thus, it has become critical to develop new concepts, methods and practices for all sectors of society and continuous process of learning to keep up to date as new products, services and ideas are developed. The development of trade, commerce and science are making new demands on the legal profession. If lawyers fail to respond to these demands, the legal profession will not remain relevant and people will be forced to seek other avenues for advice. If lawyers are ready with up-to-date knowledge and information not only about legislation but also in the field of science, technology, trade, commerce, then the law and the law alone will become the centre point of all transactions. Lawyers with vision and skills must meet the challenge of making the laws more responsive.

A lawyer should be trained to be able to offer options and choices in order to make transactions acceptable to different parties and components representing different interests, discipline and enterprise. This will also help overcome conflict. Lawyers, therefore, need to be trained as "Social Engineers". They must be able to design structures and legal arrangements for multi-faceted projects with various entities in both the public and private sectors and be able to act and participate in global transactions. Lawyers also need to be involved in crucial social issues such as poverty alleviation, the role of women, the environment, human rights, and focus on ways in which the legal system can help solve these problems.

Lawyers must be able to design methods by which people can resolve disputes themselves through reconciliation and negotiation. They shall have to remember that the legal profession is no longer limited to the area of litigation or the court room. It is now in the market place to provide a service to society in all its various sectional complexities, be this in business, policy making, law making, helping the process of law enforcement and in helping those who implement the law. Thus, in the context of the rapidly changing socio-economic conditions in the country and the opportunities arising from globalization, legal education is a prime need of the country.

To meet all these challenges a new revolutionary trend is required and the DIU School of Law is a pioneer of this trend in Bangladesh. The DIU School of Law believes that competence comes from a solid curriculum backed by an intensive program of skills training through teaching, legal clinics and other real-law experience. The Law School provides many opportunities to come in contact with influential members of the legal profession. So the emphasis is on the development of a sense of professionalism. It will enable students to acquire firm understanding of legal principles and areas of substantive and procedural laws. Our goal is to educate students who will not only ethically and competently serve either in legal practice or in public office and in other related professions, but who will also adapt and contribute to globalization of legal service in this new millennium.

Admission Requirement

All applicants for admission to the LL.B. (Honours) programme must satisfy all the admission requirements laid down by the University. A prospective law student must have minimum second division in S.S.C. and H.S.C. or equivalent. A' level or successful completion of twelve years of studies at high school level from abroad or equivalent. She/he will have to appear at an admission test. A prospective LL.M student must have LL.B (Hons) degree from this University or any other recognized University.

Degree Requirements

1. Before being awarded the LL.B. (Honours) degree, students must fulfill all the requirements of the programme.
2. A student for the degree of LL.B. (Honours) must earn 134 credits including viva voce.
3. Minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.75.
4. Complete the program in maximum of six consecutive academic years including the year of first admission into the program.

Duration of Study

The DIU School of Law offers LL.B. (Honours) degree of 12 semesters spanning over four years. Each academic year (January to December) is divided into three semesters (January-April, May-August, September-December).

Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction is English.

Grading System and Performance Evaluation

The performance of a student in a course is evaluated on the basis of course work. Each course work will be marked out of 100. The distribution of marks for a course will be as follows:

Attendance, Behaviour and Class Participation	10
Class Test	10
Mid Term	30
Semester Final	50
Total	100

Letter grades and corresponding numerical grades and grade points will be as follows:

Marks Range	Letter Grade	Grade Point
80% and above	A+ (A Plus)	4.00
75% to less than 80%	A (A Regular)	3.75
70% to less than 75%	A- (A Minus)	3.50
65% to less than 70%	B+ (B Plus)	3.25
60% to less than 65%	B (B Regular)	3.00
55% to less than 60%	B- (B Minus)	2.75
50% to less than 55%	C+ (C Plus)	2.50
45% to less than 50%	C (C Regular)	2.25
40% to less than 45%	D	2.00
Less than 40%	F	0.00

Interpretation of the Grades

1. 'A+', 'A' and 'A-' grades are indicative of 'excellent' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 4.0, 3.75, and 3.50, respectively.
2. 'B+', 'B' and 'B-' grades are indicative of 'very good' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 3.25, 3.00, and 2.75, respectively.
3. 'C+', 'C' grades are indicative of 'satisfactory' performance overall by a student, earning grade points of 2.50, and 2.25, respectively.
4. 'D' grade is indicative of minimally acceptable 'passing performance overall by a student, earning a grade point of 2.00.
5. 'F' grade is indicative of an unacceptable 'failing' performance overall by a student, *i.e.*, fail to earn any credit point.
6. 'I' grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reason(s), and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the Chairperson of the Examination Committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an 'Incomplete' grade is not cleared with the next batch, the 'I' grade shall automatically be changed to an 'F' grade. A maximum of two 'I' grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester.
7. 'W' grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdrawn/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdrawals without penalty are not permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for the whole year.

Computation of Grade Point Average

Students' performance will be evaluated on the basis of Grade Point Average (GPA) in each semester and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) which is Average Grade Points of all semesters.

1. A course in which a student has obtained 'D' or a higher grade shall be counted as credits earned by him/her.
2. Any course in which a student has obtained 'F', 'I', or 'W' grade shall not be counted towards her/his earned credits.
3. 'F' grade will not be counted for GPA calculation, but will stay permanently on Grade Sheet and Transcript.
4. The Grade Point Average for a semester (SGPA) shall be computed in the following manner:

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum (CH \times EGP)}{TCAS}$$

where, SGPA = Semester Grade Point Average

CH = Credit Hours

EGP = Earned Grade Point

TCAS = Total Number of Credits Assigned to a Semester

The formula works through the following steps:

Step One:

Multiple the grade point earned by a student in a particular course by the number of credits assigned to that particular course.

Step Two:

Sum the product obtained in step one.

Step Three:

Divided the summed product obtained in step two by the total number of credits assigned to that particular semester.

An example is presented below to illustrate the working of the formula for calculating the SGPA for a student in the first semester with 3 courses.

First Semester				
Course No.	Credits Assigned	Grade Obtained	Corresponding Grade Point	Grade Points Earned (Credits Assigned × Grade Point)
LLBH101	3	B	3.0	9
LLBH102	3	A+	4.0	12
LLBH103	3	C+	2.5	7.5
LLBH104	3	B	3.0	9
LLBH105	1.5	B	3.0	4.5
Total	13.5			42

We know that,

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum (CH \times EGP)}{TCAS}$$

By putting the necessary information into the formula, we get the required SGPA obtained by a student in the first semester.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SGPA for First Semester} &= \frac{(3 \times 3) + (3 \times 4) + (3 \times 2.5) + (3 \times 3) + (1.5 \times 3)}{3 + 3 + 3 + 1.5 + 3} \\
 &= \frac{9 + 12 + 7.5 + 9 + 4.5}{13.5} \\
 &= \frac{42}{13.5} \\
 &= 3.11
 \end{aligned}$$

Calculating the SGPA for a student in the second semester, with 4 courses, where different credit hours are assigned against each course.

Second Semester

Course No.	Credits Assigned	Grade Obtained	Corresponding Grade Point	Grade Points Earned (Credits Assigned × Grade Point)
LLBH201	3	B	3.0	9
LLBH202	3	C	2.25	6.75
LLBH203	3	F	0.00	0.00
LLBH204	3	B	3.0	9
LLBH205	1.5	B	3.0	4.5
Total	13.5			29.25

We know that,

$$SGPA = \frac{\sum (CH \times EGP)}{TCAS}$$

By putting the necessary information into the formula, we get the required SGPA obtained by a student in the second semester.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{SGPA for Second Semester} &= \frac{(3 \times 3) + (3 \times 2.25) + (3 \times 0) + (3 \times 3) + (1.5 \times 3)}{3 + 3 + 3 + 1.5 + 3} \\
 &= \frac{9 + 6.75 + 0 + 9 + 4.5}{13.5} \\
 &= \frac{29.25}{13.5} \\
 &= 2.16
 \end{aligned}$$

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) for a student is calculated by dividing the total grade points earned in all semesters by the total number of the credits assigned to all semesters. According to our example, the CGPA of First and Second Semesters is,

$$CGPA = \frac{TGPE}{TCAS}$$

where, CGPA = Cumulative Grade Point Average

TGPE = Total Grade Points Earned in First & Second Semesters

EGP = Earned Grade Point

TCAS = Total Number Credits Assigned to First & Second Semester

By putting the necessary information into the formula, we get the required CGPA obtained by a student in the first and second semesters combined.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{CGPA for First \& Second Semesters} &= \frac{42 + 29.25}{13.5 + 13.5} \\ &= \frac{71.25}{27} \\ &= 2.63\end{aligned}$$

Promotion

- For promotion from first to the second semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.00.
- For promotion from second through the final semester, a student shall require to earn a minimum CGPA of 2.25, taking into consideration all the grade points earned in total number of courses of first through the final semester and improved grade, if any.
- A student failing to clear up the annual university or departmental dues of the year of study shall not be promoted to the next semester.

Adoption of unfair means

Students adopting unfair means shall be treated according to university rules.

Course and Credit Distribution

1 st Y E A R	Semester	Course No.	Course Title	Credits
	1	101	Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	3
		102	Legal System of Bangladesh	3
		103	Roman Law	3
		104	Basic English Language	3
		105	Introduction to Computer	1.5
	2	201	Criminology	3
		202	Equity and Trust	3
		203	Hindu Law	3
		204	Functional English	3
		205	Database Management System	1.5
	3	301	Interpretation of Statutes and General Clauses Act	3
		302	Law of Contract and Partnership	3
		303	Law of Tort	3
			Viva-voce	0.75
	Total			36.75
2 nd Y E A R	4	401	Law of Transfer of Property I	3
		402	Land Laws of Bangladesh - I	3
		403	Muslim Law – I	3
	5	501	Law of Transfer of Property II	3
		502	Land Laws of Bangladesh - II	3
		503	Muslim Law - II	3
		504	Constitutional Law I	3
	6	601	Law of Public Demand Recovery and Registration Act	3
		602	Administrative Law	3
		603	Constitutional Law II	3
			Viva-voce	0.75
	Total			30.75
3 rd Y E A R	7	701	Law of Evidence - I	3
		702	Law of Criminal Procedure - I	3
		703	Law of Crimes - I	3
	8	801	Law of Evidence - II	3
		802	Law of Criminal Procedure - II	3
		803	Law of Crimes - II	3
		804	Fiscal Law	3
	9	901	Labour and Industrial Law	3
		902	Mercantile Law - I	3
		903	Company and Banking Law	3
			Viva-voce	0.75
	Total			30.75

4 th Y E A R	10	1001	Law of Civil Procedure - I	3
		1002	Law of Drafting and Pleading(Civil and Criminal)	3
		1003	Public International Law - I	3
		1004	Mercantile Law-II	3
	11	1101	Law of Civil Procedure - II	3
		1102	Environmental Law	3
		1103	Public International Law - II	3
	12	1201	Law on Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid	3
		1202	Specific Relief Act and Limitation Act	3
		1203	Special Criminal Law	3
		1204	Clinical Legal Education (with Research Monograph)	3+2=5
			Viva voce	0.75
		Total		35.75
			Grand Total of Credits in 4 Years of 12 Semesters	134

Viva Voce

At the end of each year, students will face a **viva voce**. Total 3 (three) credits are allocated to viva voce which will be added at the end of 12th semester to the final result. Thus the total number for viva voce for each year **is: 25**. Grade will be allocated for viva at the end of 12th semester.

LL.B 101: Jurisprudence**Introduction:**

Jurisprudence and Legal theory seeks to provide the students with an in depth knowledge of legal philosophy by providing knowledge of the more important schools of jurisprudence, several characteristics and contents that differentiate each others. The course further deals with various analyses of fundamental legal terms and concepts.

The aims and objectives of this course is to give students a fundamental basis for the study and understanding of the basic contents of jurisprudence and legal theory thereby preparing them for a more complex theoretical content.

Course Contents

- Introduction: Definition and relationship of legal philosophy and jurisprudence – nature-scope and utility of the study of jurisprudence.
- Law: Definition, nature, growth and development of law in different ages - sources of law - classification of law - substantive and adjective law – law and equity - outlines of private law and public law and their philosophical bases - constitutional law - political behavior and conditional law - world view and international law - development of international political system and its legal implications.
- Sources of Law: Legislation- precedent- Ratio-decidenti- Obiter-dictum- Doctrine of stare decisis/Res-judicata- Customs-Opini-juri, Religious Scripture-juristic writings.
- Schools: Various schools of jurisprudence – naturalist- positivist- analytical- realist- ethical- historical- comparative- sociological and feminist schools – impacts of schools on legal systems – comparative analysis of different schools – modern trends and legal thoughts.
- Justice: Concept of justice - administration of justice - philosophy of justice - Islamic theory of justice and the Islamic notion of the ends and means of justice - civil and criminal justice - civil and criminal procedure - theories of punishment, types of punishment.
- Legal concepts: Analysis of basic legal concepts – conduct – event – facts – presumptions - thing – commitment- obligation- liability and negligence – rights and duties – person – title-ownership and possession – property - family – succession.

Books Recommended:¹

- Allen: Law in the Making
- D. Lloyd: Introduction to Jurisprudence, Sweet & Maxwell, 1994.
- Dias, R.W.M. : Jurisprudence
- Friedmann: Legal Theory, 5th Edition, 3rd Indian Reprint, Universal Law Publishing Co., Allahabad, India, 2004.
- GW. Paton: A Text Book of Jurisprudence, Clarendon Press, London, 1992.
- H.L.A.Hart The Concept of Law
- Hamiduddin Khan: Jurisprudence and Comparative Legal Theory

¹ In all courses, Lists of Additional Books, Journal, Articles, Leading Cases, Reports, Web Sites etc. will be circulated by the Course Teacher concerned.

- Ahsan Kabir: An Introduction to Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
- LLoyd, D : Introduction to Jurisprudence
- Mahassani - The Philosophy of Islamic Jurisprudence
- N.H. Jhabvala: Jurisprudence
- P. J. Fitzgerald: Salmond on Jurisprudence
- Paton : A Text Book of Jurisprudence
- Roscoe Pound: An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law, 3rd Indian Reprint, Universal
- RWM Dias: Jurisprudence
- Salmond : Jurisprudence
- Simon Lee and Marie Fox : Learning Legal Skill
- C.K. Allan: Law in the Making
- T.E. Holland: Jurisprudence
- VD Mahajan: Jurisprudence and Comparative Legal Theory.

LL.B 102: Legal System of Bangladesh

Introduction:

The course Legal System of Bangladesh is in the heart of legal study showing an intrinsic relation between law and legal system. The course provides a basic concept on legal system with its historical evaluation. It provides an overview on the legal framework of Bangladesh. Students will be skilled on the means and systems on implementation of law through a legal procedure. The course is on the same footing to provide knowledge on the major legal systems of the world as well as the loopholes of existing legal system in Bangladesh. It reflects on an innovative approach on legal system for more functional progress.

Course Contents:

- **Introduction:** Definition- elements and characteristics of a legal system – various legal systems- their commonalities and interrelationship – legal implant – legal transplant – ends and means of a legal system.
- **Legal system of Bangladesh:** Historical evolution of the legal system of Bangladesh - features of the legal system of Bangladesh – extent of reception of English legal system - continuation and development of the previous legal system after 1947. Applicable notion in Bangladesh legal system.
- **The Common Law System and the Bangladeshi Legal System:** A comparative overview - the essential differences between the Common Law system and the Bangladeshi legal system - interface between the two systems.
- **Administration of Justice:** Administration of justice during the Mughal, British-Pakistani and Bangladeshi periods.
- **Sources of Laws and Legislation in Bangladesh:** Definition of law – law making processes – restrictions on the law making process - sources of law - subordinate legislation - common law and equity - precedent, ratio decidendi – obiter dicta – doctrine of stare decisi - custom – public and private law - substantive and procedural law – civil and criminal law – commercial law - constitutional law the constitution – interpretation of law.

- **General principles of law applied in the legal system of Bangladesh:** principles of equity – principles of natural justice – principles of criminal justice – principles of civil justice.
- **Due process:** Procedural due process - substantive due process - equal protection - statutory protections of rights.
- **Court system:** The structure of the judiciary – various courts, tribunals and special courts – their constitution, various jurisdictions and functions – limits on jurisdiction – hierarchy of the courts – independence and separation of judiciary – judicial immunity and judicial accountability.
- **Recent Legal Concept and development:** Ombudsman- Administrative Tribunals- Family Court- Alternative Dispute resolution-Public Interest Litigation; Plea Bargaining; ADR and NGO's.
- **Access to Justice:** Accessibility of the judiciary - forms of legal aid - operation of legal aid - characteristics of legal aid services in Bangladesh - legal aid and resources - current controversies, Legal aid and human rights; legal aid & Role of NGO's.- independence of legal aid authority - legal profession.
- **Evaluation of Legal Aid Activities:** Weaknesses of the legal aid system of Bangladesh – possible measure of improvement.

Books Recommended:

- Azizul Hoque: Legal System of Bangladesh.
- Badrul Haider Chowdhury: Evolution of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.
- C. Sinha: Indian Civil Judiciary in Making
- Cowell: History and Constitution of Courts and Legislative authorities of India
- Borhan Uddin Khan and Quazi Mahfujul Hoque Supan: Encyclopedic Compendium of the Laws of Bangladesh, Vols. 1-4.
- Dr. Mofizul Islam Patwari: Legal System of Bangladesh.
- Fawcett : First Century of British Justice in India
- Glanville Williams: *Learning the Law*.
- Kazi Ebadul Hoque: Administration of Justice in Bangladesh.
- M.P.Jain: Outlines of Indian Legal History
- M.S. Rama Rau: Studies in Indian Legal History and Constitutional History
- Morley: Administration of Justice in British India
- Md. Abdul Halim: The Legal System of Bangladesh.
- Sitalvad: The Common Law of India
- V.D. Kulshreshtha: Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
- Wahed Husain: Administration of Justice During the Muslim Rule in India.
- ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান: বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন, ৪র্থ সংস্করণ (২০১১)।

Governing Legislation:

The Legal Aid Act, 2000.

The Bangladesh Legal Practitioner's and Bar Council Order, 1972 (President's Order No. 46 of 1972).

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

The Civil Courts Act, 1887.

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

LL.B 103: Roman Law

Introduction:

Roman law is the legal system of ancient Rome. It has influenced the development of law in most of Western civilization. It dealt with matters of succession (or inheritance), obligations (including contracts), property (including slaves), and persons. Most laws were passed by assemblies dominated by the patrician families, though the rulings of Magistrates were also important. Later Emperors bypassed these forms and issued their own decrees. The interpretations of jurists also came to have the weight of law. Though various attempts were made to gather and simplify existing laws beginning with the Law of the Twelve Tables. Roman Law also served as a basis for legal practice in continental Europe, as well as in Ethiopia, and most former colonies of European nations, including Latin America. Most of the laws and legal provisions owe their background from Roman law.

Course Contents:

- **Introduction:** Importance of the Study of Roman Law - Development of Roman Law - Twelve Tables - Codification and Role of Justinian - Sources of Roman Law - Classification of Roman Law – Assemblies of people, Senate, Magistrates.
- **Law of Persons:** Freeman and Slaves- Patritia Potestas- Marriage- Dos- Adoption and Abrogation- Guardianship and Curatorship.
- **Some Roman terms:** Lex- Jus- Edicta- Principate- Dominate.
- Roman Procedure and Litigation: Summons- Trial, Execution- Centumviral and Decemviral Courts- cognition extra-ordinaria.
- **Law of Property:** Res- classification of Res- Modes of Acquisition and Extinctions of Ownership- Servitudes- Other Roman Laws relating to Property.
- **The Law of Inheritance and Succession:** General Concepts: - Universal Succession and Will- Codicil- Legacy- Fideicommissum- Intestate Succession - Remedies of the Heirs.
- **Law of Obligations and Contracts** - Nexum - Formal contracts - Informal contracts – Security- Delict (The Roman Law of Tort)- furtum- iniuria- Ius honorarium and Roman equity.
- **Criminal Law:** Criminal Law in the Early Republic- criminal law under the principate and dominate.
- **Evaluations:** Developments of the law schools- imperial legislation- codification- substantive changes in law- corpus juris civilis.

Books Recommended:

Girard: History of Roman Law.
L Kabir: Roman Law.
Nicholas Barry: An Introduction to Roman Law.
RW Lee: Elements of Roman Law
WA Hunter: Introduction to the Study of Roman Law.
S.C. Bagchi: Roman Private Law
ড. এ.বি.এম মফিজুল ইসলাম পাটোয়ারী : রোমান আইনের মূলনীতি

LL.B 104: Basic English Language

Introduction

In the present context of globalization it is of utmost importance to earn skill in English language. This course aims at enhancing the skill in writing and reading English language more effectively.

Course Contents

Grammar: Parts of speech and interchange of parts of speech, Use of Articles, Agreement between subject and verb. Auxiliaries and modal Auxiliaries, Types of sentences, Use of suitable words, The simple sentence and its structures. Tenses and sequence of tenses, Use of Right form of verbs, appropriate preposition. Sentence making with given words. Punctuation, WH questions, Conditional sentences. Phrases and Clauses, Participle, Gerund and Infinitive, Active and Passive Voice. Narration, joining sentences. Transformation of sentences, Corrections, Use of attitudes and emotions. Notion function.

Translation: From Bangla to English and vice versa.

Books Recommended:

- A.S. Hornby: Guide to Patterns and Usage in English
- A. J. Thomson and A. V. Martinet: A Practical English Grammar
- Chowdhury and Hossain: Advanced Learners' Functional English
- Sadrudin Ahmed: Learning English the Easy Way
- Wren and Martine: High School English Grammar and Composition.

LL.B 105: Introduction to Computer

Introduction

This course aims at giving basic knowledge about computer application. Students will learn different types of operations to access web and it will help to enhance their skill in different IT application.

Course Contents:

- Introduction: Computer and information system – basic hardware and software concepts. artificial intelligence; moral, ethical and legal issues
- Hardware: Basic hardware concepts – CPU – input and output devices – storage media – security and maintenance issues.
- Software: Primary and secondary level software – operating systems and application software – programming concepts.
- Applications: Learning word processing – making presentations – using email – browsing the internet – basic search engine operations – image processing.
- E-commerce: Telecommunications – e-commerce and e-business models – business processes – network, internet and intranet – information technology in creative business.

Books Recommended:

- P. K. Sinha: Computer Fundamentals
- Microsoft: Microsoft Office

Semester 2

LL.B 201: Criminology

Introduction:

Crime can be considered as a disease of the society. The purpose of study criminology is to prevent crimes and by studying criminology we will be able to narrow down the cause of crime and prevent it from happening. Our overall objective is to provide students with the concepts, theories and methods necessary for a better understanding of the realities of crime and control and with practical skills that will allow them to participate and hopefully to make a difference in these areas.

Course Contents:

- Introduction: The Science of Criminology - Nature and Objects of Criminology - Elementary Issues Concerning Crime and Criminology - Criminology and Criminal Law - Perspectives and methods in Criminology.
- Crime: Definitions of Crime and Offence- Schools of Criminology Biological Explanation- Genetic Science and Challenges for Judges and Lawyers- Theory of Anomie- Integrated theory- situational context of crime- Psychological Explanation- Economic Explanation- Sociological Explanation- Female Criminality- Criminal Gangs Organized for Power and Money- White-collar Criminality- Cyber Crime.
- Physical: Physiological and Racial factors and crime. Psychological theories of criminal behavior, Social factors and crime - Influence of home and family, social and religious institutions of crime. Causes of crime - Viewing the problem as a whole.
- The Control of Crime- The nature of punishment and the penal system; Forms of Punishment; Theories of Punishment; The treatment of criminals- Borstal, Institutions, Approved Schools, Probation, Detention before Trial, Parole – The Juvenile Court. Prison training; Causation of Juvenile Delinquency; Prevention of Crime and delinquency.
- Forms of Punishment: Theories of Punishment. Criminal Justice System of Bangladesh. Penal Policy of Bangladesh; Constitutional Rights as to Detention and Trial; The Police System. Juvenile Justice System; Distinction between Criminal Justice System and Juvenile Justice System; Trial Procedure in Juvenile Court; Diversion and Alternative Measures; National and International Legislations Regarding Juvenile Justice; The Prison System. Principles of Sentencing. Probation, Parole and other Modes of Sentencing.

Books Recommended:

A F. Muller: Criminology.
Ahmed Siddique: Criminology: Problems and Perspectives, Delhi, 1983.
Katherine S. Williams: Textbook on Criminology.
Richard Quinney: Criminology.
Sutherland and Cressey: Principles of Criminology.
Wayne Morrison: Theoretical Criminology from Modernity to Post Modernism.
N.V. Paranjape: Criminology and Penology.
Sheikh Hafizur Rahman Karzon: Theoretical and Applied Criminology.
ড. বোরহান উদ্দিন খান: অপরাধ বিজ্ঞান পরিচিতি।

Governing Legislations:

- The Probation of Offenders Ordinance, 1960 (Ordinance No. XLV Of 1960).
- The Children Act, 1974.
- The Children Rules, 1976.
- The Penal Code, 1860.

LL.B 202: Equity and Trust**Introduction:**

Principles of equity are the very essence and kernel of a legal system. It is these principles that reduce the brittleness and rigidity of law. Equity and Trust gives a wide idea about application of equity, concept of natural justice, and its relevancies with law. Application of equity in the legal system of Bangladesh has been discussed in this course.

Course Contents:**Equity-**

- Historical Background: Origin and Development of Equity. The Judicature Act of 1873-75
- Nature and Definition of Equity; Courts of Equity: Composition, Classification, Powers and functions of the Courts of Equity, Application of Equity Jurisdiction in Bangladesh.
- Relation between Law and Equity: Equitable Estate and its relation to Legal Estate.
- Maxims of Equity: Twelve Maxims; Recognition and Application in Bangladesh
- Nature of Equitable Rights: Classification of Equitable Rights, Difference between legal and equitable rights, Conversion and re-conversion, Performance, Satisfaction and Ademption.
- Equitable remedies: Specific performance, Injunction and Receiver.
- Nature and Definition of Benami Transaction, Tests of Benami Transaction, Limitations of Benami Transactions, Benami Transaction and Doctrine of Advancement.

Trust-

- Origin and development of Trust.
- Nature and definition of Trust; Classification of Trust; Creation of Trust; Three Certainties. Trustee: Appointment, Removal, Powers, Functions, Duties and Obligations of Trustee.
- Beneficiary: Rights and Liabilities of Beneficiary.
- Breach of Trust and Remedies of Breach of Trust.
- Determination of Trust and Trusteeship.
- Doctrine of Cypres.

Governing Legislation:

- The Trust Act, 1882.
- The Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Books Recommended:

Halsbury: Principles of Equity
BM Gandhi: Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief.
D. D. Basu: A Text Book of Equity.
G. W. Keeton: Law of Trust.
GW. Keeton: An Introduction to Equity.
P.V. Baker: Snell's Principles of Equity.
Snell: Principles of Equity.

LL.B 203: Hindu Law**Introduction:**

This course is designed to give the students concepts and legal provisions as to personal law of Hindu community. The first part of the course contains the nature, sources and general principles of Hindu personal law. It also focuses on different theories of Hindu Law among various Schools. The second part analyses the provisions of Hindu Marriage, Guardianship, Maintenance, Adoption and Succession. Finally students will be consulted on the existing problems of Hindu Law in this sub-continent as well as recommendations as to initiate legal reforms thereby.

Course Contents:

- Nature, origin and application of Hindu Law - Sources of Hindu Law
- Schools of Hindu Law. Mitakshara; Dayabhaga Schools, their fundamental differences.
- Development and Reforms of Hindu Law in the Indian Sub-continent. Hindu Law in Bangladesh.
- Joint Family System: Coparceners, Coparcenary Property. Position of Karta of the Joint family, his rights and obligation of maintenance. Stridhana and Women's Estate, Inheritance of Stridhana. Religious and charitable endowments; imperative estate.
- Legitimacy of Children: Guardianship.
- Law relating to inheritance- General principles of Hindu succession, Succession of males and females, Succession under Dayabagha School, Points of difference between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga succession, Exclusion from inheritance.
- Law relating to Marriage, Divorce, Maintenance, Sonship and Adoption, Will, Debts and Partition.
- Need for Reforms of Hindu Law in Bangladesh.

Books Recommended:

BM Gandhi: Hindu Law.
DF Mulla: Principles of Hindu Law.
SM Rakshit: Principles of Hindu Law.
Vaidya: Principles of Hindu Law.
Tahir Mahmood: Hindu Law
NH Jhabvala: Principles of Hindu Law
প্রফেসর ড. এ.বি.এম মফিজুল ইসলাম পাটোয়ারী : হিন্দু আইনের মূলনীতি
প্রফেসর ড. এম বদর উদ্দিন: হিন্দু আইন

Governing Legislations:

- The Hindu Disposition of Property Act.
- The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930.
- The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928.
- The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929.
- The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act, 1946.
- The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act, 1946.
- The Hindu Religious Welfare Trust Ordinance, 1983.
- The Hindu Widow's Re-marriage Act, 1856.
- The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937.
- The Hindu Women's Rights to Property (Extension to Agricultural Land) Act, 1943.
- The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937.

LL.B. 204 Functional English (English for Law/ Language of Law)

Introduction

The aim of Functional English is to develop communicative skills of the learners in listening, speaking, writing and reading. The main focus is on how English is used in real-life situations. Through the items listed in the syllabus the learners are expected to develop fluency in conversation and efficiency in interactional skills. They are also expected to learn to use grammar communicatively so that they become effective and efficient communicators in English.

The basic objective of this module is to enable students to understand the mechanism of speech, to produce English sounds correctly, to pronounce English with appropriate stress and intonation. This module is designed to bring the students' working knowledge of the English language, both spoken and written, to a standard where they can live and work in an environment where all communication is in English. This standard is known as LTE (London Tests of English), Level 5, and is the equivalent of the better known TOEFL and IELTS. It is recognized by a large number of Universities in the English-speaking world as a measurement of competency. Although only taught in Year 1, the principles and practices of this course will be maintained throughout, as all teaching, assessment and examination will require this.

Part-A

Course Contents:

- Basic Skills - speaking; listening; Letter, Application, Draft, Dialogue writing; reading. Usage differences between speech and script; use of appropriate language. Construction and Punctuation - paragraph, sentence and phrase; spelling; punctuation - the tool to convey sense and meaning. Listening and Critical Thinking -Active listening; emphatic listening; critical listening; improving listening.
- Linguistics: Definition and scope of linguistics - different branches of linguistics - IPA Symbols and their importance - Organs of speech/speech mechanism - Articulatory phonetics: Definition; production of sounds, Cardinal vowels.
- Phonology: definition: basic principles of English phonology - Description of English consonants and vowels - clusters - Suprasegments: syllable, stress and intonation - Phonemic/phonetic transcription of simple utterances showing stress and intonation
- Students will also be introduced to various legal literatures like law dictionaries, lexicons and databases.

Part-B

Language of Law: Meaning of Legal Language and its Scope and Problems; Problems of Legal Language; Legal Words and Phrases (Latin/ Foreign); Legal Terms; Legal Maxims- Meanings; Command of Language in the Profession of Law; Plain Language and the Law; Importance of Language for Law; Impacts of Technology on the Practice of Law; Legal Language in different contexts.

Books Recommended:

A H M Mohiuddin and AFM Abul Kasem: A Text Book of Advanced Functional English
AC Gimson: An Introduction to the Pronunciation of English
Daniel Jones: English Pronouncing Dictionary.
David Crystal: Linguistics.
Maurice Imhoof and Herman Hudson: From Paragraph to Essay.
O' Connol: Better English Pronunciation
Peter Roach: English Phonetics and Phonology
PK De Sarkcr: A Text-book of Higher English Grammar. Composition and Translation.
Sadruddin Ahmed: Learning English the Easy Way.
WE Williams: A Book of English Essays.
S.C. Tripathic: Legal Language, Legal Writing and General English.
M.A. Yadugiri and Geeta Bhasker: English for Law.
Black's Law Dictionary
Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

LL.B 205: Database Management System

Introduction

This module will help the students to search legal databases like Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw and will also be able to make their own simple database.

Course Contents:

- Spread Sheet Analysis: MS-Excel, Field, Data and Information, Query, Filing, Searching, Table Creation, etc.
- Introduction to DBMS : Concept, SQL, Table creation, Entity, Relationship, ER Diagram, DDL and DML.
- After completion of this module, students will be able to search legal databases like Lexis-Nexis and Westlaw and will also be able to make their own simple database.

Books Recommended:

- Abraham Silberschatz & Henry F. Forth: Database System Concepts.

Semester 3

LL.B 301: Interpretations of Statutes and General Clauses Act

Introduction

This course is commonly known as “Dictionary of Law”. It aims at giving explanation of legal definitions, doctrines, terms, rules and concept which is used in various statutes. Without the knowledge of this course it is not possible to know the exact meaning of law.

Group – A (Interpretation of Statutes)

Course Contents:

- Definition of Statutes: Forms and Types of Statutes; Difference between Statutes and other Laws; Necessity of Interpretation; Types of Interpretation – Historical, Grammatical, Teleological, Jurisprudential, Purposive, Sociological; Comparison between Interpretation of Statutes; Presumptions as to Statutes.
- What is interpretation – Various approaches to interpretation - Construction and interpretation; General Principles of Interpretation - Literal Rule, Golden Rule and Mischief Rule of Interpretation - Rule of Harmonious Construction - Internal and external Aid to Interpretation: Maxims of Interpretation – Interpretation of Penal Statutes - Interpretation of Constitutional Law: General and Special Rules - Problems of Constitutional Interpretation – Interpretation of Taxing Statutes, Interpretations of Deeds and other Legal Documents; Interpretation of International Treaties; Interpretation of Documents Written in more than one Languages; Interpretation of International Law, Special Laws and other Relevant Laws; Interpretation of Legal Terms; Structural Change.

Group – B (General Clauses Act, 1897)

- The General Clauses Act, 1897: Object of the Act; General definitions, Scope and Application, Act/Enactment/Laws; General Rules of Construction; Effect of Repeal; Computation of Time; Power and Functionaries; Provisions As to Orders, Rules etc. made Under Enactments; Miscellaneous.

Books Recommended:

- Broom: Legal Maxims
- DLR: The General Clauses Act
- Maxwell: Interpretation of Statutes.
- NS Bindra: General Clauses Act
- NS Bindra: Interpretation of Statutes
- RD Srivastava: Interpretation of Statutes
- Report Cross: Statutory Interpretation.
- ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান: আইনের ব্যাখ্যা ও জেনারেল ক্লজেস অ্যাক্ট।

LL.B 302: Law of Contract and Partnership

Introduction

This course will cover detail information about contract and partnership. Students will be able to know basic terms and conditions to enter into a contract. Status of various types of contract with the help of leading cases will be explained through this course.

Course Contents:

Part – A (Law of Contract)

- Introduction- Definition and meaning of contract, classification of contract, Law of contract in Bangladesh.
- Formation of contract-Making of an agreement: Offer and acceptance, Revocation, Consideration, Promise and Invitation
- Validity of contract - Essentials of valid contracts- valid, void and voidable contracts.
- Capability of parties- Contract by minor. Free consent in a contract - its meaning and implication; Coercion – undue influence - Fraud - Misrepresentation - Mistake, Doctrine of consideration - Legality of Consideration;
- Legality of the object of a contract. Contracts which are declared void by the Act; Contingent contracts and Wagering contracts. Quasi Contracts.
- Termination and Discharge of a contract; by performance- by refusal or breach – by agreement - by impossibility. Remedies for breach of contract.
- Some specific classes of contracts: Indemnity and Guarantee.
- Law of Agency: Nature and Definition of Agency; Different Classes of Agents; Creation of Agency; Agent's Authority; Rights and Duties of the Principal and Agent; Personal Responsibility of Agent.
- Law of Bailment: Nature and definition of Bailment, Features of Bailment, Kinds of Bailment; Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee; Termination of Bailment; Rights and Duties of Finder of Goods; Suits by Bailors or Bailees against the Wrong-doer. Pledge.

Part-B (Law of Partnership)

- Introduction-Nature and Definition of Partnership. History of Partnership Law in the Indian Subcontinent.
- Formation of Partnership- Essential elements of Partnership, Registration of a Firm. Distinction between partnerships Firm and Company; Capacity of Partners; Minors as Partner; Relations between the partners and the third parties.
- Rights and Liabilities-Rights, liabilities and duties of partners; Liabilities of partners to outsiders.
- Dissolution of Firm- Reconstruction of firm; Dissolution of firm; Consequences of dissolution of a firm.

Books Recommended:

A. G. Mitra: Law of Contract.
Cheshire & Fifoot: Law of Contract
D.F. Mulla: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act.
DLR.: The Contract Act, Dhaka.
J.P. Singhal & B.S. Subrahmanyam : Indian Contract Act. (Vols. I & II)
Muhammad Ekramul Haque: Law of Contract.
P. S. Atiyah; An Introduction to the Law of Contract.
Pollock : Principles of Contract.
Shawkat Mahmood: The Contract Act.
Sir William Anson: Contract

Governing Legislation:

- **The Contract Act, 1872**
- **The Partnership Act, 1932**

LL.B 303: Law of Tort

Introduction:

Tort is a civil wrong and it gives rise to civil action. It is different from criminal offence. But it also creates liabilities. This course stress on different types of civil wrong and liabilities. To what extent an offence can be considered as tort and what are the remedies are discussed through this course.

Course Contents:

- Introduction-Definition and nature of Tort; Development of law of Torts; Essentials of Tort; Distinction between tort and crime; Tort and breach of Contract; Tort and breach of trust; Kinds of Tort; Doctrine of Merger of Tort in Felony.
- General Principles of Liability.
Damage-Damnum sine injuria, injuria; sine damno; Ubi jus ibi remedium; Mens rea; Motive; Intention and Malice; Malfeasance, misfeasance and Non-feasance; Remoteness of Damage; Re Polemis Principle, The Wagon Mound Principle, General Rules relating to Remoteness of Damage; Negligence.
- Joint wrongdoers – Vicarious Liability; Absolute Liability, Rule in *Reyland v. Fletcher* and Exceptions; Master and Servant relationship; Doctrine of Common Employment;
- Personal Disabilities – Who cannot sue, who cannot be sued; Defenses in Tort; Contributory Negligence.
- General exceptions – Volenti non fit injuria, etc.; Remedies in Tort; Trespass; Trespass to Person; Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment; Defenses; Malicious prosecution;
- Trespass to land – Ingredients, Remedies, Defenses, Jus tertii, Trespass Ab initio, Detinue; Conversion;
- Injuries to Person – Defamation – Libel and Slander; Defenses; Intimidation, Fraud or Deceit, Injurious Falsehood; Nuisance; Liability for dangerous property,
- Remedies in Tort – Specific Restitution; Injunction; Damages;
- Foreign Torts.

Books Recommended:

AM Choudhury: Law of Torts
BM Ghandi: Law of Torts.
DD Basu: Law of Torts.
DS Markesiner and SF Deakin: Tort Law.
DSA Pillai: The Law of Torts.
H Streets: Law Torts.
PH Winfield: Cases in the Law of Torts.
Ratanlalal and Dhirajlal: The Law of Torts.
Salmond: Law of Tort.
Winfield: Law of Torts.

Viva -Voce

Semester 4

LL.B: 401 Law of Transfer of Property – I

Introduction

Law of Transfer of property is both substantive and procedural law. This course is divided into two parts. In this part basic concept of property and many other important matters relating to property has been discussed.

Course Contents:

- Introduction- Historical perspective of the Transfer of Property Act, Definition, object and extent of applicability. Transfer of Property *inter vivos*.
- Classification-Classification of Property.
- General Rules governing the transfer of movable and immovable property- What may be transferred; Persons competent to transfer; Operation of transfer; Oral transfer; Valid and invalid conditions and limitations on transfer; Restriction repugnant to interest created; Transfer to unborn person; Rule against perpetuity; Transfer in perpetuity for benefit of public; Vested interest and contingent interest; Condition Precedent and condition subsequent.
- Election- Definition, when necessary, Apportionment.
- General Rule governing transfer of immovable property- Transfer by person authorized only under certain circumstances to transfer; Burden of obligation imposing restrictions on the uses of land or annexed to ownership but not amounting to interest or easement. Transfer by ostensible owner; Transfers by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest in property transferred; Transfer by co-ownership of share in common property priority of rights created by transfers; Rent bonafide paid to holder under defective title. Improvements made by holder under defective title.
- Feeding the grant by estoppel.

Books Recommended:

DLR: Transfer of Property Act.
R.K. Abichandani: Mulla on the Transfer of Property Act.
Shawkat Mahmood: The Law of Transfer of Property.
H.S. Gour: The Law of Transfer of Property
V.P. Sarathi: Law of Transfer of Property
D.F. Mulla: Transfer of Property Act.
N.H. Jhabvala- Law of Transfer of Property
মুর্শ্বীল হক : সম্পত্তি হস্তান্তর আইন
Governing Legislation: Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

LL.B 402: Land Laws of Bangladesh – I

Introduction

This course covers issues relating to land disputes. With basic concepts of different legal terms relating to land it also covers different procedures and issues with the help of leading cases. A complete idea about land administration in Bangladesh has been covered through this course. This course is divided into two parts. Part-I mainly stress on historical background and development, while in second part existing legislations are discussed.

Course Contents:

- Introduction- History of Land Laws: Grant of Dewani -The Bengal Zamindars, Their growth and incidents; Law relating to Permanent Settlement - Main idea of Lord Cornwallis - Defects of this Regulation - Abolition of Permanent Settlement - Reasons.
- Revenue Laws: Law relating to Revenue - Free Lands - Origin of revenue free grants -policy of the East India Company in this respect.
- Law relating to under tenures - Patni taluks, their incidents. Law relating to sale of tenures for areas of revenue - short history of law; Sale Notification, notice, appeals regarding sale - setting aside of sale - powers of the civil courts.
- Law relating to Alluvion and Dilluvion - Ownership of new Chars or Islands - Reformation in situ - Fishery rights.
- Law Relating to Landlords and Tenants- Short history of tenancy laws - extent and application - classes of tenants and tenure holders. Raiyats of all class - general provision as to rent sale for arrears - setting aside sale.
- Law relating to abolition of Zamindari system- Acquisition of all rent receiving interest by the State; Definitions - who is or who is not a rent receiver; Special provisions for the acquisition of interests certain rent receivers - special provisions regarding lands held in lieu of service; Preparation of Record of Rights; Assessment of compensation; provisions relating to arrears of revenue, rent and cesses; Incidents holdings of raiyats and transfer, purchase and acquisition of lands; Provisions as to enhancement and reduction of rent ; Amalgamation, sub-division and consolidation of holdings ; Maintenance of the Record of Rights ; Jurisdiction - Appeal, Revision and Review.

Books Recommended:

D.C. Bhattacharya: Enemy (Vested) Property Laws in Bangladesh, 1991.

L Kabir: Land Laws of Bangladesh (In 4 Vols.).

M. Ii. Farooqui: Law of Abandoned Property.

T. Hussain: Land Rights in Bangladesh.

Ansaruddin Skikder : Land Laws and Land Administration Manual

নূরুল হক : ভূমি আইন

দীনেশ চন্দ্র দেবনাথ : ভূমি আইন

কাজী এবাদুল হক : ভূমি আইন ও ভূমি ব্যবস্থার ক্রমবিকাশ

সরকারী প্রকাশনা : ভূমি প্রশাসন ম্যানুয়েল

Governing Legislation.

State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950

Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949

Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982

Land Reforms Ordinance, 1984

LL.B 403: Muslim Law – I

Introduction

Muslim law is applied as personal law in our legal system. From origin unto its growth and its application in our legal system has been discussed in this course. Different issues based on the topic of this law have been discussed with the help of leading cases. This part mostly covers origin, growth and development of Islamic law.

Course Contents:

- Introduction- Concept of Islamic Law and Muslim Law, Nature and historical development of Muslim Law.
- Pre-Islamic Arabian Customs and their influence on Islamic Law.
- Concept of Law in Islamic Jurisprudence, meaning of Fiqh and Sharia
- Development of Islamic Jurisprudence, four phases of development.
- Different Schools of Muslim Law and reasons for their development; difference between Sunni and Shia Schools of Muslim Law.
- Lives and contribution of four Sunni Imams in Islamic Jurisprudence
- Sources of Muslim Law- The Quran, The Hadith, Theory of Abrogation, Ijma, Qiyas, Custom and Usages, Istihsan, Al Masalih, Istidlal
- Interpretation of Islamic Law-Juristic deduction, Istihad and Taqlid, Ijtihad and Mujtahid, The doctrine of Ta'zir
- Introduction and application of Muslim Law under British rule in India - Subsequent legislative changes.
- Testamentary and intestate succession (Hanafi and Shia School): Excellence of Muslim Law of inheritance – dual basis – general rules – doctrine of representation – rules of total and partial exclusion – explanation of important terms – classes of heirs – general and special problems.

Books Recommended:

AAA Fyzee: Outlines of Muhammadan Law
Abdur Rahim: The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence.
Alimmuzzaman Chowdhury: The Family Courts Ordinance, 1985
Syed Ameer Ali: Mohammedan Law
Baille: Digest of Muhammadan Law.
DF Mullah: Principles of Muhammadan Law
DLR: Hand Book of Muslim Family Laws
Faiz Badruddin Tyabji: Principles of Muhammadan Law.
Hamilton: The Hedaya
JMU Anderson: Islamic Law in the Modern World
Joseph Schacht: An Introduction to Islamic Law.
Md. Mojibur Rahman: Muslim O Paribarik Ain Porichiti.
NJ Coulson: Succession in the Muslim Family
Sayed Khalid Rashid: Muslim Law
Shaukat Mahmood: Muslim Law
Tahir Mahmud: Muslim Personal Law: The Muslim Law of India.
Tanzil-ur-Rahman: A Code of Muslim Personal Law.

Semester 5

LL.B 501: Law of Transfer of Property – II

Introduction

In this part different modes of transfer and their consequences has been discussed.

Course Contents:

- Transfer by co-owners of share in common property- priority of rights created by transfer, Rent bonafide paid to holder under defective title.
- Lis pendens, Fraudulent transfer. Part performance
- Sales of immovable property- Definition and its essential elements, distinction between sale and contract for sale, rights and duties of buyer and seller.
- Mortgages of immovable property – Definition and classification, Doctrine of redemption, foreclosure.
- Doctrine of Marshalling and Contribution, Priority.
- Lease of immovable property- Definition, essentials of lease, termination, holding over, tenancy at will, Tenancy at sufferance.
- Gift- Definition, elements, revocation, Donatio-mortis -causa
- Exchange Transfer of actionable claim.

Books Recommended:

DLR: Transfer of Property Act.
R.K. Abichandani: Mulla on the Transfer of Property Act.
Shawkat Mahmood: The Law of Transfer of Property.
H.S. Gour: The Law of Transfer of Property
V.P. Sarathi: Law of Transfer of Property
D.F. Mulla: Transfer of Property Act.
N.H. Jhabvala- Law of Transfer of Property
মুর্শলি হক : সম্পত্তি হস্তান্তর আইন

LL.B 502: Land Laws of Bangladesh – II

Introduction

In these part different important issues and some new concepts of land law which has been initiated recently in the land administration of Bangladesh has been discussed.

Course Contents:

- Law relating to Non-agricultural tenancy- Definitions - classes of non-agricultural tenants Tenancies held by a non agricultural tenant; incidents of non-agricultural tenancies-under tenants; provisions as to transfer of non agricultural lands - Judicial procedure.
- Prohibition of sub-letting, incidents of holding raiyat.
- Law relating to right of pre-emption- Difference between right of pre-emption under section 96 of SAT Act,1950 and under section 24 of NAT Act, 1949.
- Improvement, provision of sub-letting, Delivery of land with structure sold for arrears of rent, prohibition of sub-letting, incidents of holding raiyat.
- Laws relating to Vested and Non-Resident Properties -Background, Legal Status, procedures for enlistment, Release from the lists, jurisdiction and other procedures.

- Laws relating to acquisition and requisition of Land- General concepts, Incidents of acquisition and requisition, payment of compensation, jurisdiction and procedure, management of Khas Lands, Determination, Reclamation and Settlement of Khas Lands.
- Law relating to land survey- Object of land survey, procedure of survey, objections, problems of existing survey methods, suggested means of development.

Books Recommended:

D.C. Bhattacharya: Enemy (Vested) Property Laws in Bangladesh, 1991.

L Kabir: Land Laws of Bangladesh (In 4 Vols.).

M. Ii. Farooqui: Law of Abandoned Property, 2000.

T. Hussain: Land Rights in Bangladesh, UPL, 1995

নূরুল হক : ভূমি আইন

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সরকারী প্রকাশনা : ভূমি প্রশাসন ম্যানুয়েল

Governing Legislation:

State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950

Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949

Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982

Land Reforms Ordinance, 1984

LL.B 503: Muslim Law – II

Introduction

This part deals with most important issues of personal law. Disposition of properties according to Muslim Law, marriage and related matters has been discussed here.

Course Contents:

- Marriage- Definition, classification, essentials of marriage, option of puberty, polygamy, restitution of conjugal rights, dissolution of marriage and its various forms, iddat, effect of dissolution.
- Dower- Definition, classification, widows rights to retention, limitation of suit for dower.
- Maintenance- Definition, different persons entitled to maintenance, suit for maintenance
- Parentage and legitimacy
- Guardianship and Custody- of person, of property, custody or hijanat.
- Gift (Hiba): Definitions – essentials – registration – who can make gifts – who can be a donee – conditional, contingent and future gifts – gifts involving return (ewaz) – life estate and life interest.
- Wakf: Meaning, definition, importance and origin – classification – legal incidents – creation – who can create wakf – what can be made as wakf – in whose favour can wakf be made – objects – wakf with uncertain objects – contingent or conditional wakf – essentials – administration – application of income – wakf and trust distinguished.
- Pre-emption (Shufa): Definitions, meaning, origin and development – nature of the right of pre-emption – application of the law of pre-emption – current position of the right of pre-emption in Bangladesh under various statutory provisions - the pre-emptor – characteristics of sale giving rise to pre-emption – formalities – subject matter – legal effects – loss of the right of pre-emption – how pre-emption is evaded – Sunni and Shia law of pre-emption.
- Administration of the Estate of a deceased Muslim
- Non-Testamentary succession- Will or Wasiyat, Marz-ul-Maut

Books Recommended:

- AA Fyzee: Outlines of Muhammadan Law
- Abdur Rahim: The Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence.
- Alimmuzzaman Chowdhury: The Family Courts Ordinance, 1985
- Ameer All: Mohammedan Law
- Baille: Digest of Muhammadan Law.
- DF Mullah: Principles of Muhammadan Law
- DLR: Hand Book of Muslim Family Laws
- Faiz Badruddin Tyabji: Principles of Mohammedan Law.
- FB Tyabjee: Mohammedan Law
- Hamilton: The Hedaya
- JMU Anderson: Islamic Law in the Modern World
- Joseph Schacht: An Introduction to Islamic Law.
- Md. Mojibur Rahman: Muslim O Paribarik Ain Porichiti.
- NJ Coulson: Succession in the Muslim Family
- RK Wilson: Anglo Mohammedan Law
- Sayed Khalid Rashid: Muslim Law
- Shaukat Mahmood: Muslim Law
- Tahir Mahmud: Islamic Law Reform in the Muslim World
- Tanzil-ur-Rahman: A Code of Muslim Personal Law.

Governing Legislation:

- The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929.
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939.
- The Family Courts Ordinance, 1985.
- The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961.
- The Muslim Marriages and Divorces (Registration) Act, 1974.
- The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937.
- The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913.
- The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930.

LL.B 504: Constitutional Law – I**Introduction**

This course is divided into two parts. In the first part Constitution of Bangladesh has been discussed and second part comprises of Constitution of UK and USA.

Course Contents:

- Introduction- History and evolution of Constitution, Definition, classification, method of adoption of Constitution, relation between State and Constitution.
 - Constitution of Bangladesh- Adoption of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, nature and basic structure of Bangladesh Constitution, Fundamental Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Rights, its enforcement.
- Organs of Government-**
- The Executive: The President- modes of election and terms of office, powers and functions of the President, legislative powers, judicial functions, prerogative of mercy, impeachment and removal of the President; The Prime Minister and the Cabinet- Tenure of office, collective responsibility of the Cabinet, Caretaker Government.
 - The Legislature- Composition, Powers and Functions of the Parliament; Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and Members; Qualification and Disqualification for Election to

Parliament; Vacation of Seats of Members; Legislative and Fiscal Powers; Delegated Legislation; Ordinance Making Power; Powers and Functions of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker; Sovereignty of the Parliament.

- The Judiciary: Composition, Structure, Jurisdiction and Powers of the Supreme Court; Appointment of the Judges; Superintendence over Subordinate Courts; Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court; Writ Jurisdiction of the High Court Division; Administrative Tribunals; Supreme Judicial Council; Attorney General; Judicial Review; Independence of Judiciary and Separation of powers.
- Ombudsman: Establishment, Powers and Functions.
- Administrative Tribunals.
- Election Commission: Establishment and Functions of the Election Commission.
- The Services of Bangladesh: Establishment of Public Service Commission and functions of the Commission; Judicial Service Commission and its functions.
- Emergency Provisions; Amendment Procedures and Referendum
- Interpretation of the Constitution.

Books Recommended:

A.V.Dicey: An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.

CF Strong: Modern Political Constitutions.

D. D. Basu: Shorter Constitution of India.

Government Publication: The Constitution of The People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Hilaire Barnett: Constitutional & Administrative Law.

HM Seervai Constitutional Law of India, Universal Book Traders, Delhi, 2002.

Hood Phillips: Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.

Jennings: The Law and the Constitution.

Latifur Rahman: The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh with Comments and Case Laws.

Mahmudul Islam: Constitutional Law of Bangladesh.

A.K. Brohi: Fundamental Laws of Pakistan

A.K.M. Shamsul Huda : The Constitution of Bangladesh

Alan Gledhill : Fundamental Rights in India

F.K.M.A. Munim : Rights of the Citizen under the Constitution and Law

Mustafa Kamal : Bangladesh Constitution: Trends and Issues

Syed Sharifuddin Pirzada: Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies in Pakistan.

ড.এ.বি.এম মফিজুল ইসলাম পাটোয়ারী : সাংবিধানিক আইনের মূলনীতি

মোঃ শফিকুর রহমান : বাংলাদেশের আইন ও বিচার ব্যবস্থা এবং সাংবিধানিক ক্রম বিকাশ।

মোঃ আব্দুল হালিম : সংবিধান, সাংবিধানিক আইন ও রাজনীতিঃ বাংলাদেশ প্রসঙ্গ

Semester 6

LL.B 601: Law of Public Demands Recovery & Registration Act

Introduction

Public Demand Recovery Act contains the provisions relating to collections of government's fees and arrears. Law on registration has been initiated in this course which deals with the procedure for registration of document.

Course Contents

Part-A (Law of Public Demands & Recovery)

- Introduction: History - objects and reasons - scope and character of the Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 – definitions – relation with the Money Loan Court Act, 2003.
- Definitions, Filing, Service and effect of Certificates and hearing of Objections thereto; Execution of Certificate, Attachment, Sale and Setting-aside Sale, Resistance to purchaser after sale.
- Arrest, detention and release: Power to arrest and detention – release from arrest and re-arrest – detention in and release from prison – release on grounds of illness – prohibition of arrest or detention.
- Reference to Civil Court: Suits for cancellation or modification of certificates – grounds for such cancellation or modification – suit to recover possession or to set aside sale in certain cases – bars to jurisdiction of Civil Courts.
- Rules: Effect of rules – power of NBR to make rules – publication and effect of rules.
- Supplementary provisions: Persons under disability – continuance of certificates – procedure on death of certificate-debtor – cancellation of certificates – costs – compensation – entry into dwelling house – special powers of the officers – control over officers – appeal - bar to second appeals – revision – review - application of the Limitation Act, 1908 - penalties.
- Evaluation: Weaknesses of the Act – suggestions for modification of the law – future amendments.

Part-B (Registration Act)

Course Contents:

- Applicability and Scope, Definitions; Registration Establishment;
- Registerable Documents, Compulsory and Optional Registration; Time of Presentation and Place of Registration; Commission Registration;
- Effects of Registration and Non-Registration.
- Duties and Powers of Registering Officers, Remedies in the event of Refusal of Registration; Penalties.

Books Recommended:

- Sultan Ahmad: The Public Demands Recovery Act.
- S.C. Sarkar: The Public Demands Recovery Act.
- D.F. Mulla: Indian Registration Act.
- Ahmad and Ahmad: The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913
- DLR: Public Demands Recovery Act.
- DLR Registration Act:
- Shawkat Mahmood: Law of Registration
- মিজানুর রহমান: রেজিস্ট্রেশন আইন ও বিধিমালা

Governing Legislations:

- The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913
- The Money Loan Court Act, 2003.
- Registration Act, 1908

LL.B 602: Administrative Law

Introduction

This course will help the students to learn about administrative power and function of the State. Different procedure and concept relating to administrative law has been discussed here.

Course Contents

- Definition, Origin, Nature & Scope of Administrative Law: Vital differences between Rule of Law, Administrative Law and Law, Constitutional Law and Administrative Law, Development of Administrative Law a) England b) USA c) France d) Bangladesh, Importance of Administrative Law.
- Basic Constitutional Principles-Rule of Law -Modern Concept of the Rule of Law-Separation of Powers -Doctrine of Separation of Powers in practice (UK, USA ,Sub-continent)-Administrative Law (Droit Administratif)-Doctrine of proportionality.
- Legislative Powers of Administration-Delegated Legislation, Limits of Delegated Legislation
- Judicial Powers of Administration -Administrative Tribunals, Control of Judicial Powers
- Administrative powers and Discretionary Powers – Its limits; Quasi Legislative Functions of the Administration, Courts - Doctrine of *Ultravires*.
- Judicial Control of Administrative Action -Prerogative remedies, Various kinds of writs, Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh, *Locus Standi*, Public Interest Litigation, *Suo-moto*, Contempt of the Court
- Legislative Control- Legislature, Ombudsman
- Natural Justice - Concept and Principles of Natural Justice, Due Process of Law and Applicability in the Court of Justice.
- Liabilities of Government- Contractual liabilities, Contractual delegations, tortious liabilities, Doctrine of Vicarious liabilities.
- Proceeding Against the Government - Crown Proceedings Act, 1947.
- Public Corporations- Characteristics, Classification, working of Public Corporation, Status and Rights of Public Corporation, Liability of Public Corporation, Control over Public Corporation.
- Decentralization of Administration- Its aims and objective, Local Government and Local Self Government in Bangladesh, its growth and evolution.

Books Recommended :

C.K. Takwani	: Lecturers on Administrative Law
Durga Das Basu	: Administrative Law
O'Hood Philips	: Constitutional and Administrative Law
Wade and Phillips	: Constitutional Law.
Hilaire Barnett	: Constitutional and Administrative Law.

LL.B 603: Constitutional Law – II

Introduction

In this part constitutional law of UK and USA has been discussed with various important issues.

Course Contents

Part-A (The Constitution of the United Kingdom)

- Introduction-Nature and Contents of the Constitution, Sources of the Constitution, The Convention, Features of the Constitution, The King and the Crown, Royal Prerogatives, Justification of Monarchy, Privy Council, Ministry and Cabinet, The Principles of Cabinet System, The Prime Minister, Ministerial Responsibility.
- The Parliament: Origin and the Growth of the Parliament; The House of Lords; Composition and Powers, The House of Commons; Composition, Powers and Functions, Parliamentary Privileges; Its Limitations, Sovereignty of Parliament and its Control over the Executive. Delegated Legislation.
- The Judiciary: Features of the Judicial System, Rights and Liberties, Rule of Law, Administrative Law and Justice, Separation of Powers.

Part-B (The Constitution of the USA)

- Emergence of USA: Declaration of Independence, Continental Congress, The Philadelphia Convention, The Theory of the Separation of Powers, The Bill of Rights, Essentials of the American Constitutional System; Growth of the Constitution, Growth by Amendment and Amendment Process.
- The Executive: The President and the Vice-President- Modes of Election, Tenure of Office, Powers and Functions, Impeachment, Origin and Nature of Cabinet and Executive Departments.
- The Congress: The House of Representatives; The Composition, Structure, Powers and Functions, Speaker, the Role of Committee System. Senate; Election, Structure, Powers and Functions, Filibuster, Senatorial Courtesy, Special Functions of the Senate.
- The Judiciary: The Supreme Court, Appointment and Tenure of Judges, Jurisdiction of the Federal Judiciary, Types of Federal Courts, Due Process of Law, Doctrine of Judicial Review.

The Constitution of the United States of America, 1789.

Books Recommended:

AV Dicey: An Introduction to the Law of the Constitution
Chand Kapur : Select Constitutions
CF Strong : Modern Political Constitution
JW Garner : Government of the United States
Dr. A.B.M Mofizul Islam Patwari: Liberty of the People: Britain and Bangladesh
O. Hood Philips : Constitutional & Administrative Law
VD Mahajan : Select Modern Government
Wade and Phillips : English Constitution
Halim : Constitution of UK and USA

Viva- Voce

Semester 7

LL.B 701: Law of Evidence – I

Introduction

Evidence plays a vital role for administration of justice. It is a procedural law which describes about different modes of evidence and the procedure of taking evidence.

Course contents

- Introduction - Function of the Law of Evidence; Historical Background; Short Title; Extent and Commencement of the Act; Definitions.
- Relevancy of Facts: Facts in issue and relevant facts; Facts connected with the facts to be proved; Statement about the facts to be proved- Admission and confession; Statement by persons who can not be called as witnesses - Dying Declaration; Decision about the facts to be proved; Opinion of the third persons to be proved; Character of the Persons who are concerned with the facts to be proved.
- Mode of Proof: Judicial notice, Facts admitted; Oral evidence; Documentary evidence; Substantive Evidence; Circumstantial evidence; Proof of Documents including proof of Execution of Documents and Proof of Existence; Condition and Contents of Documents.

Books Recommended:

Sarkar	:	Law of Evidence.
Philipson	:	Law of evidence.
DLR	:	Law of Evidence
Govt. Publication	:	The Evidence Act, 1872
M Ansaruddin Sikder	:	Law of Evidence
MA Karim	:	Law of Evidence
Munir	:	Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence.
Rafiqur Rahman	:	Law of Evidence
Ratanlal and Dhirajlal	:	The Law of Evidence

Governing legislation:

- The Evidence Act, 1872

LL.B 702: Law of Criminal Procedure – I

Introduction

This course is concerned with the administration of criminal justice system in Bangladesh. Different stages of criminal cases from filing to its disposal have been described in this course.

Course Contents

- Introduction- Development of Administration of Criminal Justice in British India : End of application of Muslim Criminal Law in 1832; Law Commission, Various Enactment and Regulations regarding Administration of Criminal Justice up to 1898.
- Criminal Courts in Bangladesh- Definitions; Constitution and powers of Criminal Courts;
- Arrest and warrant- Aid and information to the Magistrates, the Police and persons making arrests; Arrest generally, Arrest without warrant; Process to compel appearance,
- Summons-Summons / Warrant of Arrest; Proclamation and Attachment, Other rules regarding Processes; Summons to produce,
- Rules relating to search warrant- Search Warrant, Discovery of Persons wrongfully confined, General Provisions relating to Searches; Security for Keeping the peace and for good behaviour;
- Different types of offences-Unlawful Assemblies; Public Nuisances, Temporary orders in urgent cases of Nuisance or Apprehended danger; Dispute as to Immovable Properties;
- Inquiry, investigation and trial- Preventive Action of the Police; Information, Investigation and Inquiry; Place of inquiry or trial; Conditions requisite for Initiation of proceeding;
- Trial by Magistrate Complaint to Magistrate; Commencement of proceedings before Magistrate; Framing of Charge; General provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

Books Recommended:

L Kabir : Criminal Procedure Code.
Shawkat Mahmood: Code of Criminal Procedure
Ratanlal and Dhirajlal : Criminal Procedure Code
Zahirul Huq : Code of Criminal Procedure
Sarkar Ali Akkas: Law of Criminal Procedure
M.H. Nizami : Code of Criminal Procedure
B.B Mitra: Criminal Procedure Code

Governing Legislation:

- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898

LL.B 703: Law of Crimes – I

Introduction

Crime is considered as disease in a society. Every State has machinery for the prevention of crime. This course identifies those diseases known as crime and the effect thereof. It describes different types of crimes as provided in Penal Code of 1860. In this part basic concept about crime, its relation with other theory and crime against State has been described.

Course Contents

- Introduction-Origin and Development of Criminal Law; Manu's Criminal Jurisprudence in Ancient Hindu Period; Application of Islamic Criminal Law by the Muslim Rulers, Contribution of Louisiana Code, Code of Napoleon and English Law in the development of Penal Code. Introduction of a unified Penal Code for the whole of India in 1860.
- Crime and its elements-Relation between Civil Injuries, Crimes, Criminal and involvement of the State; Essential Elements in Crime, Intention, Motives, Mens Rea, Knowledge, Innocence, Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.
- General Explanation and Definitions.
- Punishment-its objects and limits.
- General Exception – Ground of Exemption from Criminal Responsibility; Right of Private Defense.
- Joint Liability, Abatement, Attempt; Criminal Conspiracy.
- Offences against the State; Offence relating to the Army, Navy and Air force.
- Offences against the Public Tranquility.
- Offences by or relating to Public Servants.
- Offences relating to Elections.
- Contempt of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.
- False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.
- Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.
- Offences relating to Weight and Measures.
- Offences affecting the Public Health and Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals; Offences relating to Religion.

Books Recommended:

DLR.: Penal Code.

L Kabir: Lectures on the Penal Code with Leading Cases.

M. Ansaruddin Sikdar: Law of Crimes.

Michael Jefferson: Criminal Law.

Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: The Indian Penal Code.

Zahirul Huq: The Penal Code.

Governing Legislation

The Penal Code (Act XLV Of 1860)

Semester 8

LL.B 801: Law of Evidence – II

Introduction

In this part rules relating to submission of documents before the Court, procedure of Court after the submission, production of evidence and the reason of rejection of evidence by the Court have been discussed.

Course Contents

- Mode of Proof: Public document, Private document, Presumption as to Document; Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence. Judicial notice. Facts admitted. Proof of facts other than contents of documents. Proof of document including proof of execution of documents and proof of existence, condition and contents of documents.
- Production and Effects of Evidence: Burden of proof, Estoppel, Competence of a Witness, Privileged Communications, Accomplice, Number of Witness, Examination of Witnesses- Examination –in-chief, Cross-examination, Re-examination, Leading Questions, Hostile Witness, Impeachment or Confirmation of the Credit of a Witness, Refreshing the Memory, Power of the Court in relation to Examination of Witness.
- Improper Admission or Rejection of Evidence: Civil and Criminal Cases.

Books Recommended:

DLR	:	Law of Evidence
Govt. Publication	:	The Evidence Act, 1872
M. Ansaruddin Sikder	:	Law of Evidence
M.A. Karim	:	Law of Evidence
Munir	:	Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence.
Rafiqur Rahman	:	Law of Evidence
Ratanlal and Dhirajlal	:	The Law of Evidence

Governing Legislation:

The Evidence Act, 1872

LL.B 802: Law of Criminal Procedure – II

Introduction

This part deals with trial by Magistrates, summary trials, provisions relating to bond, appeal, review and revision. Criminal Rules and Orders are also discussed through this course.

Course Contents

- Trial by Magistrates;
- Summary Trials;
- Trial by Courts of Sessions; Judgment; Submission of sentences for confirmation; Executions, Suspensions, Remissions and Computations of Sentences; Previous Acquittal or Conviction; Appeal, Reference and Revision;
- Proceedings in case of certain Offences affecting the Administration of Justice;
- Public Prosecutor: Role of Public Prosecutor in the Administration of Criminal Justice.
- Bail; Commission for Examination of Witnesses; Special rules of Evidence; Tender of Pardon, Provisions as to Bonds; Disposal of Property under Custody; Transfer of Criminal Cases; Irregular Proceedings; Miscellaneous.
- Inherent Powers of High Court Division.
- Schedule II, Tabular Statement of Offenses.
- Criminal Rules and Orders: Court Hours; Court Diary; Cause List; Petitions; affidavit; Adjournments; Processes and their Service; Cognizance of Offences; Trial before a Court of Session; Bail Bonds; Recording of Evidence; Arrangement and Preparation of Records During Trial; Execution; Disposal of Property; Dress of Judicial Officers and Advocates.

Books Recommended:

L Kabir : Criminal Procedure Code.
Shawkat Mahmood: Code of Criminal Procedure
Ratanlal and Dhirajlal : Criminal Procedure Code
Zahirul Huq : Code of Criminal Procedure
Sarkar Ali Akkas: Law of Criminal Procedure
M.H. Nizami : Code of Criminal Procedure
B.B Mitra: Criminal Procedure Code

Governing Legislation:

Code of Criminal Procedure; 1898.

Police Act, 1861

Police Regulations of Bengal (PRB)

Criminal Rules and Orders (Vol. I)

LL.B 803: Law of Crimes – II

Introduction

While Part-I deals with basic concepts of crime, in the second part crime affecting human body and human interest has been described with the help of some special laws and leading cases.

Course Contents:

- Specific Offences: Offences Against the State and other Public Interest; Offences Affecting the Human Body Homicide, Culpable Homicide,
- Murder, infanticide, Causing Miscarriage, Concealment of Birth, Exposure of Infant, Diminished Responsibility and Suicide.
- Non Fatal Offences Against Person: Hurt, Grievous Hurt, Criminal Force, Assault, Wrongful Restraint and Confinement, Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour, Rape and Unnatural Offences.
- Offences Relating to Property: Theft, Extortion, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation of Property, Criminal Breach of Trust, Stolen Property, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Trespass and Forgery Other Interest of the Individuals:
- Offences Relating to Marriage, Defamation, Criminal Intimation, Insult, Prejudicial Act and Annoyance; Attempt to Commit Offences. .

Books Recommended:

DLR.: Penal Code.

L Kabir: Lecture on the Penal Code with Leading Cases.

M. Ansaruddin Sikdar: Law of Crimes.

Michael Jefferson: Criminal Law.

Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal: The Indian Penal Code.

Zahirul Huq: The Penal Code.

LL.B 901: Labour and Industrial Law

Introduction

This course covers issues relating to labours and workers in Bangladesh. Process of resolving disputes between labours and employers has been discussed in this course with the help of cases.

Course Contents

- Introduction- Meaning, scope and object of labour law, historical development of labour law in the Indian Subcontinent and in Bangladesh, labour legislation in Bangladesh. ILO standards and labour law in Bangladesh.
- Employment of Labour Standing Order: Definition of worker, Formation of the contract of service. Condition of employment and classification of workers, Leave and holidays. Stoppage of work, Lay off, Retirement, Fine, Discharge, Dismissal. Punishment, Procedure for punishment, termination of employment, Grievance Procedure, Penalties and procedure.

- The Law of Trade Unions: History of Trade Unions Movement, Role, Function and Utility of Trade Unions, Registration of Trade Unions. Rights and Privileges of Registered Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining Agents, Unfair Labor Practices.
- Settlement of Disputes: Origin of labor legislation; Right to strike and lockout; Industrial Disputes and their Settlement through Negotiation, Conciliation, Arbitration and by Labor Court. Constitution, function and powers of Labor Courts and the Labour Appellate Tribunal. Labour Policy of the Government; Penalties and procedure.
- Wages: Fixing of right to wages. Payment of wages, deductions and claims out of deductions from wages.
- Factories Law: Early factory legislation; Health, Hygiene, Welfare, Working Hours, overtime, Employment of Young Person and Female, Leave and Holidays; Penalties.
- Shops and Establishment Law: Working hours, leave and holidays, provision for health and hygiene; penalties.
- Workmen's Compensation: Accidents and Diseases, Fatal accidents, Employers liability for compensation and the procedure for its determination. The functions of the Commissioners.

Books Recommended:

Cronen & Grime: Labour Law.
 Nirmalendu Dhar: Labour and Industrial Laws of Bangladesh.
 AA Khan: Bangladesh Labour and Industrial Law.
 D.L.R.: Bangladesh Labour Code.
 K.D. Srivastava: Industrial Employment.
 M.G. Saadullah Mumtaz: Digest on Labour Cases.
 SM Chaturvedi: Labour and Industrial Law.
 K.W. Wedderburn: Cases and Materials on Labour Law.
 Jagdish Lai: Labour Manual.
 Md Abdul Halim: The Manual of Labour and Industrial Law.
 ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান: বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন।

Governing Legislation

Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006.

Semester 9

LL.B 902: Fiscal Law

Introduction

This course is much helpful for a lawyer specialized in income tax. It has practical utility. With the concept of this paper a student will earn the skill of a tax lawyer.

Part- 'A'

Course Contents

- Income Tax Ordinance
- Introduction: Nature and scope of fiscal law, historical growth of fiscal law, fiscal policy of Bangladesh.
- Present Income Tax Ordinance (XXXVI of 1984) in Bangladesh; Structure and Scope of the Income Tax Law.
- Definitions : Assessee, classification, Residential Status; Tax payers Identification Number or TIN; Total Income & Scope of Total Income; Income year; Assessment year; Perquisites; Investment Tax Credit.
- Assessment Procedures : Submission of Return of Income; Assessment by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes, Provisional Assessment, Regular, Emergency Assessment, Self Assessment, Assessment in Case of Income Escaping Assessment; Payment of Tax by the Assessee after the Receipt of Notice of Demand; Recovery of Tax from the Assessee in Default; Refund of Tax; Imposition of Penalty.
- Mode of Payment of Tax before Assessment: Deduction of Tax at Source; Advance Payment of Tax.
- Heads of Income : Income from Salaries, Interest on Securities, Income from House Properties, Agriculture Income, Income from Business or Profession, Capital Gain, Income from Other Sources; Method of Accounting.
- Assessment of Individuals, Firms or Partnership Business and Companies.
- Income Tax Authorities: Administrative and Judicial Bodies, Appeal, References to the Judicial Authorities; Settlement of Cases.
- Tax Holiday: Conditions to be fulfilled by an Industrial Undertaking to claim Tax Holiday; Procedure for Computation of Income, Profit or Gain of a Tax Holiday Concern.
- Gift Tax: Definition, Determination and Exemption under Gift Tax, Assessment of Gift Tax, default, concealment fine and its recovery etc.
- Alternative Dispute Resolution: Commencement of ADR Under Income Tax Ordinance; Application for ADR; Eligibility for Application for ADR; Appointment of Facilitator and his duties and responsibilities; Rights and duties of the assesses for

ADR; Procedures of disposal by the ADR; Decision of the ADR; Effect of agreement; Limitation for appeal where agreement is not concluded; Post verification of the agreement; Bar on suit or Prosecution.

Part- 'B'

Value Added Tax Act: 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.

- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) under VAT Act – Commencement and scope of ADR under VAT Act; Appointment of Facilitator and his duties and responsibilities; Prayer for application of ADR; Negotiation and its time limit; Decision on ADR Process; Effect of ADR agreement, etc.

Part- 'C'

Customs Act: Customs Act: Brief introduction to Customs Act, 1969; Statutory definitions; Customs Procedure; Customs authorities; Prohibited goods; Goods dutiable; Exemption from customs duty; Valuation Procedure; Date for determination of value and rate of duty; Determination of Customs duty; Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Commencement of ADR process under the customs Act; Definition and scope of disputes for ADR; Application for ADR; Processing and disposal of applications for ADR; Duration of Negotiation and Resolution ; Decision of the ADR; Effects of Agreement or Resolution; Limitation for Appeal where Agreement is not concluded; Bar on suit or Prosecution.

Books Recommended

Government of Bangladesh	:	Income Tax Manual Part – I and II
Abu Amjad	:	Income Tax Manual (English and Bengali)
Md. Abdul Halim	:	Practitioners Manual on Taxation
Monjur Morshed Khan	:	Taxation in Bangladesh, Theory and Practice
ICMA	:	Summary of Taxation Rules in Bangladesh
M.A. Bari, FCA	:	Income Tax Laws and Practices in Bangladesh
ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান	:	বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন

Governing Legislation:

Income Tax Ordinance, 1984.
Income Tax Rules, 1984.
Custom Act, 1969.
Gift Tax Act, 1990.
Value Added Tax Act, 1991.

LL.B 804: Mercantile Law – I

Introduction

This course is known as Corporate Law at modern period. Rules relating to international trade and commerce are discussed here.

Course Contents

- Development and Sources of Mercantile Law
- The Sale of Goods: Formation of the contract - Subject Matter of Contract - Condition and Warranties; Caveat Emptor; Transfer of property in between seller and buyer. Hire Purchase; Performance of contract; Rights of unpaid seller; Suit for Breach of Contract.
- Law of carriage of goods.
 - Carriage by Land: Classification and Characteristics of Carrier; Common Carrier and Private Carrier; Rights, Duties and Liabilities of a Common Carrier. Railway a Carrier, Its Rights, Duties and Liabilities.
 - Carriage by Sea: The Contract of Affreightment; Charter Party and Bill of Lading; Bill of Lading Act, 1856; Duties and Liabilities of a Carrier by Sea, Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925.
 - Carriage by Air: International Carriage by Air, Warsaw Convention and the Hague Protocol; Rules Relating to Liability and Quality of Damages; Internal Carriage by Air.

Books Recommended:

M C Shukla: A Manual of Mercantile Law.
Hardy Ivany: General Principles of Insurance Law.
Roger & Gaylord -Business Law Today.
A. K. Sen : Commercial and Industrial Law.
Iqbal Hossain: Text Book on Commercial Law.

Governing Legislation

The Carriers Act, 1865
The Railway Act, 1890
The Bills of Lading Act, 1925
The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925
The Carriage by Air Act, 1934

LL.B 1004: Company and Banking Law

Introduction

The aim is to provide students with a broad understanding of Company and Banking matters relating to existing law of Bangladesh.

Course Contents

Part – ‘A’ Company Law

- Introduction- History, Nature and Sources of Law
- Classification of Companies
- Formation of a Company- Registration, Prospectus, Memorandum of Association, Doctrine of *Ultra vires*; Articles of Association, Doctrine of Indoor Management; Promoters; Corporate Personality, Piercing the Veil; Raising and Maintenance of Capital.
- Shares- Shares and Share Holder, Rights of Minority Share holders.
- Various Kinds of Meetings.
- Directors- Their Rights and Duties; Managing Agents.
- Winding up.
- Nationalized, Multinational and Foreign Companies.
- Reconstruction and Amalgamation.
- Capital Market Regulatory Laws.

Part – ‘B’ Banking Law

- Introduction: Meaning of Banking; Origin of Banking Legislation, Beginning of Banking in Bangladesh; Structure of Commercial Banking system, Relation of Bankers and Customers, Clearing House, Loan, Advance and Guarantee; Existing Banks – Local and Foreign;
- Kinds of Banking; Rural and Islamic Banking; Banking Companies and Financial Institutions Laws; Licensing;
- The Role of Bangladesh Bank as Central Bank, Power and Functions;
- Inspection, Control and Direction to Commercial Banks; Restriction on Loans and Advances, Vacation of Office of Directors, Restriction on Loans and Advances, Powers of Bangladesh Bank to remove Directors and Supersede the Board of Directors, Acquisition of Banking Companies, Stringent penalty;
- Functions of Artha Rin Adalat.

Arbitration: Definition, Essential Elements of Arbitration; Types of Arbitration, International Commercial Arbitration, Statutory Arbitration; Appointment of Arbitrators, Arbitral Agreement; Revocation of Authority, Removal of Arbitrators; Powers of Arbitrator; The Powers of the Court, Foreign Award.

Banking and Financial Management: Banking Companies Act, 1993; The Companies Act, 1994; The Financial Institutions Act, 1991; Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1991 and its Rules.

Capital Market Regulatory Laws: Securities and Exchange Commission Ordinance, 1969; Securities and Exchange Commission Rules, 1987; Securities and Exchange Commission, 1993; Dhaka Stock Exchange Regulations.

Recovery of Money: The Provisions of Artha Rin Adalat Ain.

Books Recommended:

Andrew Hicks (ed): Cases and Material on Company Law.
Avter Singh: Principles of Mercantile Law.
Bangladesh Gazette: The Company Act, 1994
Dr. M Zahir: Company and Securities Laws
Nirmalendu Dhar: Dhar on Company Law and Partnership.
Clive Schmitthoff : Palmer's Company Law.

Governing Legislation:

- The Companies Act, 1994.
- The Partnership Act, 1932.
- The Bank Companies Act.1991.
- The Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.
- The Bangladesh Bank (Nationalization) Order, 1972
- The Financial Institutions Act, 1993
- The Bankers Books Evidence Act, 1891
- Artha Rin Adalat Ain,2003
- The Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993

LL.B 1001: Law of Civil Procedure – I

Introduction

This course explains powers, functions and jurisdictions of civil courts in Bangladesh. Rules relating to initiations of civil suits and different stages have been discussed here.

Course Contents

- Introduction: Two Branches of Law- Substantive and Adjective Law or Procedural Law.
- Historical Background; Lack of Uniformity and the Introduction of First Code of Civil Procedure in 1859. Substitution of the Code of 1871 by the Code of 1882. Improvement, Consolidation and the Introduction of the Code of Civil Procedure in 1908.
- Organization and Classification of Civil Courts; Scope and Application of the Code; Code not exhaustive; Jurisdiction of the Courts;
- Suits of Civil Nature, *Res Subjudice* and *Res Judicata*, Place of Suing; Institution of suits, Parties to the suits; Service of summons;
- Pleadings Generally; Complaint and Written Statement;
- Framing of Issues, Discovery, Inspection, Admission, Interrogatories and Production of Documents,
- Appearance and Non-Appearance of Parties; Hearing of the Suit and Examination of Witnesses; Transfer of Cases, Affidavits; Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties,
- Suits by or against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind; Suits by or Against Government or Public Officers in their Official Capacity, Commissions, Suits by or Against Corporations etc, Special Procedure in Particular Classes of Suits,
- Alternative Dispute Resolution: Mediation, Arbitration and Conciliation.
- Interpleader Suits, Pauper Suits; Suits Relating to Mortgages of Immovable Property;
- Arrest and Attachment before Judgment, Interim Orders; Temporary Injunctions, Interlocutory Orders,
- Appointment of Receivers; Withdrawal and Adjustment of Suits;
- Trial, Judgment and Decree; Execution of Decrees and Orders.

Books Recommended:

C.K. Takwani	:	Civil Procedure Code
DLR	:	Civil Procedure Code
Government Publication	:	Code of Civil Procedure
Mahmudul Islam	:	Law of Civil Procedure
Justice Naimuddin Ahmed	:	Code of Civil Procedure
Govt. Publication	:	Civil Rules and Orders (Vol. 1)
ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান	:	বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন।

Governing Legislation:

- The Civil Courts Act, 1887.
- The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

LL.B 1002: Law of Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading

Introduction

Legal drafting requires some skills. Through this course different techniques of drafting and pleading will be taught to the students.

Course Contents

- Concept and Historical background of Conveyancing; Object;
- Deeds; General requirement of deed of transfer, Distinction between deeds and other documents; Sale of immovable property – sale how made, Agreement for sale, Rights and Liabilities of the Transferor and Transferee, Deed of sale.
- Mortgage – Meaning of; Doctrine of Redemption, Mortgage how effected, Requirements of a deed of Mortgage.
- Lease – Definition, Duration, Lease how made, Determination of Lease; Sub-Lease, Surrender of Leases, Holding over, Essentials of a Lease, Drafting of a Lease Deed, Doctrine of Frustration of Lease, Lease and License.
- Exchange – Exchange how made, Part Performance, Deed of Exchange of Properties.
- Gift – How made, *Donatio mortis causa*, Deed of Gift; Will – Requisites of a valid Will, Person competent to make Will, Deed of Will under Muslim Law and Hindu Law.
- Flat ownership – Agreement for sale & purchase of a flat.
- Partnership Deeds – Who can be a Partner, Essentials of a Partnership Deed, Registration etc, Negotiable Instruments – Promissory Notes.
- Power of Attorney- Agent and Principal, Revocation of Power of Attorney, who can give Power of Attorney, Power of Attorney by a Company etc.
- Notice – kinds of Notice, Requisites and Service of Notice, Special Provisions.
- Affidavit – General Provisions as to Affidavit; Agreement and Contract; Receipt and Acknowledgement.
- Pleadings Generally : History and Origin of Pleadings, Meaning, Objectives, Particulars of Pleadings, Alternative Pleas, Amendments of Pleadings.
- Complaint-Particulars of Complaint, Rejection and Return of Complaint and other important provisions as to Complaint.
- Written Statement – Form of Written Statement, Contents of Written Statement, other rules relating to Written Statement.
- Memo of Appeal – Cross Appeal; Set-Off, Counter Claim; Discovery, Inspection, Admission and Interrogatories. Parties to suit – Joinder, Misjoinder and Non-Joinder of Parties; Appeals, Reference, Review and Revision; Judgment and Decree.

Books Recommended:

Abbey and Richards: A Practical Approach to Conveyancing.

AS. Ramchandran Rao: Modern Commercial Draftsman.

De Souza: Conveyancing.

GM Kothari: Principles & Precedents of the Law of Conveyancing, Draftsman, & Interpretation of Deeds & Documents.

Hargopal: Indian Draftsman, Guide to Legal Drafting.

M Mirza: Power of Attorney Act.
Majumder: Law Relating to Notices.
Mogha: Law of Pleading, Eastern Law House.
MS. Bindra Law of Conveyancing, Draftsman and Interpretations of Deeds.
Murali Monohar: The Art of Conveyancing and Pleading.
Saud Hasan: Legal Drafting and Conveyancing.

LL.B1003: Public International Law – I

Introduction

In this era of globalization it becomes more important to know more about international issues. This course will help the students to achieve clear concept of different international issues and related matter which will help them to solve critical international problems.

Course Contents

- Introduction-Definition, Origin, Scope, Nature and development of International Law; Theories as to basis of International Law. Law; of nature; Positivism; Popular Skepticism about International Law, Problems of Sanctions of International Law. International Law and Municipal Law.
- Sources of International Law: Formal and Material source of Law; Material sources of international Law; Article 38 of the Statute of ICJ; International Treaties and conventions; International customs as evidence of a general practice accepted as law, General principles of law recognized by civilized nations; Decisions of judicial or arbitral tribunals; Juristic works; Codification and progressive Development of International Law; Article 13.1.a of the UN Charter, International Law Commission.
- Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law: Theories as to the relationship between International law and Municipal Law; State practice as to operation of International Law within Municipal sphere; International Tribunals and the operation of Municipal Law.
- Basic principles of International Law.
- The Subjects of International Law: State as the principal subject of International Law; Different kinds of states and non-state entities, Association and grouping of states - International Persons; Status of Individuals.
- State and Government: Criteria of Statehood & Government, State Sovereignty - Absolute & Limited, Extra-Territorial Responsibility of a State; Domestic Jurisdiction of a state; Article 2(7) of the UN Charter.
- Recognition of a State and Government: Doctrines of Recognition; Criteria for Recognition; Recognition de-jury and de-facto; Legal effects of recognition.
- State Territory: Definition of State Territory; Acquisition of State Territory; The Common Heritage of Mankind; Elements of State Territory; Modes of acquisition and losing of state Territory; Sovereignty and its limitation over state Territory; Air Law Theories; the Structure; Freedoms of the Air (Chicago Convention, 1944); State Jurisdiction over Air Territory. International Rivers and their legal position.

Books Recommended:

Cassese: International Law in a Divided World, 1986.
D. J. Harris: Cases and Materials on International Law.
Brownlie: Principles of Public International Law.
J.G. Starke: An Introduction to International Law.
John Strawson: Public International Law.
M.N. Shaw: International Law (3rd ed.), 1991.
Rosalyn Higgins: International Law and How We Use It: Problems and Process.
Oppenheim: International Law.
ড: শাহ আলম: সমকালীন বিশ্বে আন্তর্জাতিক আইন
ড: মিজানুর রহমান: পরিবর্তনশীল বিশ্বে আন্তর্জাতিক আইন

LL.B 1004: Mercantile Law – II**Introduction**

In this part different types of insurance, types of negotiable instrument, reasons of bankruptcy and status thereof has been discussed thoroughly.

Course Contents

- Insurance: The Rationale and Contract of Insurance, Good faith, Indemnity, Insurable Interest, Risk, Causa Proxima, Premium, Contribution, Subrogation, Mitigation of Loss, Types of Insurance, Double Insurance, Re-Insurance.
- Life Insurance: Definition, Difference between Life and Property Insurance; Types of Life Insurance, Assignment, Nomination; Payment of Claims; Effects of Suicide.
- Non-Life Insurances: Marine Insurance; Definition; Insurable Property, Requisites of a Marine Insurance; Types of Marine. Policies, warrants; Voyage and Duration; Assignment of Policy – Liability of Insurance; Fire and other Insurance: Characteristics of Fire Insurance – Types of Fire Policies, Insurance against Personal Accident, Burglary Insurance – Fidelity Insurance and Motor Car Insurance.
- Insurance Regulatory Commission: Composition and Functions.
- Negotiable Instruments: Definition and Essential features of Negotiable Instruments; Promissory Notes, Bill of Exchange, Cheques and their Differences; Holder in Due Course, Negotiation, Endorsement, Defective Title, Liability of Parties; Dishonor of Negotiable Instruments, International Practices.
- Bankruptcy: Constitution, Power and Procedure of the Court; Act of Bankruptcy, Complaint, Adjudication; Discharge and Un-Discharged Bankrupts; Disqualification of Un-Discharged Bankrupt; Appeal and Review.
- Laws relating to Construction of Buildings and Apartments:

Books Recommended:

A.A. Khan	:	Bankruptcy Act and Bankruptcy Rules, 1997
A. K. Sen	:	Commercial and Industrial Law
Avtar Singh	:	Principles of Mercantile Law
M.C. Shukla	:	Mercantile Law and Industrial Law
Kuchal	:	Mercantile Law
Hardy Ivany	:	General Principles of Insurance Law
Iqbal Hossain	:	Text Book on Commercial Law

Governing Legislation

The Insurance Act, 2010

The Marine Insurance Act, 1906

The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

The Bankruptcy Act, 1997

The Bankruptcy Rules, 1997

Viva-Voce

Semester 11

LL.B 1101: Law of Civil Procedure – II

Introduction

This part explains rules and procedures to file an appeal. Different important issues relating to trial of a civil suit has been discussed elaborately in this paper.

Course contents

- Appeals- Appeals from Original Decrees and Orders
- Powers of Appellate Courts
- Remand, Reference, Review and Revision
- Execution of Decrees and Orders
- Arrest and Detention; Attachment of Property, Restitution
- Inherent Power of the Court
- Amendment of Judgment, Decrees and Orders
- Suits involving any substantial question as to the Interpretation of Constitutional Law
- Appeals to the Supreme Court
- Court Timing – Court hours, Cause Lists, Pleadings, Petition etc
- Presentation, Registration etc. and Examination of Plaints
- Service of Processes and work in the Nazarat; Service in places outside Bangladesh
- Preparation for Trial, Framing of Issues and Recording of Evidence; Execution of Decrees; Arrangement and Preparation of records during the trial
- Law on Court Fees and Suits Valuation: Nature and purposes of the Law; Fees Payable in Courts and in Public Offices; Computation of Fees; Probates, Letters of

Administration and Certificate of Administration; Provisions on Process Fees; Reduction and Remission of Court Fees; Miscellaneous Costs and Charges; Of the Mode of Levying Fees; Miscellaneous. Schedules: Ad Valorem cases Court Fees, Fixed Fees; Rules Determining the Value of Land; Valuation of Relief in Certain

- Suits Relating to Land. Court-Fee – Value and Jurisdictional Value to the Same in Certain Suits. Determination of Value of Certain Suits by Supreme Court; Supplemental Provisions.

Books Recommended

C.K. Takwani	:	Civil Procedure Code
DLR	:	Civil Procedure Code
Govt. Publication	:	Code of Civil Procedure
Mahmudul Islam	:	Law of Civil Procedure
Govt. Publication	:	Civil Rules and Orders (Vol. 1)
DLR	:	Court Fees Act.
Shawkat Mahmood	:	Court Fees Act and Suits Valuation Act.

Governing Legislation:

- The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- The Civil Courts Act, 1887
- The Civil Rules and Orders. (Vol. I)
- The Suits Valuation Act, 1887
- The Court Fees Act, 1870
- The Stamp Act, 1899

LL.B 1102: Environmental Laws

Introduction

This course stress on different issues relating to environment at national and international levels. Functions of environmental court, process to file a suit in case of degradation is also described thoroughly.

Course Contents

- Nature and Scope of environmental law; Major Domestic Environmental Problems.
- Historical Perspective: Origin and Development of Environmental Laws in Different Phases; Sources of International Environmental Law; General Principles of International Environmental Law- Atmosphere-Bio diversity- Hazardous Wastes, Environmental Standard- Acid Rain- Ozone Depletion- Global Warming – Global Climate Change. Wetlands- Migratory Species; Environmental Measures and International Trade- Different Environmental Agreements – GATT/WTO and the Environment- Final Act of Uruguay Round Table Stockholm-Declaration – Rio Declaration – World charter for nature.
- Overview of the Domestic Environmental Legal Framework of Bangladesh; Sources of Environmental Law.
- Features of the Domestic Regulatory Regimes on the Environment of Bangladesh; Domestic Environmental Law and Policymaking Process of Bangladesh; Environmental Court and

Environmental Appellate Court.

- Sectoral Laws and Policies Relating to Environment of Bangladesh: Pollution (Air, Water, Sound) Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh.
- Waste Disposal Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh.
- Forestry Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh.
- Wild Life Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh.
- Fishery Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh; Biodiversity Conservation Related Laws and Policies of Bangladesh; Other Sectoral Laws and Policies.
- Environmental Court: Powers, Functions and Procedures of the Environmental Court; Effectiveness of Environmental Court; Enforcement of Environmental Laws.
- Public Interest Litigation: Its Role in the Protection and Conservation of Environment in Bangladesh; Climate Change; Global Warming and Bangladesh.
- Institutional Issues: Role of Governmental and Non-governmental Organizations in the Protection and Conservation of Environment: Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF), Department of Environment (DoE), Department of Forest (DoF), Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association (BELA) and Other Environmental NGOs; Issue of Inter-agency Co-ordination.
- Laws on Petroleum and Gas: History of Petroleum Laws, Petroleum Infrastructure in Bangladesh. Petroleum Agreement, Petroleum Operation; Growth of Natural Gas Sector in Bangladesh – Issues and Options, Production Sharing Contracts (P S C); Environmental and Safety Issues; National Energy Policy; Recent Developments; OPEC.

Books Recommended:

পরিবেশ অধিদপ্তর: পরিবেশ আইন সংকলন।

A. Atiq Rahman (Ed): Environment and Poverty.

A.R. Masud: The Fish Law.

Alimuzzaman Chawdhury: The Forest Laws of Bangladesh.

B.C.A.S: Guide to the Environmental Conservation.

IUCN-Bangladesh: Natural Resources Conservation Strategy

Jona Razzaque: Public Interest Environmental Litigation In India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Mohiuddin Farooque & S. Rizwana Hasan: Law Regulating to Environment in Bangladesh.

Mohiuddin Farooque: Law and Custom on Forests in Bangladesh, Issues & Remedies.

Mohiuddin Farooque: Regulatory Regime on Inland Fisheries in Bangladesh.

Alexander Kiss and Dinah Shelton: International Environmental Law

Alan J. Boyle and Patricia Bernie: Environmental Law

Philip Sands : Environmental Law

Malik Irshad Ahmad : Manual of Petroleum Laws

B.K. Bhaskara Rao : Modern Petroleum Refining and Blending Process.

Iqbal Hossain: International Environmental Law: Bangladesh Perspectives.

Governing Legislation:

- Environmental Court Act, 2000
- Bangladesh Wild Life (Preservation) Order, 1973 (President's Order No. 23 of 1973).
- Forest Act, 1927
- Private Forest Ordinance, 1959
- Protection of Conservation of Fish Act, 1950
- Territorial Waters and Maritime Zones Act, 1974
- Marine Fisheries Ordinance, 1983

- Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Act, 1995
- Bangladesh Environmental Conservation Rules 1997
- Mining Settlement Act, 1912
- Mines Act, 1923
- Petroleum Act, 1934 and 1974
- Petroleum Rules 1937
- Mines and Oil fields and Mineral Development (Government Control) Act, 1948
- Petroleum Production Rules, 1949
- Oil and Gas Development Act, 1974
- Bangladesh Oil, Gas and Mineral Corporation Ordinance, 1985
- Bangladesh Petroleum Corporation Ordinance, 1976
- Mineral Gas Safety Rules, 1960
- Natural Gas Safety Rules, 1991
- National Energy Policy, 1995

LL.B 1103: Public International Law – II

Introduction

In this part important issue has been discussed. This part is mainly concerned with relation with rules and regulations to maintain good relations with other States.

Course Contents

- Law of the Sea: Different Sea Zones: Territorial Sea; Contiguous Zone; Exclusive Economic Zone and Continental Shelf; High Seas and Deep Sea Bed; Freedom of the High Seas.
- Rights & Duties of States: Jurisdiction; Categories of State Jurisdiction.
- Nationality: Definition and Meaning; International Importance of Nationality; Modes, Acquisition and Loss of Nationality; Double Nationality and Statelessness.
- Extradition: Meaning and Definition; Extradition Treaty; Refusal to Grant Extradition.
- Asylum: Meaning and Definition; Right to Asylum; Types of Asylum, Territorial and Extra-Territorial Asylum.
- States responsibility. Nature of State Responsibility; State Succession - rights and obligations of Predecessor and Successor State; Immunities from National Jurisdiction; Concept and Rationale of Immunity; State/Sovereign Immunities; Diplomatic Envoys and Consuls; Special Diplomatic Mission; Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges.
- Treatment of Aliens: The Expropriation of Foreign Property.
- State Secession: Secession to Treaties; Secession to State Property; State-debts archives etc., Private Rights.
- The Law and Practice as to Treaties: Requirements of Treaty and Clarification; Treaty-making Power and Procedure; Reservation and Modification; Ratification and Registration; Modes of Interpretation; Grounds of Suspension and Termination.

- International Dispute: Peaceful and Forcible Settlement of International Disputes; Judicial Settlement; The ICJ; The ICC; Intervention; War and Neutrality,
- The United Nations Organization- Its Organ; Role of the General Assembly - Security Council and the International Court of Justice in Settling International Dispute; Contribution of the United Nations in the development of International Law.
- Human Rights and Self-Determination: Human Rights; Universal Declaration of Human Rights & 1966 Covenants and Protocols; Right of Indigenous Peoples.

Books Recommended:

Oppenheim	: International Law, Vol. I & II.
Fenwick	: International Law
Green	: International Law through the Cases.
Harunur Rashid	: International Law
Ian Brownlie	: Principles of Public International Law.
Jenk	: The Common Law of Mankind
M. Habibur Rahman	: Delimitation of Maritime Boundaries
Muhammad Jamiruddin Sirker	: Glimpses of International Law
S. K. Kapoor	: International Law
Schwarzenberger Tribunals.	: International Law as Applied by International Courts and
Starke	: An Introduction to International Law.
Dr. M. Shah Alam	: Enforcement of International Human Rights Law by Domestic Courts.

Semester 12

LL.B 1201: Laws on Dispute Resolution and Legal Aid

Introduction

It is alternative way of dissolving disputes through the court of justice. To remove the backlog of cases, now it becomes burning issue to have concept of alternative way of disposal of suits. This course has been designed at the perspective of Bangladesh court system.

Course Contents

Group – ‘A’ Alternative Dispute Resolution

- Concept of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Definition of Dispute and ADR; UN and Dispute Resolution; Philosophical basis of ADR; Advantages of ADR; Distinction between ADR and Traditional Judicial System; Importance of ADR; Causes of Delay and Case Management; ADR as a mechanism for reducing backlog of cases.
- Historical Development of the Concept of ADR: Twelve Tables and ADR; ADR under Islamic Law; ADR under International Law; Development of ADR in Asia, Europe; America and Australia; Different ADR Organizations.
- Forms of ADR: Adjudicatory and Non-adjudicatory; Formal and Informal; Mediation; Arbitration; Negotiation; Med – Arb; MEDALOA; Mini- Trial; Fast Track Arbitration; Early Neutral Evaluation; Neutral Listener Agreement; Rent a Judge; Settlement Conference; Ombudsman; Different Types of ADR in Bangladesh; Effectiveness of ADR.
- ADR under different statutory Civil Laws: CPC; Muslim Family Laws Ordinance; Family Courts Ordinance; Arbitration Act; Artharin Adalat Ain; Village Court Act; Conciliation of Dispute (Municipal Areas) Board Act; Labour Laws; Bankruptcy Act.
- ADR under criminal Laws: Composition of Criminal Cases: Importance of Compounding of criminal cases; Criminal cases and ADR; Distinction between composition and withdrawal of criminal cases; Plea Bargain and its role in the reduction of case loads.
- ADR in the Settlement: of Revenue Dispute: ADR under the Customs Act; ADR in the Settlement of Income Tax Dispute; ADR under the VAT Act.
- Skill development in Mediation- Who may act as a mediator; Qualifications and disqualifications of Mediators; Techniques of Mediator; Role and functions of the Judges and Lawyers in the mediation process; Drafting Deed of ADR.

Group ‘B’ Legal Aid

- Concept of Legal Aid: Evolution of the concept; Types of Legal Aid; Distinction between Civil & Criminal Legal Aid; Rehabilitative Legal Aid; Advantages of Legal Aid.
- Legal Aid in International Perspective: Universal Principles of Legal Aid; Legal Aid Provisions under Different International Instruments; Legal Aid and Human Rights.
- Legal Aid under the Civil Justice System: CPC and Legal Aid
- Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Administration: Appointment of State Defense Lawyer and other relevant provisions.
- Legal Aid Activities in Bangladesh: Legal Aid under the Provisions of Legal Aid Services Act, 2000 and Legal Aid Rules, 2001; Composition of National Directing Board and its functions; Composition and functions of District Legal Aid Committee, Upazila and Union Committees; How to apply for legal aid; Weaknesses of Legal Aid activities; Who are entitled to legal aid Procedure for getting legal aid; Fees of Panel Lawyers; Legal Aid Activities and Legal Aid Workers – Role and Duties of Legal Aid Workers; Qualifications and Behaviours of a Legal Aid Workers; Legal Aid and NGO’s.

Books Recommended

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|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান | : | বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন |
| P. C. Rao and William Sheffield (ed.) | : | Alternative Dispute Resolution. |
| Madabhusi Sridhar | : | Alternative Dispute Resolution. |

LL.B 1202: Specific Relief Act and Limitation Act.

Introduction

Specific relief is based on principle of equity. It specifies certain grounds, on which the court can give remedy. It means recovery or restitution of right which is subject matter of dispute. Law of Limitation concerned with certain rules relating to time limitation for filing suit.

Course contents

Part-‘A’: Specific Relief Act

- **Introduction-** Extent, nature, scope and object of application of the Act; Doctrine of fundamental obligations.
- Specific relief how given - Recovery of possession of immovable property.
- Specific performance of contract - Contract which can be specifically enforced and which cannot be specifically enforced; Persons for and against whom contract may be specifically enforced.
- Discretion and power of Courts - Rectification of instruments; Rescission of contracts; Cancellation of instrument; Declaratory Decree.
- Preventive Relief - Temporary and perpetual Injunction; Mandatory Injunction; Refusal of Injunction; Injunction to Perform Negative Agreement.

Part- ‘B’: Limitation Act

- **Introduction-** Nature, Scope and Object; Definitions and Applicability, Relationship with Muslim Law, Exhaustiveness of the Law; Prescription; Laches and Limitation; Interpretation of the Statutes, Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act being in ‘*Pari Materia*’; Retrospective Operation, Limitation and Criminal Proceedings; Estoppel and Waiver; Limitation of Suits and Applications; Extension of time, Legal disability; Exceptions; Foreign Contracts; Pauper Proceeding, Doctrine of the Condonation of Delay; Extension of Period; Proceeding in wrong Courts; Negligence; Mistake of Facts and Law; Fraud, Acknowledgement, Imprisonment of party; Discovering Fresh Evidence; Acquisition and Loss of Substantive Rights; Easement, Adverse Possession; The Schedule.

Books Recommended:

D.L.R: Specific Relief Act.

DLR: The Limitation Act

Kh. Abu Bakar : The Limitation Act

Shaukat Mahmood : The Limitation Act

মোঃ শফিকুর রহমান : ভাষাদি আইন

Governing Legislation:

- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- Civil Courts Act, 1887
- Limitation Act, 1908
- Civil Rules and Orders. (Vol. I)
- Specific Relief Act, 1877

LL.B 1203: Special Criminal Laws

Introduction

This course is combined with certain special laws, which are very relevant now days for the administration of criminal justice system more effectively.

Course contents

- Dowry Prohibition Ordinance: Aims and Objectives of the Ordinance: Definitions, Important Provisions; Trial Procedure; Punishment etc.
- Cruelty to Women (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance: Object of the Ordinance; Definitions; Kidnapping or Abduction of Women for Unlawful or Immoral Purposes and their Punishment; Trafficking in Women Causing Death etc. for Dowry; Attempts to Cause Death or Causing Grievous Hurt in Committing Rape, etc. Abetment.
- Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain: Object and Scope of the Ain; Definitions; Kidnapping and Abduction of Women and Children and their Punishment, Rape, Rape with Murder and their Punishments; Dowry and other related Provisions; Constitution of Tribunal and its Jurisdiction; Cognizance of Offence; Trial Procedure etc.
- Law and Order Disruption Crimes (Speedy Trial) Act: Object of the Act; Definitions; Constitution and Jurisdiction of the Adalat; Trial Procedure.
- Anti - Corruption Commission Act: Object and Extent of the Act; Establishment of ACC; Functions of the ACC; Inquiry by the Commission; Special Power of Arrest; Declaration of Assets; Trial of Offences; Offences Punishable under the Act- The Schedule. Anti-Corruption Commission Rules, 2007, Sections 93, 120, 165, 167-171 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984. Interpretation of ACC Act, and Income Tax Ordinance.
- Prevention of Corruption Act: Object of Legislation; Presumption Where Public Servant Accepts Gratification other than Legal Remuneration; Criminal Misconduct; Sanction Necessary for Prosecution; Competency as to Witness.
- Criminal Law (Amendment) Act: Object and extent of the Act; Appointment of Special Judges; Jurisdiction of the Courts; Procedure in Trial of the Cases and Powers of Special Judges; Time Limit for Trial; Special Rules of Evidence; Punishment of Offences; Appeal, Revision and Transfer of Cases; Schedule of the Act; Criminal Law (Amendment) Rules, 1997.
- Money Laundering Act: Object of Legislation; Definitions; Powers and Obligations of Bangladesh Bank in the Prevention of Money Laundering; Money Laundering Court – Its Constitution and Jurisdiction; Punishment for Money Laundering.
- Arms Act- Definition; Granting License; Cancellation of License; Procedure and Penalties.

- Negotiable Instruments Act: Object of Legislation; Definition of Negotiable Instruments; Remedies Available for Bouncing Cheques etc.
- Special Powers Act- Scope and purpose of enacting the Law; Constitution of Special Tribunals; Jurisdiction of Special Tribunals; Procedure for Trial and Punishment under the Act.

Books Recommended

Govt. Publication	:	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
Govt. Publication	:	Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1958
Govt. Publication	:	Cruelty to Women (Deterrent Punishment) Ordinance, 1983
Govt. Publication	:	Nari-O-Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000
Govt. Publication	:	Anti-Corruption Commission Act, 2004
Govt. Publication	:	Money Laundering Act, 2002.
DLR	:	Negotiable Instruments Act.

LL.B 1204: Clinical Legal Education (with Research Monograph)

Introduction

It is a practical course. A student will learn about court room proceedings as well as many other techniques to become a skilled legal practitioner. It includes court visit, mooting and other training which is required for an expert lawyer. At the end of the course students will be required to prepare a research monograph under the supervision of course teacher concerned.

Course contents

- Concepts and theories of clinical legal education - Hierarchy of Courts: Jurisdiction of Civil and Criminal Courts - Expectation from a Lawyer - Thinking like a lawyer - Professional Responsibilities and Ethics of a Lawyer; The Bangladesh Bar Council Order and Rules, 1972.
- Moot Court and Mock Trial: Opening a case/suit, Examination-in-chief - Cross Examination; – Re-Examination; Exhibiting Documents; Moving an Injunction Petition; Moving a Bail Petition; Argument (civil, criminal).
- Court Timing and Dress for the Judges and Advocates; Court Manners and Demeanor Client Interviewing Skills; Choice of Forum: Court Jurisdiction Court Fees; Suit Valuation, Limitation, Remedies etc.
- Skills of Communication: Verbal and Non-Verbal communications – communication with the Judges.
- Drafting: Complaint, Written Statement, Framing of issues, Amendment of Pleadings, Withdrawal of a Complaint or Suit, Issues, Time Petition, Solenama - Prayer for local inspection/investigation - Preparing report for Local Inspection / Investigation - Injunction Petition, Written Objection. Affidavits in various forms, Report for Court Guardianship, Saham Petition. Drafting Writ Petition - Civil Revision Petition - criminal Revision Petition - Memo of Appeal – FIR - Bail Petition - Bail Bond – Naraji Petition - Notice U/S 106 of the T.P. Act,
- Alternative Dispute Resolution- ADR under Different Laws of Bangladesh – Civil, Criminal – Revenue Laws; Drafting Solenama; When a lawsuit is disposed of through ADR.

- Withdrawal of a Complaint or Suit, Issues, Time Petition, Solenama, Prayer for Local Inspection/Investigation, Preparing report.
- Charge hearing and Charge framing; Investigation and further investigation; Visit to Courts and other Places.
- Legal Research.
- Moot Court
- Court Attendance

Books Recommended

Dr. N.R. Madhava Menon	:	Clinical Legal Education
K.M. Mustique Huda	:	Practical Hints to Layering Skills.
Khundker Emdadul Hasan	:	Cross Examination in Civil and Criminal Cases.
Saud Hasan and Monica Khan	:	Skills in Trial Advocacy
ড. মোঃ আখতারুজ্জামান	:	বিকল্প বিরোধ নিষ্পত্তির ধারণা ও আইন এবং আইনগত সহায়তা প্রদান আইন।
Dr. Belal Hossain Joy	:	Law Management Skills.

Viva- voce and Research Monograph.