### University of Asia Pacific

**Department of Law and Human Rights**

**New Curriculum for Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) Honours Program**

#### First Year: 1st Semester

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IEC-100</td>
<td>Intensive English Course</td>
<td>Non Credit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-101</td>
<td>Introduction to Law and Legal System</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSS-102</td>
<td>Bangladesh Studies</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CST-103</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Computer Science and Information Technology</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-104</td>
<td>English For Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>INS-105</td>
<td>Introduction to Natural Sciences</td>
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<tr>
<td>HR-106</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
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#### First Year: 2nd Semester

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-107</td>
<td>Jurisprudence and Legal Theory</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-108</td>
<td>Muslim Personal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-109</td>
<td>Law of Torts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-110</td>
<td>Hindu and Christian Personal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-111</td>
<td>Government and Politics</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECN-112</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Economics</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-201</td>
<td>Constitutional Law of Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-202</td>
<td>Criminology, Victimology and Restorative Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-203</td>
<td>Employment Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-204</td>
<td>Principles of Equity, Law of Trust and Specific Relief</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-205</td>
<td>Law of Contract</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-206</td>
<td>Gender and Development</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-207</td>
<td>Business and Maritime Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-208</td>
<td>Law of Transfer of Property and Registration</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-209</td>
<td>Land Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-210</td>
<td>Comparative Law of Succession</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-211</td>
<td>Comparative Constitutional Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-212</td>
<td>Anti Corruption and Anti Money Laundering Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
### Third Year: 1st Semester

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<tr>
<td>LAW-301</td>
<td>Company and Securities Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-302</td>
<td>International Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-303</td>
<td>Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-304</td>
<td>Fiscal Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-305</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-306</td>
<td>Media and Cyber Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-307</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-308</td>
<td>Food, Health and other Consumer Laws</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-309</td>
<td>Law on Banking, Foreign Exchange and Investment</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>LAW-310</td>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
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<td>LAW-311</td>
<td>Real Estate and Construction Law</td>
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<td>LAW-312</td>
<td>Immigration and Refugee Law</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-401</td>
<td>Criminal Law of Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-402</td>
<td>Law of Criminal Procedure</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-403</td>
<td>Law of Civil Procedure</td>
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<td>LAW-404</td>
<td>Law of Evidence and Limitation</td>
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<td>LAW-405</td>
<td>Legal Research</td>
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<td>LAW-406</td>
<td>Medical and Drug Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-407</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-408</td>
<td>Alternative Disputes Resolutions and Legal Aid</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-409</td>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-410</td>
<td>Conveyancing, Drafting and Professional Ethics</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAW-411</td>
<td>Trial and Advocacy Training in Civil Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-412</td>
<td>Trial and Advocacy Training in Criminal Justice</td>
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Total: 144 Credits
University of Asia Pacific  
Department of Law and Human Rights  
Curriculum for Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) Honours Program

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<tr>
<td>LAW-101</td>
<td>Introduction to Law and Legal System</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Introduction to laws of Bangladesh: several parts/aspects of a law; how to read a law and court–judgment; how to study law (how to search law and legal articles/reports in web – sources);
Sources of law in Bangladesh: legislation and procedure of lawmaking; ordinance; delegated legislation; custom; judicial precedent; law reporting and law reports;
Classes of the law: civil law; criminal law; constitutional and administrative law; other branches of law;
Judicial system of ancient Hindu period and Muslim period; the East India Company and the early administration of India in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; the Mayor’s Court; judicial reform of Warren Hastings and the *adalat* system in Bengal; judicial reforms from time to time; the establishment of supreme courts at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; evolution of high court; codification by the law commission; constitutional changes: the government of India Acts, 1919 & 1935; cabinet mission; Mountbatten plan and Indian Independence Act, 1947.
Basic foundation and nature of legal system in Bangladesh; impact of common law on Bangladesh legal system; features of the legal system of Bangladesh; sources and classification of law in Bangladesh; evolution of supreme court in Bangladesh; the language question of the court; composition and jurisdiction of different courts of Bangladesh; development of legal profession; legal education in Bangladesh; law reporting in Bangladesh.
Administration of Justice: civil and criminal procedures; appeals; revisions; references; review;
Law officers of the government: Attorney –General; public prosecutors; government pleaders;
Other Institutions and officers: Law commissions; Human Rights Commission; Law Ministry and other government agencies; Police, Notaries Public;
Legal education and its reform in Bangladesh.
Required Reading:

Additional Reading:

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).
Society and Culture
The sociological perspective: Definition and nature sociology; sociology as a scientific discipline; relation with other social sciences.
Primary Concepts: Society; community; association; institution; group culture; norms and values.
Social Structure & Process: Social stratification; social classes; caste system; social mobility.
Social Institutions: Family; marriage; culture, cultural diffusion and change; Bengali culture;
Problems of society; social problems of Bangladesh; social change; theories of social change;
social change in Bangladesh; urbanization process and its impact on Bangladesh society.

History of Bengal
The land: geographical factors; the people; historical perspectives.
Ancient Bengali: sasanka-rise of the palas; the senas; early medieval Bengal; coming of the Muslims; the independent sultanate of Bengal; ilyas shahi and hossein shahi Bengal; development of Bengali language & Bengali literature.
Late medieval Bengal: the establishment of mughal rule in Bengal bara bhuiyans; subedars and nawabs; coming of the Europeans new approach in Bengal architecture beginning of British rule in Bengal; battles of plassey & buzas.
Nineteenth century Bengali renaissance: areas of social & religious reforms; Raja Rammohan Roy; Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; Titumeer; partition of Bengal (1905); language movement (1952); movement for autonomy; 6-point and 11-point programs; the 1970 election; military action; genocide in the east Pakistan; the liberation war; the emergence of Bangladesh as a sovereign independent state in 1971.

Required Reading:


**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CST-103</td>
<td>Fundamental of Computer Science and Information Technology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction to Computer Science: Theoretical Part**

History and development of computer; types of computers; scope of computers; impact of computers on society and technology; specification of computers: CPU types; speed variation; memory; type size cache; storage media; hard disk; floppy disk; CD ROM; DVD; Printer: dot matrix; laser; ink jet; computer hardware: digital electronics; CPU; memory: RAM; ROM; mass storage devices; different peripherals idea of system software and application software; function of operating system; discussion on different types operating system: DOS /windows. Mac UNIX/XENIX, etc.; introduction to computer programming languages; purpose and scope of
application packages; essential general purpose packages: word processing; spreadsheet analysis; database etc.; networking: different types of networks; network topologies; communication media; internet: internet services, e-mail, e-commerce; Multimedia: Basics of audio, video & graphics; maintenance and troubleshooting: virus, power, surge protection, disk maintenance; future trends: super computer, distributed computer, information super highway, multimedia and virtual reality.

**Introduction to Computer Science: Practical Part**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schedule</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lab 1</td>
<td>Introduction to computer Science, applications of computer science, Parts of computer, Hardware/Software, file, folder, extension, Ms Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 2</td>
<td>Ms Power point, Use of internet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 3</td>
<td>PowerPoint presentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 4</td>
<td>Introduction to programming, compiler, simple C code, flow of code, relationship between flowchart and C code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 5</td>
<td>Data types, Scan, Difference pattern printing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 6</td>
<td>Operators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 7</td>
<td>Conditional operator, if-else, switch case, selection operator, nested if-else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 8</td>
<td>Control flow, For loop, while loop, Nested loops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 9</td>
<td>Series solve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 10</td>
<td>Design pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 11</td>
<td>Introduction to Array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 12</td>
<td>Scientific Calculator project declaration, Multi dimensional array</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 13</td>
<td>Pointer &amp; String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lab 14</td>
<td>Project presentation, viva</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-104</td>
<td>English for Law</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

Studying Law; law and justice; academic study and practice of law; skills required for success as a law student; finding and citing the sources of law; libraries and learning resource: textbooks, casebooks, journals, law reports, statutes. Legal Method: reasoning; legislation and legislative interpretation. Reading law Reports and Statutes; reading statutes; legal terms; legal maxims. Answering Questions: essay questions and quiz questions; referencing and footnoting; writing good law essays; answering problem questions. Written English: Sentence structure; spelling; punctuation. Oral Skills: Preparing the presentation; delivering the presentation; Mooting.

**Required Reading:**

**Additional Reading:**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INS-105</td>
<td>Introduction to Natural Sciences</td>
<td>3</td>
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**Physics**

Vectors and scalars; Newton’s laws of motion; work; energy and power; Newton’s law of universal gravitation; projectile motion; heat and temperature; thermal expansion; longitudinal and transverse waves; sound; velocity of sound; infrasonic and ultrasonic waves; supersonics; reflection and refraction of light; total internal reflection; interference and diffraction; Coulomb’s law; Ohm’s law; resistance; potential difference; capacitance; magnetic force on a moving charge; electromagnetic induction; electromagnetic spectrum; atoms and nuclei, mass number and atomic number; isotopes and isobars; Bohr’s atomic theory; Planck’s law; special relativity; structure of the universe; light year; cosmological principle; Hubble’s law and red shift; big bang theory; planetary motion; solar system; laws of planetary orbits; gravitation; escape velocity; stellar energy; neutron stars; quasars; supernovae; pulsars; black holes.

**Chemistry**

Nature of atoms and molecules; periodic table; chemical bonds; states of matter; gas laws; ideal gas equation; liquid state; vapor pressure; boiling point; surface tension; viscosity; solid state;
amorphous and crystalline solids; crystal types; chemical reactions; reactions among the atoms and molecules of the same kind and different kinds; acids; salts and bases; alkalis and their properties.

**Biology**

Nature and scope of biological science; the chemistry of life; cell; DNA; origin of life; nomenclature and classification of living things; plant anatomy; photosynthesis; reproduction in plants; animal kingdom; eco system; tissues; organs; systems; human digestive system; blood; nutrition; circulatory system; respiratory system; excretory system; useful microbes; some important infectious diseases; immune system; genetics; antibiotics; genetic engineering; biotechnology;

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

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<tr>
<td>IIR- 106</td>
<td>Introduction to International Relations</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
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</table>

Introduction to International Relations: concept of international relations; approaches to international relation; system theory; game theory; communication theory; current international order; actors of international relations: people; resource, sovereignty; instruments of international policy: diplomacy, military, economic and ideological; international relations as a discipline and current realities; future and challenges of international relations.

International Affairs: meaning; scope and significance of international affairs & international politics.

Diplomacy for International Relation: nature of diplomacy; function of diplomats; classification of diplomats and counsels; types of diplomacy: democratic diplomacy; totalitarian diplomacy; personal diplomacy; propaganda and diplomacy; economic diplomacy.

War; Disarmament, Terrorism & Anti-Terrorism, Arms-Control in international relations; international relations after cold war and 9/11; millennium development goal and international relations.

International Organisations: UN; NATO; NAM; Commonwealth.

International Politics: International politics of South East Asia; Latin America; Middle East & Sub-Saharan Region.

Regionalisms: Meaning & reasons for forming regional organizations; ASEAN; BIMSTEC; OPEC; OAS; APEC; SAARC; SAFTA; NAFTA; EU; OIC; African Union; GCC.

Nationalism; Imperialism & Neo-Colonialism; Globalization & new world order.

Financial Institutions: G-8; G-77; LDCs; ADB; World Bank; WTO; European Union Bank; IMF; IDB.

Bangladesh and International Community: Foreign policy of Bangladesh; Bangladesh-UN partnership; relationship of Bangladesh with: India, China, USA; Bangladesh & economic globalization.

LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific
Required Reading:


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<td>Jurisprudence and Legal Theory</td>
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Definition, nature, scope and utility of the study of jurisprudence; schools of jurisprudence: natural law school; analytical school and positivism; realist movement and legal realism; historical school; sociological school; philosophical school; pure theory of law; feminist and marxist jurisprudence; concept of law: nature, definition, functions, advantages and disadvantages of law; justice according to law; kinds of law; sources of law: legislation, custom, precedent; administration of justice: civil and criminal justice; theories of punishment; legal rights and duties; law of property; possession; ownership; liability; law of obligations; law of persons and title; economic analysis of law; legalism and constitutionalism.

Required Reading:


Additional Reading:


(A list of books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
Pre-Islamic Arabian customs and their impact on Muslim law; nature and origin of Muslim law; concept of Islamic jurisprudence; development of Muslim law in different periods of Islamic history; statutory development of Muslim law in Bangladesh and judicial decisions; sources of Muslim law; different schools of Muslim law and reasons for their development; laws relating to marriage; dower; divorce; guardianship; maintenance; legitimacy and paternity; *waqf*; pre-emption; gift; will and death-bed transaction (*marz-ul-maut*); Muslim law of succession (*Faraez Ain*).

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


**Basic Statutes:** Guardian and Ward Act, 1890; Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961; Family Courts Ordinance, 1985; Child Marriage Restrain Act, 1929; Muslim Marriage and Divorce Registration Act, 1974; Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<td>LAW-109</td>
<td>Law of Torts</td>
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**Law of Torts**

Definition, nature and scope of the law of torts; tort defined and distinguished from crimes and contracts; tort law as a source of liability; different kind of torts and basic principles of tort laws; essentials conditions of torts (*damnum sine injuria* and *injuria sin damnum*); vicarious and joint liability; defenses (violation and intention); fault and strict liability; motives and malice; accidents; mistakes; negligence; tort by professionals such as lawyers, doctors and other like drivers; the of duty of care, breach, causation, remoteness of damage;
contributory negligence; negligent infliction of personal injuries; occupies liability; employers liability for dangerous animals; malicious prosecutions and abuse of legal process; negligent misstatements; interference with property; trespass to goods and conversion; dispossession; nuisance: elements of liability, defences and abatement; protection of reputation: defamation; libel and slander; malicious falsehood: damage, burden of proof; emerging issues in the law of torts (constitutional torts, public law of torts, misfeasance in public offices, the concept of statutory torts); contemporary developments in tort law of Bangladesh (leading court cases).

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).
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<td>LAW-110</td>
<td>Hindu and Christian Personal Law</td>
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**Hindu Personal Law:**
Nature and application of Hindu law; sources of Hindu law; schools of Hindu law; mitakshara and dayabhaga schools; laws relating to inheritance; marriage; dissolution of marriage; sonship; adoption; will; debts and partition; joint family system; position of karta of the joint family; his rights and obligations; maintenance; minority and guardianship; stridhana and women’s estate; religious and charitable endowments; impartible property; need for reforms of Hindu law in Bangladesh.

**Christian Personal Law**
Introduction; meaning of Christian law (civil law & cannon law) and Christian (protestants and Catholics); civil Christian law as practiced in Bangladesh; laws relating to marriage; divorce; maintenance of wife and children; adoption; law relating to transfer of property; gift and wills; law of succession; reforms in Christian personal law in India and Bangladesh including the debates relating to the reform of canon law.

**Required Reading:**

**Additional Reading:**


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<td>Government and Politics</td>
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Basic concepts: nature and scope of political science; relation of political science with other social sciences and law; politics; power; liberty; equality; rights; socialism; liberalism; nationalism and fascism etc.

Nature of state: definition; elements of state; origin of state and theories relating to the nature of the state.

Nature and forms of government: ancient forms of government; cabinet and presidential; unitary and federal systems; democracy and authoritarian governments; present position of monarchy and dictatorial governments; Islamic concepts of state and government.

Organs of government: legislature, executive and judiciary; separation of powers and its application in USA, UK and in Bangladesh.

Sovereignty: definition and characteristics of sovereignty; John Austin’s theory of sovereignty; modern concept of sovereignty.

Political party: concept of political party; role of political party in democracy and in dictatorship; political party system in developed and under-developed countries; election.

*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
Relationship between the economic structure of the state and its government: failure or success of democracy in developing countries of the world; reasons for failure of democracy in developing countries; status and justification of military government with special reference to Bangladesh.

**Required Reading:**

**Additional Reading:**
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<tr>
<td>ECN-112</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Economics</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
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**Principles of Economics:** Definition and scope of economics; micro and macro economics; importance of economics in the formulation of national policies.

**Microeconomics:** Demand analysis - law of diminishing marginal utility; demand function; demand curve; law of demand; elasticity of demand; supply analysis - supply function; factors influencing supply; law of supply; elasticity of supply; market equilibrium - equilibrium price and quantity; indifference curve (I-C) - construction of I-C; properties of I-C; line; consumer’s equilibrium with the help of budget line; income effect; price effect; substitution effect; production - production function; factors of production; production possibility curve; cost and revenue - total, average, marginal.

**Macroeconomics:** National income - GNP, GDP and NNP; income circular flow; diagram; methods of measuring national income; money: functions of money; value of money; inflation; international trade: terms of trade; free trade and protection; public finance: public income; public expenditure; public debt; direct and indirect tax; planning in Bangladesh.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-201</td>
<td>Constitutional Law of Bangladesh</td>
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</table>

Conceptualizing law; public and private law; defining constitution; constitutional government and constitutionalism; classification of constitutions; contents of a constitution; sources of the constitution; methods of establishing constitution; the historical background of the constitution of Bangladesh; salient features of the constitution of Bangladesh, 1972; interpretation of the constitution; amendments to the constitution of Bangladesh; Preamble; its definition, significance, amendment; supremacy of the constitution; Fundamental principles of state policy (FPSP); fundamental rights (FR); doctrine of eclipse and severability; the president of Bangladesh; ordinance making power of the president; proclamation of emergency; the prime minister and the Cabinet; parliamentary form of government and the position of prime minister; eligibility; tenure and termination of the office; formation and functions of the cabinet; ministerial responsibility; advisers to the prime minister; the legislature; composition and duration of parliament; membership of parliament; vacation of seat; resignation; women members of parliament; floor crossing & the stability of parliamentary democracy; officers of parliament; meeting of parliament; law making process in the parliament; functions of parliament; parliamentary committees; parliamentary privileges; contempt of parliament; termination of parliament; the Judiciary; the supreme court of Bangladesh; powers and functions of the High Court Division (HDC); doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution; Marital law; the election commission of Bangladesh; caretaker government vs. election commission; the Services of Bangladesh; protection against arbitrary dismissals; administrative tribunal;
administrative appellate tribunal; territory and property of Bangladesh; contracts, deeds and treaties; suits by and against government; provisions relating to some constitutional offices; speaker; deputy speaker; attorney general for Bangladesh; comptroller and auditor general; Ombudsman etc.

**Required Reading:**

1. Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh (Govt. Publication)

**Additional Reading:**

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-202</td>
<td>Criminology, Victimology and Restorative Justice</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Criminology**
Definition, nature and scope of criminology; crime; criminology and criminal Law; history of criminology; methods and objectives of the study of criminology; crime data and crime trends; crime and the media; school of criminology: pre-classical, classical (Beccaria, Bentham), neo classical and positive school; causation of crime: biological, psychological, sociological; economic theories of crime; geographical and institutional factors of crime; types of crime: violent and property crimes; white collar crimes (Bangladesh and International perspective) and corporate crimes; drugs and alcohols; human trafficking; smuggling of arms; organized crimes; domestic violence; sexual crime; gender and crimes; juvenile delinquency: causes and corrective measures; social integration; crime prevention and community safety; police and crime reduction; trust and procedural justice.

**Victimology**
Meaning, nature, historical development and scope of victimology; victimological theories and other philosophical considerations; national and international policies and programmes for crime victims; victim typologies surrogate and change; victimisation; victim precipitated crime; role of victims of traditional and modern crimes; woman victims; victims of group violence; social and psychological loss and trauma; damage; restitution and compensation; assisting victim during investigation and trial; victimological research.

**Restorative justice**
Principles and objectives of restorative justice; types of restorative justice; effectiveness of restorative justice; problems and prospects of restorative justice.

**Required Reading:**

*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*

**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAW-203</td>
<td>Employment Law</td>
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</table>

**Labor Law**: Introduction to labour law; conditions of employment; classification of workers; probation period; appointment letter and identity card; service book; work register; stoppage of work; closure of establishment; rights of laid-off workers for compensation; master roll of laid-off workers; retrenchment; re-employment of retrenched workers; discharge from service; misconduct and punishment; procedure for punishment; provisions regarding fine; termination of employment by the employer otherwise than by dismissal; termination of employment by employee; retirement of a worker; provident fund; final dues of worker; certificate of fitness; power to require medical examination; maternity welfare facilities; provisions regarding health and hygiene; provisions regarding safety; welfare measures; working hours; leave and holidays; wages and its payment; wage board; compensation for accident; trade unions and industrial relations; settlement and termination of industrial dispute; strike and lock out; labour court and labour appellate tribunal; workers’ participation in companies profits; safety and control of employment of dock workers; provident fund; offences; penalties and procedure.

**Service Law**: Constitutional provisions; rights and duties of public and private servants in Bangladesh; different types of leaves: casual leave, sick leave, earn leave, study leave, maternity and paternity leave; public service commission (PSC), salary; retirement; gratuity; pension; regulatory framework of different services; administrative and judicial process of service related disputes.
**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-204</td>
<td>Principles of Equity, Law of Trust and Specific Relief</td>
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**Principles of Equity**

Common law; origin and development of equity; nature and definition of equity; courts of equity: composition, powers and functions; application of equity jurisdiction in Bangladesh;
relation between law and equity, equitable estate and its relation with legal estate; maxims of equity; equitable remedies: specific performance; injunction and receiver.

**Law of Trust**

Nature and definition of trust; origin and development of trust; classification of trust; creation of trusts; appointment, removal, rights, powers, functions, duties, liabilities and disabilities of trustees; remedies for breach of trusts; limitation, rights and liabilities of the beneficiaries; determination of trust and trusteeship.

**Law of Specific Relief**

Extent and scope of application of the Specific Relief Act 1877; recovery of possession of immovable property; suit by person dispossessed; specific performance of contract: contract which can be specifically enforced and which cannot be specifically enforced, persons for and against whom contracts may be specifically enforced, discretion and powers of the court; rectification of instrument; rescission of contracts; cancellation of instrument; declaratory decrees; preventive, temporary perpetual and mandatory injunctions.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


**Basic Statutes:** The Specific Relief Act, 1877; The Trusts Act, 1882.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-205</td>
<td>Law of Contract</td>
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Definition of contract; contract and agreement distinguished; formation of a contract: offer and acceptance consideration, promise contract; essential of valid contracts: kinds of contract (valid, void and void able contracts); capacities of parties to contract: contract by minor; free consent in contract, legality of consideration & object; consideration of a contract, legality of consideration & object; statutorily void contracts, contingent contracts, wagering contracts, quasi- contracts; termination and discharge of a contract: by performance – by refusal- by breach by agreement- by impossibility; remedies for breach of contract: penalty, compensation, specific and part performance, injunction; brief overview of special types of contracts: contract of guarantee, contract of indemnity, contract of bailment, contract of agency, partnership; law of restitution; what is restitution, unjust enrichment, obligations arising out of a relationship in the nature of a contract, contemporary developments in the law of restitution in the UK and in Bangladesh; verification and drafting of contract.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

1. Professor John Cartwright, *Formation and Variation of Contract*, (Sweet & Maxwell, 2014)


**Basic Statute:** The Contract Act-1872.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher.)

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<tr>
<td>LAW- 206</td>
<td>Gender and Law</td>
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Gender in a historical perspective; conceptual problems; changes in the concept of development since the 1950s; development as ideology and practice; the role of national states; colonialism; from nationalism to economic globalization; review of the literature.

**Gender and Development:** Some key concepts; gender as process; economic, political and ideological aspects of gender; structures of power and domination: gender, class, race and ethnicity; the debate on production and reproduction; patriarchy; historical roots of the
division between the "public" and the "private"; labour market segregation on the basis of gender; wage differentials between men and women.

**Working Women in Bangladesh:** Historical overview; notes on the pre-industrial era; women and industrialization; domestic labour and the transition to factory production; migrants and immigrants; women and the labour movement; the family wage and protective legislation; feminist thought in the nineteenth century.

**Women and Development in South Asia:** Industrial and agricultural change in the twentieth century; peasants, immigrants and proletarians; ethnicity in the Latin American context; urbanization; formal and informal employment; the role of the state; myths and facts about Latin American women: "machismo" and "marianismo" revisited.

**Gender and Economic Internationalization:** The rise of the global economy; computer technology and the reorganization of production; men, women and multinational corporations; export-led industrialization in Latin America and the Caribbean; international migration; gender and the informal economy; transnational labour markets.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

1. Firdous Azim et al. (ed.), Mapping Women’s Empowerment: Experiences from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan, (UPL, 2010).
2. Kaosar Afsana et al., Discoursing Birthing Care: Experiences from Bangladesh, (UPL, 2010).

**Basic Statutes:** The Hindu Widows’ Remarriage Act, 1856; The Native Converts’ Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866; The Special Marriage Act, 1872; The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890; The Bangladesh Women's Rehabilitation and Welfare Foundation (Repeal) Ordinance, 1984; The Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006; The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; The Muslim Family Laws Ordinance, 1961; Dowry Prohibition Act, 1980; Family Courts Ordinance, 1985; Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000.

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<tr>
<td>LAW-207</td>
<td>Business and Maritime Law</td>
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**Law of Sale of Goods:** Sale and agreement to sell; essentials of contract of sale of goods; conditions and warranties; transfer of property between seller and buyer; transfer of title; delivery of goods; right and lien of unpaid seller against goods; stoppage in transit, remedial measures.

**Law of Partnership:** Definition and nature of partnership; formation of partnership; rights, duties and liabilities of partners; dissolution of partnership.

**Law of Insurance:** Nature and principles of insurance; fundamental principles; premium policy; re-insurance; double insurance; marine insurance; fire insurance; life insurance.

**Law of Carriage of Goods:** Contract of carriage of goods; classification of carriers; common carriers; carriage of goods by land; carriage of goods by sea; carriage of goods by air.

Bill of lading; charter parties; arrest of ships and marine injunction; contract of infringement; differences between bill of lading and charter party; right of stoppage in transit; duties of a carrier by sea; liabilities of a carrier by sea; ship owners lien; admiralty practice and arrest of ships.
Introduction to marine insurance; basic principles; the slandered ship owner insurance; conditions and warranties; loss, perils of the sea; risks; fundamental characteristics of marine insurance contracts; seaworthiness; marine perils; coverage; collision, liabilities in respect of supernumeraries; liabilities in respect of seamen; liabilities in respect of passengers stowaways; damage to property; cargo; sue and labour; omnibus risks incidental to ship owning; pollution; salvage; risks covered.

International ship management; introduction to international safety management (ISM Code) and implication the code; protection and indemnity (P & I) insurance; cargo claims; documentation and procedures for recovery of damages from carriers; marine insurance policy; insurable in warranties; voyage, deviation and change of voyage; perils, losses and kinds of losses; particular average; general average; salvage; deviation.

Required Reading:

Additional Reading:

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher)

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<tr>
<td>LAW-208</td>
<td>Law of Transfer of Property and Registration</td>
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Law of Transfer of Property

Definition; object and extent of applicability of TP Act; transfer of property inter vivos; classification of property; general rules governing the transfer of immovable property; definition of transfer of property; non transferable property; valid and invalid conditions and limitations on transfer; transfer to unborn person; vested interest and contingent interest; condition precedent and condition subsequent; election; general rules governing transfer of immovable property; transfer by ostensible owner; transfers by unauthorized person who subsequently acquires interest; transfer by co-owners of share in common property; priority of rights created by transfers; rent bona fide paid to holder under defective title; improvements made by holder under defective title; lis pendens; fraudulent transfer; part performance; sales of immovable property; mortgages of immovable property; charges; lease of immovable property; exchange; gift; transfer of actionable claim.

Law of Registration

Definition of registration; registerable documents; documents of which registration is compulsory and optional; time of presentation; place of registration; re-registering documents; presenting will and authorities to adopt; deposit and disposal of will; effects of registration and non-registration; powers and duties of registering officers; copying documents by means of photography; refusal to register; fees for registration, searches and copies etc.

Required Reading:

LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific

**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-209</td>
<td>Land Law</td>
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Concept of land; land rights; access to land; human rights and fundamental rights nexus; land rights and poverty; state acquisition and tenancy law: legacy of Permanent Settlement and Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885; abolition of zamindery system; acquisition of rent receiving interests and its consequences; ceiling of land-holding; preparation and maintenance of record of rights (khatiyan); forged documents; land survey and mutation; rights of the raiyats; alluvion and diluvion law; mode of transfer; extinction of interests; pre-emption; mortgages; transfer of land by adivashi people; land development tax; amalgamation, sub-division and consolidation of holdings; land administration in Bangladesh: appeal, revision and review; non-agricultural
tenancy law: concept and classes of non-agricultural land and tenant; purposes of non-agricultural land; manner of use; incidents of non-agricultural tenancies; under-tenants; provisions as to transfer of non-agricultural lands; improvements. Law of abandoned property; vested property and human rights; acquisition and requisition law versus politics of development; principles of khas land distribution; land reform ordinance: sharecropper’s right; no-eviction; benami transaction; agenda of land reform in Bangladesh; women’s access to land in Bangladesh; vettin of property deeds.

Public Demand Recovery

Definition; filing; service and effects of certificates and hearing of objections; execution of certificates; attachment; sale; setting aside a sale; reference to civil court; appeal, revision and review.

Required Reading:


Additional Reading:


**Basic Statutes:** The State Acquisition and Tenancy Act, 1950; The State Acquisition Rules, 1951; The Non-Agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949; The Non-Agricultural Tenancy Rules, 1950; The Tenancy Rules, 1954; The Land Reforms Ordinance, 1984; The Land Reforms Rules, 1984; The Acquisition and Requisition of Immovable Property Ordinance, 1982; The Acquisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1982; The Requisition of Immovable Property Rules, 1982; The Vested Property Restoration Act, 2011; The Permanent Settlement Regulation, 1793; The Bengal Alluvion and Diluvion Regulation, 1825; The Public Demands Recovery Act, 1913 (Bengal Act No. III of 1913).

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<td>LAW-210</td>
<td>Comparative Law of Succession</td>
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**Muslim Law of Succession**

Origin, grounds of and obstacles to inheritance; classes of heirs and their distinctive features as applied in Sunni and Shia Schools; principle of Tasib; legal approaches to Umariyyatan and Himariyyatan; the doctrines of 'Awl' and 'Radd' and their jurisprudential aspects; grandfather and collaterals in competition: doctrines of Abu Baker, Ali and Zaid; thabit Muadda rule; Al Malikiyya; Shib al- Malikiyya; Al Musktasara; Al Akhdariyya; reforms on the law of intestate succession relating to orphan grand children: obligatory bequest and its impact, Mufti system, Abu Zahara system; accompanying residuries; distant kindred; dual relationship; statutory reforms on the law of succession in Bangladesh, Pakistan, African countries and the Middle East; law of marriage, divorce, legitimacy, bequest and gift so far as they are relevant to succession & death sickness according to different schools and sects; testamentary disposition and the Muslim law of succession; relevancy of the Succession Act, 1925 with regard to Muslim Succession.
Hindu Law of Succession

Nature of Hindu law of succession; succession in different schools of Hindu law; traditional Mitakshara and traditional Dayabhaga school; traditional Bombay schools and traditional Madras school; fundamental differences among them relating to succession; law relating to inheritance; succession of males and females; exclusion from inheritance; the Indian Succession Act, 1925; rule regarding the distribution of Hindu stridhana and women's property; partition; separate and joint property; impartable estates and bequest; concept of copertionay and reversionary; impacts of fathers debts on inheritance; principles of representation; per capita; per stripes.

Christian Law of Succession

Extract from the Succession Act, 1925 so far relates to Christian law of succession, transfer of property through gift and will.

Required Reading:


Additional Reading:


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-211</td>
<td>Comparative Constitutional Law</td>
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The concept of comparative constitutional law; scope and importance of the study of comparative constitutional law; functions and aims of comparative constitutional law.

**Constitutional Law of United Kingdom**

Sources and characteristics of the constitution of UK; constitutional conventions; parliament and parliamentary sovereignty; royal prerogatives; prime minister and cabinet; ministerial responsibility; the judiciary.

**Constitutional Law of United States of America**

Characteristics of the constitution of USA; doctrine of checks and balances; separation of powers; American concept of due process of law; congress: senate and House of Representatives; president: election, powers and functions; judiciary: jurisdiction of US supreme court; judicial review etc.

**Constitutional Law of India**

Characteristics of the constitution of India; fundamental rights; directive principles; supreme court of India; president and prime minister of India; emergency; amendment of Indian constitution and basic structure doctrine.

**Constitutional Law of Pakistan**

Fundamental rights and principles of policy; president; central legislature; the central government; financial procedure of the centre; the supreme court of Pakistan; elections; emergency; amendment of constitution.

**Required Reading:**

**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-212</td>
<td>Anti Corruption and Anti Money Laundering Law</td>
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**The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947:** Offences under section 161 and 165 of the Penal Code; presumption under section 4; criminal misconduct; investigation by police officer.
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1958: Definitions, appointment of special judges; jurisdiction of special judge and cognizance of cases by them; offences to be tried by special judges; investigation; procedure in trial of the cases and powers of special judges; evidence, punishment, appeal, revision and transfer of cases; bail and imprisonment.

The Anti Corruption Commission Act, 2004: Definitions; establishment of commission; appointment and tenure of the commissioner; registration and removal of commissioners; meeting and function; special powers; power of investigation; special power of arrest; hearing; declaration of arrests; possession of property disproportionate to know source; trial of offence; sanction.

The Anti Corruption Commission Rules, 2007: Definition; lodging of complaint and FIR; secreting committee; approval and time limit for enquiry; hearing during enquiry; investigation; requirement of sanction; trap case; declaration of assets; freezing or attachment; delegation of power for conducting enquiry.

The Money Laundering Preventions Act, 2012: Duties of the Bangladesh Bank to restrain/control and protect money-laundering offences; right of investigation; constitution and powers of money laundering court; right of passing confiscation an freezing orders; appeals against such orders; punishment for money laundering offences.

Required Reading:
2. Shahanaj Khondaker (ed), MLR on Anti Corruption Laws


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-301</td>
<td>Company and Securities Law</td>
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</table>
Company Law
History of company law; nature and constitution of companies; memorandum and articles of association; doctrine of ultra vires; raising and maintenance of capital; company’s organs and officers; types of companies; formation of companies; prospectus; meeting; investor and creditor’s protection; directors; managing agents; winding-up.

Securities Law
Definition; issue of capital purchase of securities; power to call for information; registration and regulation of stock exchanges; investment bank; merchant banker and portfolio manager; financial institution Act; credit hypothecation-maintenance of secrecy; prohibitory orders; penalties; orders; appeals; civil liabilities; revision and review; powers and functions of advisory committee and delegation of power.

Required Reading:

Additional Reading:
3. Geofrrey Morse Palmer’s on Company Law (Sweet & Maxwell, 2007)
4. Alfred Frank Topham, Principles of Company Law (Butterworth, 1904)

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-302</td>
<td>International Law</td>
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Origin, nature and development of international law; concept of private international law; basic differences between private and public international law; theories as to basis of international law; sanctions for non-observance of international law; sources of international law; material sources of international law: 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 tribunal; juristic works; relationship between international law and municipal law; relation between international law and municipal law: theories as to the relation between international law and municipal law; state practice as to operation of international law within municipal sphere; international tribunals and operation of municipal law; codification and progressive development of international law; states as the principal subjects of international law; different kinds of states and non-state entities; associations and grouping states-international person; state territory: elements of state territory; modes of acquisition and losing of state territory; sovereignty and its limitation over state territory; international rivers and their regions; rights and duties of the state: state jurisdiction; state responsibility; state succession; recognition: recognition of state and governments; recognition *de facto* and *de jure*; legal effects of recognition; law of the sea: territorial sea; contiguous zone; exclusive economic zone and continental shelf; high seas; diplomatic and consular law: diplomatic envoys and consuls; special diplomatic missions; diplomatic immunities and privileges; United Nations and its organs: role of the general assembly; security council and the international court of justice in settling international disputes; contribution of the united nations in the development of international law; law and the practices as to treaties: amicable settlements of international dispute; intervention; terrorism and war crimes law and law of treaties; international air aviation law; nationality laws.

*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
Required Reading:

Additional Reading:

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-303</td>
<td>Human Rights and Humanitarian Law</td>
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Hate speech: Enforcement of hate speech laws; constitutional framework; harm of hate speech; societal implementation; hate speech in media; supreme court case law.

Introduction To International Humanitarian Law (IHL); International and Non-international Armed Conflict; Four Geneva Conventions and Protocols; Limitation on Means and Methods of Warfare; Implementation of IHL; Jurisdiction and Scope of the International criminal Tribunals and Court; Role and Objectives of International committee of the Red Cross (ICRC); Role and Objectives of national Red Cross societies; Amnesty International; other specialized humanitarian organizations and agencies.

**Required Reading:**


5. MK Balachandran and Rose Vargnese (eds.), Introduction to International Humanitarian Law (ICRC Regional Declaration, New Delhi, 1997).

Additional Reading:

1. I. Brownlie, Basic Documents on Human Rights (Oxford University Press, 2010).


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).
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<tr>
<td>LAW-304</td>
<td>Fiscal Law</td>
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**Law on Income Tax**

Concept of income tax law; basics of income tax; income and its classifications; tax authorities; appeal, revision and reference; tax rebate and investment allowance; assessee, assessment and income year and tax rate; heads of income: income from salary, income from securities, income from house property, income from agriculture, income from business and profession, income from partnership firm, income from other sources; assessment and recovery procedure: assessment of individuals; assessment of firms and assessment of companies; E-TIN and its effects and prospects; tax evasion and tax avoidance; set off and carry forward of losses; depreciation; offences and penalties.

**Law on Value Added Tax**

Definitions; VAT in Bangladesh; taxable goods and services; determination of VAT; method and time for VAT payment; turnover tax and supplementary duty; registration and VAT return.

**Law on Customs**

History and objectives of Customs Act, 1969; definitions; customs procedure; customs authority; prohibited goods; customs duties; exemption from customs duty; valuation of goods; date for determination of rate of value and duty; determination of customs duty.

**Law on Gift Tax**

Concept of gift; chargeability; exemptions; return; assessment; valuation of gift; rates of gift tax; penalty and appeal.

**Required Reading:**


4. Website: www nbr-bd.org

**Basic Statutes:** Income Tax Ordinance 1984; Finance Act of the Current Year.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<th>Course Code</th>
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<tr>
<td>LAW-305</td>
<td>Intellectual Property Law</td>
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**Introductory Concept:** The concept of intellectual property; world intellectual property organization; new development in intellectual property with special emphasis on Bangladesh; origin and development of intellectual property; objectives and features of intellectual property law; intellectual property litigation; layout designs of integrated circuits; reprography and geographical indications.

**Geographical Indications of Goods:** Concept of geographical indication (GIs); geographical indication: Bangladesh scenario; registration process; duration; exclusions; effect of registration and infringement; legal protection of geographical indications.

**Concept of Copyright:** Definition of copyrights and related rights; neighboring right protected by copyright; subject-matter of copyright; adaptation of copyright; duration of copyright; computer programming under copyright; authorship and ownership; fair use; different types of license and assignment; copyright board; copyright infringement and remedies.

**Concept of Patent:** Patent and its essential ingredients; duration of patent; rectification of patent; contents of patent application; process of granting patent: examination as to application form and substance; search, grant and publication; specification: prior specification and complete specification; amendment of patent application; provisions and duration of patent of various invention; different types and modes of license and assignment; patent infringement and remedies and other essentials of the Patent and Design Act, 1911.
Concept of Trademark: Definition of trademarks; characteristics; distinctiveness; functions of trademarks; acquisition of trademark rights; different types of trademarks; trademark; service marks; certification marks; goodwill and passing off; registration process of trademark; different types and modes of license and assignment; transmission; rectification and cancellation of registration of infringement of trademarks; trade secrets; confidential information; offences and penalties.

Concept of Industrial Design: Industrial design and essential ingredients; application for registration of designs; registration procedure; registration of designs in new classes; register of designs; copyright on registration; requirements before delivery on sale; effect of disclosure on copyright of industrial design; inspection of registered designs; cancellation of registration; registration of designs to bind the government; piracy of registered design; fees; provisions as to registers and other documents in the department of designs; powers and duties of registrar; offences and punishments.

Intellectual Property in International Aspects: Role and contribution of intellectual property in international aspects; international co-operation in intellectual property; Paris convention for the protection of intellectual property; Berne convention, 1886; TRIPS agreement, 1995; farmers breeders rights; UPOVE; universal copyright declaration; patent co-operation treaty; Madrid agreements and other related conventions and agreements in intellectual property.

Required Reading:


Additional Reading:


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-306</td>
<td>Media Law and Cyber Law</td>
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**Media Law**

Media and mass media; purposes and role of media and mass media; forms of media: electronic media and print media; a brief history of media laws and regulations; freedom of expression; media and good governance; yellow journalism; reasons and way outs for prevention of yellow journalism; media aggression; press syndicates and NGO’s; press reforms in Bangladesh; government policies of private and satellite TV channels: procedure of issuing license; autonomy of Bangladesh radio; television: problems and prospect; regulatory agencies of broadcasting media; satellite TV channels in Bangladesh and their regulations; right to information Act, cinematograph and censorship laws in Bangladesh.
Cyber Law

Development of IT law; importance of the study of the IT law; nature and sources of IT law; regulation of the internet; privacy and security; the internet and the problems of geography and sovereignty; jurisdiction to adjudicate; conflicts of law/ jurisdiction to issue order and prescription; and enforcement of judgment; freedom of expression on the internet and censorship; electronic commerce: fundamental principles of contract law; warranties disclaimers and terms of use; electronic signatures; international aspect of electronic contracting, evidentiary use of electronic data/ promise /contract; electronic governance: concept, rationale, and the public participation/empowerment the right to know, transparency, cost minimization and the potency of e-governance in combating corruption; E-social-networking; what is social networking such as the face book; ethics in the use of social networks, and the regulation (role of the BTRC); cyber crimes and electronic device –based crimes: internet and computer crime; common rimes e-mail spoofing; phishing; identify theft; uploads and downloads; cyber stalking; network ownership and illegal access; common law trespass; financial crimes (crimes related to cards, funds transfer to payments); crimes against decency and reputation (obscenity, pornography and sexual exploitation /harassment) by using e-communications and mobile –phone device); breach of intellectual property rights: parents and the internet enforcing parent rights; trademarks dilution; rights to the copyright holder; infringement; fair use doctrine; piracy; peer-to-peer networking; enforcement: enforcement of law generally; role of courts; mobile courts; regulation/enforcement by professional bodies such as the police, Bangladesh bank; BTRC; public law aspect of regulation; type of punishment ( database about Adequacy and success); cyber and IT laws in other countries; contemporary and emerging issues.

Required Reading:


**Additional Reading:**

8. G Davies, *Copyright and the Public Interest* (Sweet and Maxwell, 2002).

**Basic Statutes:** Information and Communication Technology Act, 2006; Telecommunication Act, 2001; The Right to Information Act, 2009; Community Radio Installation, Operation and Broadcast Policy, 2008; Cable Television Network Operation and Related Act, 2006; Printing Publication (Deceleration and registration) Act, 1973; Printing Publication (Deceleration and registration) regulation, 1996; Television Channel Installation and Operations in Private Ownership Policy, 1998 (Private Satellite Television Policy); Advertising Policy for Bangladesh Betar, 1979; Guidelines for Radio Television Programs, 1986; Bangladesh Television Film Censor Guidelines and Rules, 1985; Guideline Regarding Selection of Foreign Films for Telecast on Bangladesh Television, 1988; Community radio policy, 2008.
(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-307</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
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Meaning and nature of administrative law; importance of administrative law; relation between administrative law and constitutional law; rule of law and *droit administratif*; doctrine of separation of powers and administrative law; origin and development of administrative law in U. K., U.S.A. and South Asian Countries; legislative powers of administration; delegated legislation; limits of delegated legislation; concept of *Ultra Vires*; administrative adjudication; concept of natural justice; administrative tribunals; control of judicial power; exercise of administrative discretion and its limits; control of administrative powers and actions -judicial review; writs; public interest litigation; ombudsman; public corporations; government liability; decentralization of administration – its aims and objectives; local government and local self-government in Bangladesh; historical development of local government in Bangladesh; election procedure of local government; administrative divisions of local government; structure and functions of rural and urban local government; duties and liabilities of members of local government.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


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<tr>
<td>LAW-308</td>
<td>Food, Health and Others Consumer Laws</td>
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**Food Law**

Definition of food; food safety and food adulteration; right to safe food; food standard and food labeling; food manufacturer and processor; retailer; consumer; food safety management advisory council; food safety authority; offences and penalties relating to food safety; food inspector; civil and criminal liabilities of food manufacturer, processor and retailer; administrative and judicial enforcement of food safety laws; food court; problems and prospects of food safety regulation in Bangladesh.

**Health Law**

Definition and scope of health related consumer rights; offences and penalties related to health services; civil and criminal liabilities of the doctors, nurses and other health professional; administrative and judicial enforcement of the health related consumer rights.

**Other Consumer Laws**

Consumer rights; consumerism; directorate of national consumer rights protection (DNCRP); product liability; consumer related offences and penalties under different regulations; administrative and judicial enforcement mechanism of the consumer rights; problems of consumer rights protection in Bangladesh.

**Basic Statutes:** _নিরাপত্তা খাদ্য আইন,২০১৩; মোবাইল কোড আইন, ২০০৯; The Bangladesh Standard and Testing Institution Ordinance 1985 (amended as 2003); The Fish and Fish Products (Inspection and Quality Control) Ordinance, 1983; Fish Products (Inspection and Quality...

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

55

(Published by Oxford University Press in association with The London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine).


(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-309</td>
<td>Law on Banking, Foreign Exchange and Investment</td>
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Banking Law:
Business of the bank companies; different types of restrictions on businesses; paid-up capital; subscribed capital; authorized capital; rights of shareholders; election of new directors; payment of loans and advances; remission of debts; bad debt; power of the Bangladesh bank to regulate advances by the bank company; bank companies; maintenance of liquid capital; transaction by banking companies; suspension of business and winding up of bank companies; speedy disposal of winding up procedure; power and jurisdiction of money laundering court; settlement of dispute in the alternative manner under money laundering court; basic concepts of money laundering and money laundering court; bankruptcy: act of bankruptcy, discharged and undercharged bankrupts, effects of bankruptcy of previous transactions, realization of property, offences and penalties under bankruptcy Act, disqualification of undercharged bankrupt, summary administration of estate, appeal and review; composition and jurisdiction and of artha rin adalat; implementation of decree by artha rin adalat and appeal.

Law of Foreign Exchange & Investment

LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific
Scope and types of foreign exchange; import; classifications of importers; guidelines of foreign exchange operation; import trade control; LC and its classifications; import by a client; sanctioning LC to a client; export; credit against export LC.

**Law of Negotiable Instruments**

Negotiable instruments; promissory notes; bills and cheques; special provisions relating to cheques; parties to negotiable instruments; presentation of negotiable instruments; dishonour and discharge of negotiable instruments.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

5. DLR on Negotiable Instruments Act.

**Basic Statutes:** Banking Companies Act, 1991 (Act No. XIV of 1991); Artho Rin Adalat Ain, 2003; Bankruptcy Act, 1997 (Act No. X of 1997); Money Laundering Court Act, 2003; The Foreign Private Investment (promotion and protection) Act, 1980; Foreign Exchange Regulation...

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-310</td>
<td>Environmental Law</td>
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Nature and scope of environmental law; development of environmental laws in Bangladesh; environment and Bangladesh constitution; sources of environmental law; regulatory framework on the environment law of Bangladesh; pollution related laws and policies; waste disposal and related policies; forestry and wildlife laws; fishery laws; biodiversity conservation. Powers, functions and procedures of the environment court; effectiveness of environment court; enforcement of environmental laws; public interest environmental litigation (PIEL); institutional issues; governmental and non-governmental organizations role in the protection and conservation of environment; roles of the 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; Aarhus convention on access to information; public participation in decision-making; access to justice in environmental matters; Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, 1989; Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997; Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context; contemporary protocols, conventions and declarations related to environment.

**Required Reading:**

5. Marianela Cedeno Bonila and others, *Environmental Law in Developing Countries: Selected Issues* (IUCN Environmental Policy and Law Paper No. 43 Vol. II)

**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-311</td>
<td>Real Estate and Construction Law</td>
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Meaning, nature and historical background of real estate; legal development of real estate laws in Bangladesh; classification of real estate; contract between land developers and land owners,
rights and duties of land developers and land owners; land management and real estate development: land record system in Bangladesh, land management (mutation), registration procedure of deeds; utility management and real estate: electricity, gas and water management; environmental management and real estate; consumer protection and financing of real estate; non state actors and state actors and real estate: role of REHAB, BLDA, RAJUK.


Required Reading:


(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-312</td>
<td>Immigration and Refugee Law</td>
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Migration: Concept and background; forms of migration; regular, irregular and forced migration; causes of migration; migration as a fundamental right; the need for international human rights standards; international instruments protecting rights of migrant workers.

UN Migrant Workers Convention 1990: key features; ILO standards protecting rights of migrant workers; what is immigration law; permanent residency and citizenship; what is deferred action for parental accountability? special immigrant juveniles status (SIJS) eligibility & process; deferred action; requirements for naturalization; tax implications depending on immigration status; employment-based permanent residence process.

Immigration to USA: Diversity visa; first to last advice; appeal & review; US Family class; sponsor immigrant visa processing; birth & marriage registration with other documents processing; US H1B Visa processing with all types non immigrant visa processing; US business and investor class immigration visa processing; all non immigrant visa processing i.e. student, visit visa with affidavit of support and sponsorship processing; adoption visa processing with necessary courts & ministerial processing; passport issue advice with notary works.

Immigration to UK: Family sponsorship settlement visa processing; adoption visa processing with documents processing; business entrepreneur and investor visa processing; student & visit visa processing with affidavit of support and sponsorship processing; all other UK visa related advice and notary works.

Immigration to Australia: All skilled immigration forms fill up and documents preparation with proper advice; investor and entrepreneur immigration visa guide line with documents preparation and proper advice; student and visit visa processing with affidavit of support and sponsorship processing; family sponsorship visa and documents preparation with notary works.

Immigration to New Zealand: All skilled immigration forms fill up and documents preparation with proper advice; investor and entrepreneur immigration visa guide line with document preparation and proper advice; student and visit visa processing with affidavit of support and sponsorship processing; family sponsorship visa and document preparation with notary works.
**Refugees:** Introduction to international refugee law; evolution background and context; refugees defined; inclusion, exclusion and cessation clauses; definition in international instruments; refugees under 1951 convention; 1967 protocol relating to the status of refugees; refugees under the statute of UNHCR; refugees and international obligations.

**Determination of Refugee Status:** Determination by UNHCR and states parties, preliminary analysis of definition.

**Persecution:** Grounds for persecution ways and means of persecution; persecution and lack of protection.

**Loss and Denial of Refugee Status and its Benefits:** Voluntary acts of the individual; change of circumstances; protection by other states or UN agencies; undeserving cases; serious non-political crimes.

**Asylum and Non-refoulement:** General concept; asylum in international conventions; principle of non-refoulement; scope of the principle of non-refoulement; Measures not amounting to Refoulement; non-refoulement and asylum in cases of mass influx.

**International Protection:** Protection of refugees in general international law; refugees and human rights; protection under 1951 convention and 1967 protocol; international institutions (UNHCR, IOM, UNWRA, RED CROSS, NGOS).

**General Protection Issues:** Detention; access personal security; women refugees; child refugees; asylum seekers; internally displaced people.

**Solution and Prevention:** Voluntary repatriation; safe return; resettlement; assistance and development; preventive protection; international cooperation.
Stateless Persons: Nationality and statelessness; concept and definition; convention relating to the status of stateless persons 1954; convention on the reduction of statelessness 1954; protection measures.

Required Reading:

2. Lourdes Martinez, Erin Quinn & Sally Kinoshita, ILRC Staff Attorneys, with Nora Privitera & Ann Block, Families & Immigration, (ILRC, 4th ed.).

Additional Reading:

1. Lourdes Martinez & Alison Kamhi with Nora Privitera, Hardship in Immigration Law (ILRC, 13th ed.).
2. ILRC Staff Attorneys, Naturalization and U.S. Citizenship (ILRC, 12th ed.).
3. Anne F Bayefski, Human Rights and Refugees, Internally Displaced persons and migrant Workers (Martinus Nijhoff ,Boston, 2005))
(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-401</td>
<td>Criminal Law of Bangladesh</td>
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The concept of crime; the criminal and civil injuries; origin and development of criminal law (history of the enactment of Penal Code 1860); essential elements of crime, mens rea, actus rea; major criminal law concepts: joint liability; abetment; attempt; criminal conspiracy; organized crimes; age of criminal responsibility; exemption of criminal responsibility; and the rights to private defense.

**Introduction to different crimes and punishment:** offences against the state; (ii) relating to the army, navy and air force, and (iii) against the public tranquility; offences by or relating to public servants, contempt’s to the lawful authority of public servants; offences relating to elections (to be read with offences under electoral laws); offences against public justice; false evidence; prevision of criminal justice process; intimidation of the victims and witnesses; offences relating to coin, stamps weight and measures; offences affecting the public health safety, convenience, decency and morals; offences relating to religion; offences affecting the human body & life; murder; culpable homicide; hurt; criminal forces and assault; abduction; kidnapping; offences against property: theft; extortion; robbery and dacoity; criminal misappropriation of property; criminal breach of trust; receiving of stolen property; cheating; fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property; mischief; criminal trespass; loss of property of banking company; offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks; forgery; trade; property and other marks; the criminal breach of contracts of service; offences relating to marriage; defamation; criminal intimidation, insult prejudicial act and annoyance; attempts to commit offence; Special Powers Act, 1974, Nari O Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain, 2000.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


**Basic Statutes:** The Penal Code 1860; The Special Powers Act 1974

(A list of additional books, journal articles, leading cases, reports, websites etc. will be circulated by the concerned Course Teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-402</td>
<td>Law of Criminal Procedure</td>
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**Introduction:** Goals and purposes of the law of criminal procedure; scheme of the code of criminal procedure; definition of some key terms; constitution, classification, jurisdiction and powers of criminal courts.

**Information and Investigation:** Duty to give information; information in cognizable and non-cognizable offences; powers of the police to investigate; procedure for investigation; recording of statement and confession; procedure when investigation cannot be completed within twenty-four hours; procedure on completion of investigation.

**Arrest:** Meaning and modes of arrest; provisions regarding arrest.

**Bail:** Meaning and provisions regarding bail; bond of accused and sureties.

**Processes to Compel Appearance:** Summons; warrant; proclamation and attachment; production of documents and other things; search and seizure.

**Proceedings before Magistrates:** Cognizance and initiation of proceeding before magistrate; complaints to magistrate and commencement of proceedings.
Transfer of Cases: Appellate Division’s power to transfer cases; high court division’s power to transfer cases; session judge’s power to transfer cases; chief metropolitan magistrate; chief judicial magistrate or district magistrate’s power to withdraw or refer cases.

Preventive and Precautionary Measures: Preventive action of the police; security for keeping the peace on conviction; security for keeping the peace in other cases; security for good behavior; proceedings in all cases subsequent to order to furnish security; dispersal of unlawful assemblies; removal of public nuisances; disputes as to immovable property.

Charge: Meaning, object, content of charge; effect of error; alteration in charge and proceeding thereafter; joinder of charges; charge of one offence but conviction of another.

Trial: Trial of cases by magistrates; summary trial; trial before courts of session judges.

General Provisions as to Inquiry and Trial: Role of public prosecutor in trials; tender of pardon to accomplice; compounding offences; time for disposal of cases; right to defense by advocate; competency of accused to be witness; accused not understanding proceedings; power to examine the accused; manner of recording the examination of accused; influence to induce disclosure; power to examine witness; power to postpone or adjourn proceedings; local inspection; detention of offenders attending the court; evidence in presence of the accused; manner of recording evidence; evidence recorded by different judges or magistrates; trial in absentia; previous acquittals or convictions; commission for examination of witnesses; special rules of evidence.

Judgment, Execution and other Connected Matters: Meaning and mode of delivering judgment; contents of judgment and other provisions; execution of sentence; suspension; remission and commutation of sentences, appeal and revision.

Special Proceedings: Proceedings in case of lunatic; offences affecting administration of justice; direction of the nature of a habeas corpus.

Miscellaneous: Authorities before whom affidavits may be sworn; delivery of persons liable to be tried by court-martial; power of the supreme court to make rules; personal interest of a judge or magistrate; bar to purchase or bid for property by a public servant; offence of rape by husband; inherent powers of the high court division; criminal rules and orders.

Required Reading:

**Additional Reading:**

**Basic Statutes:** The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; The Police Regulation of Bengal, 1943.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher)

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<tr>
<td>LAW-403</td>
<td>Law of Civil Procedure</td>
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Introduction to the law of civil procedure; stages of a civil suit; important definitions; suits of a civil nature; jurisdiction of civil courts; res sub judice; res judicata; place of suing; institution of suit, pleadings: meaning; object; general rules; amendment of pleading; verification and signing; Plaint : meaning; particulars; admission; return and rejection of plaint; issue and service of summons; written statement; set-off and counter claim; alternative dispute resolution; transfer of suit; parties to a suit; institution of suit; appearance of parties; steps under section 30; inherent power of courts; interim orders: commission; arrest before judgment; attachment before
judgment; temporary injunctions; interlocutory order; receiver; security of costs; disposal of suit: judgment-definition; essentials; pronouncement; contents and alteration; decree-definition; essentials; types; drawing up of a decree; contents and decree in particular cases; interest; costs; execution-meaning; nature and scope; application for execution; stay of execution; mode of execution; arrest and detention; attachment of property; sale and delivery of property; withdrawal and compromise of suits; suit in particular cases: suits by or against government; suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers; ambassador and envoys; inter-pleader suit; pauper suit; suits relating to public matters; supplemental proceedings; transfer of civil suits.

Court-fee: general definitions; fees payable to in courts and in public offices; computation of fees; probates; process-fees; mode of levying of fees.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


**Basic Statutes:** The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908; The Civil Courts Act, 1887; The Court Fees Act, 1870; The Civil Rules and Orders, 1935.
(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher.)

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<td>LAW-404</td>
<td>Law of Evidence and Limitation</td>
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**Introductory:** Preliminary; function of the law of evidence, definitions.

**Relevancy of facts:** Facts in issue and relevant facts connected with the facts to be proved; statement about the facts to be proved; decision about the facts to be proved; opinions of the facts to be proved; character of the persons who are concerned with the facts to be proved.

**Mode of Proof:** Judicial notice; facts admitted; proof of facts other than contents of documents; proof of documents including proof of execution of documents and proof of existence, condition and contents of documents.

**Production and the effect of evidence:** Burden of proof; presumptions; competence of a witness; privileged communication; examination of witness.

**Improper admission and rejection of Evidence:** Impeachment or confirmation of the credit of a witness; power of the court in relation to examination of witness; improper admission or rejection of evidence; digital evidence.

**Law of Limitation:**
Introductory; effect of fraud and acknowledgement on limitation; suspension of limitation; acquisition of ownership by possession; computation of period of limitation; grounds of exemption from extension of period of limitation; basic rule regarding limitation.

**Required Reading:**
2. DLR on Law of Evidence.

**Additional Reading:**

12. MLR on Limitation Act.

**Basic Statutes:** Evidence Act, 1872; Limitation Act, 1908.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<td>LAW- 405</td>
<td>Legal Research</td>
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Different kinds of research; meaning, nature, importance and objectives of legal research; types of legal research; steps in legal research; sources of research materials; research questions; rationale of research; hypothesis; literature review; research methodology; case law research; research on statutes; observation; case study; questionnaire survey; interviewing; use of referencing style and bibliography; role of information technology and internet in legal research; research ethics; plagiarism and academic dishonesty; art of paraphrasing; writing styles and reasoning; designing of research proposal and academic dissertation.

**Required Reading:**

*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
1. Peter Cane and Herbert M. Kritzer (Eds), *The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research* (Oxford University Press, 2010).


**Additional Reading:**


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<td>LAW-406</td>
<td>Medical and Drug Law</td>
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The concept of medical law; the drug policy and alcohol laws of Bangladesh; right to health and fundamental human rights; right to health and consumer rights nexus; consent of adults and children; refusal of medical treatment; medical negligence and medical malpractice—causation; the duty to take care; legal standard of care; nature, legal bases and scope of medical confidentiality; withholding and withdrawing life sustaining treatment—the right to die; organ transplantation; the regulation of reproduction: contraception, sterilization, abortion and genetic testing; medical forensic: post-mortem and evidence law; medical licensure; credentialing and privileging; profiling and impairment; business aspects of medical practice; medicolegal and ethical encounters; professional medical liability; legal aspects of public health; mental health law; confidentiality; abortion; surrogacy; organ donation and the ownership of body parts; rationing and delivery of health care; bio-ethics; right to life (euthanasia); informed consent; preparation of chemical examination report; post mortem report and viscera report.
Required Reading:
5. Dr Nils Hoppe and Dr José Miola, *Medical Law and Medical Ethics* (Cambridge University Press, 1st ed., 2014)

Additional Reading:

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-407</td>
<td>Dissertation</td>
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This is a self-research work to be undertaken by the students individually. The topic of the dissertation has to be chosen by the students from the field of study and/or be approved by the supervisor/s. Unless prescribed otherwise, the teacher of a module shall supervise all dissertations covering the subject of her/his module. In case of dissertation covering the subjects of two or more taught courses, the Department might assign the supervisor. However, a supervisor will not below the rank of Assistant Professor of Law.

The time limit for preparation and submission of the dissertation will be fixed by the Department at the commencement of the semester. After completion, a student will be required to submit at least two copies of his/her dissertation to the ‘Dissertation Defense Committee’ (DDC), which will be comprised of at least three members including one Chairman and two members. One member of the DDC will be the principle supervisor of the dissertation and one member will be taken from any other department of the University of Asia Pacific (UAP). The other member of the DDC will be an external expert not below the rank of Associate Professor of Law. The Head of the Department will select the Chairman of the DDC among the members. All members of the DDC must be physically present for the defense. The defense will be a public presentation where any person can be present and ask a relevant question for the satisfaction.

After defense, a student will be graded as either ‘Outstanding’, ‘Satisfactory’, or ‘Fail’ on the basis of DDC’s recommendations. If a student fails in the defense, he/she will be given a second chance to correct the dissertation as per DDC’s recommendation. After correction, the respective student will be given chance to further defending his/her dissertation in the next DDC’s meeting. However, no student will be given chance to defend the same dissertation (same topic) for third time.
Students are advised to visit various (i) courts, such as, magistrates courts, judge courts, high courts, special courts; (ii) institutions, such as, jail, borstal school, certified school, remand home, mental hospital, police station, mentally retarded homes, correction centres; (iii) organizations, such as, NGOs engaged in human rights activities, socio-cultural development; and so forth as advised by the respective supervisor/s for preparing the dissertation.

**Required Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-408</td>
<td>Alternative Disputes Resolutions and Legal Aid</td>
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**Introduction:** The history and development of ADR; meaning and definition of ADR; advantages and disadvantages of litigation; importance of ADR; areas for ADR; implementing ADR: negotiation, reconciliation, arbitration, mediation; effective techniques of ADR; cultural aspects of negotiation; online dispute resolution; ADR in different laws of Bangladesh; ADR in criminal cases: plea bargain; village court and ADR; ADR and small causes court; ADR in commercial dispute; international court of chamber.
**International Commercial Arbitration:** Introduction to int’l commercial arbitration; dispute resolution in international trade; concept and nature of arbitration; important terms used in international commercial arbitration; the hybrid nature of arbitral process; types of arbitration;

**Arbitrability:** Comparative study of judicial decisions on arbitrability.

**Arbitration Agreement:** Significance of agreement in arbitration; forms of arbitration agreement; functions of an arbitration agreement; definition and requirements of a valid arbitrations agreement; foreign arbitration agreement; autonomy of an arbitration agreement; Indian position on autonomy of arbitration agreement.

**Complex web of laws and rules governing Int’l. Commercial Arbitration:** Types of laws applicable in international commercial arbitration; governing law of arbitration; law applicable to the substantive issues; law governing arbitration agreement; law of enforcement and recognition of foreign arbitral award; arbitration rules; a comparison between institutional versus ad-hoc rules of arbitration.

**Enforcing the choice of law clause:** Choice of law (seat theory); party autonomy; choice of national law; choice of national principles; conflict rules.

**Regulating Int’l Commercial Arbitration:** An introduction to UNCITRAL model law on international commercial arbitration; judicial intervention to arbitration under UML; reference to arbitration; interim measure; jurisdiction of arbitral tribunal; theory of competence-competence; appointment of arbitrators; independence and impartiality of the tribunal; powers and duties of international arbitrators; removal of arbitrator; arbitral process; arbitral awards.

**Challenge of arbitral awards:** Method of challenge; grounds of challenge.

**Recognition or enforcement of foreign arbitral awards:** The international conventions for recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards; reciprocity and commercial reservation; Bangladeshi law- scope and applicability; foreign award- meaning; General policy for review foreign award in Bangladesh; grounds for refusal of recognition and enforcement of a foreign award; recognition and enforcement of annulled awards.
Importance of studying legal aid; access to justice and legal aid; legal aid as human rights; legal aid and charity; challenges before legal aid scheme; role of ADR in different justice system, law students and legal aid; public legal literacy and legal aid.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


**Basic Statutes:** Legal Aid Act, 2011; Arbitration Act, 2001; The Conciliation of Dispute Act, 2004; Village Court Act, 2006.

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher)

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<tr>
<td>LAW- 409</td>
<td>International Trade Law</td>
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*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
Introduction: Early years of international trade - the era of FCN treaties; subsequent developments; rationale for multilateralism; early years of current multilateral trading confusions and challenges; political economy of multilateral trade.

Creation of Multilateral Trade Institution: Lessons of WWII influence on internationalization of trade control; Breton Woods Conference to International Trade Organization; the GATT trade regime-negotiations; outcome and challenges; emergence of the WTO.

The WTO organization, decision making and negotiation process: Membership; organizational structure; objectives and functions; decision making process in the WTO; negotiation process in the WTO; difference between GATT and WTO.

Ministerial Conferences-WTO Since 1995: Singapore, Geneva, Seattle, Doha, Cancun, Hong Kong, discussions and outcome.

The Doha Round Negotiations: Background; agenda for discussions; challenges faced during the negotiation process; analysis of current progress.

The WTO - Notions and Principles: Non-discrimination: MFN; national treatment principle; rules for market access tariff and other barriers; subsidies and countervailing duties; antidumping; safeguards.

Trade in Services-GATS: Background and rationale for trade liberalization in services; scope of GATS; GATS and GATT; notions and principles; market access under GATS; technical barriers to trade and SPA; exceptions to free trade principles;

WTO and agriculture: Agricultural trade under GATT; subsequent development under Uruguay Round; the WTO agreement on agriculture; restrictions on domestic subsidies; export and other commitments.

WTO and Intellectual Property: TRIPS as the main legal framework — overview of the agreement; advantages and disadvantages for developing countries; general principles of the TRIPS Agreement; minimum standard requirements and challenges for developing countries; enforcement of rights under TRIPS; restrictive business practices; public policy criticism.
WTO, Trade and Investment- TRIMS, Alternatives to Multilateralism: preferential trade agreements and the WTO.

Enforcement of WTO Obligations: complaint and adjudication; dispute settlement understanding (dsu).

WTO and Sustainable Development: WTO and Human Rights Issues; WTO and Environmental Issues.

Required Reading:

Additional Reading:

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<tr>
<td>LAW-410</td>
<td>Conveyancing, Drafting and Professional Ethics</td>
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*LL.B. (Honours) Curriculum, University of Asia Pacific*
Conveyancing and Legal Drafting
Basic ideas on conveyancing and drafting: definition of conveyancing, Principles of Drafting and Conveyancing, features of conveyancing, requirements of a conveyance, classification of drafting.

Non-Contentious Drafting
Notice: different kinds of notice, preparation of different kinds of notice; sale of immovable property: essentials of a sale, preparation of sale deed, preparation of a contract for sale deed,(bayna nama); mortgage: essentials of a mortgage, how to prepare a mortgage deed; lease: essentials of a lease, preparation of a lease deed, exchange of properties: essentials of an exchange, preparation of an exchange deed; gift or hiba: essentials of a gift or hiba, preparation of a gift or hiba deed; waqf or trust: essentials of a waqf or trust, preparation of a waqf or trust deed; will or wasiyat: essentials of a will or wasiyat, preparation of a will deed or wasiyat nama; power of attorney: essential of power of attorney, preparation of a power of attorney.

Contentious Drafting
Part-I: Criminal Drafting
FIR, general diary, bail petition, hajira petition, time petition, naraji petition, petition of complaint memorandum of appeal, revision, petition under section 241A of the Cr.P.C, drafting under section 561A of the Cr.P.C., drafting under section 491 of the Cr.P.C. (detention), drafting under section 526 of the Cr.P.C., drafting under section 528 of the Cr.P.C.

Part-II: Civil Drafting
Definition of pleading, plaint and written statement, structure of pleading, essentials of injunction, two types of injunction, drafting a plaint, drafting an application for temporary injunction, drafting a written statement, plaint for specific performance of contract, amendment of a plaint, rejection of a plaint, drafting an appeal against order.
Professional Ethics

Importance of legal ethics, canons of professional conduct and etiquette, duties and responsibilities towards lawyers, clients, court and other persons, misconduct, the tribunal and disciplinary proceedings against misconduct of an advocate.

Required Reading:


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<td>LAW-411</td>
<td>Trial and Advocacy Training in Civil Justice</td>
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In each class a topic is dealt with by means of the discussion of questions, case studies and hypothetical situations. Students participate fully in these discussions, and frequently take the lead in dealing with particular questions or topics. Students are encouraged to think practically about the topic under consideration and to present persuasive arguments. The teacher's role is an active one, facilitating discussion and involvement, as well as providing feedback for students on their contributions. The use of a variety of media and sources is encouraged, with frequent reference not only to practitioner works and law reports but also to books or journal articles from other jurisdictions or fields of study. There are also lectures by visiting experts on a variety of topics during the course, for example members of the judiciary on sentencing and practitioners on aspects of advocacy.

The course consists of: the key procedural decisions that are made in the civil justice system; the factors that influence them and the arguments that the lawyer can bring to bear to influence the
decision-makers; disclosure of information; plea bargaining; mode of trial; the differences between rules and discretions; practical differences between evidence in the Lower Court and Upper Court; uses and abuses of character evidence and the utility of judicial directions; hearsay, in particular exceptions to the rule; confessions and ill-gotten evidence; evidence and proof; the right to silence; Judicial decision-making; the framework of statutory powers; the application of discretionary guidelines; the effectiveness of different types of sentence; sources of information for the Verdict; legal influences upon the Verdict; the interaction between the decision-makers in the civil justice system and the advocates who appear before them; the ways in which advocates prepare for trial; how advocates work with witnesses; the construction and presentation of speeches and arguments, the psychology of persuasion.

Court Visit: The students will be required to visit the courts, special tribunals, law chambers and so forth at least once in every two weeks as a part of this course.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**

3. Charels Foster, Jacqueline Gilliatt, Charels Bourne, Prashant Popat, *Civil Advocacy: A

(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).

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<td>LAW-412</td>
<td>Trial and Advocacy Training in Criminal Justice</td>
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In each class a topic is dealt with by means of the discussion of questions, case studies and hypothetical situations. Students participate fully in these discussions, and frequently take the lead in dealing with particular questions or topics. Students are encouraged to think practically about the topic under consideration and to present persuasive arguments. The teacher's role is an active one, facilitating discussion and involvement, as well as providing feedback for students on their contributions. The use of a variety of media and sources is encouraged, with frequent reference not only to practitioner works and law reports but also to books or journal articles from other jurisdictions or fields of study. There are also lectures by visiting experts on a variety of topics during the course, for example members of the judiciary on sentencing and practitioners on aspects of advocacy.

The course consists of: the key procedural decisions that are made in the criminal justice system; the factors that influence them and the arguments that the lawyer can bring to bear to influence the decision-makers; the decision to prosecute; disclosure of information; plea bargaining; mode of trial; the differences between rules and discretions; practical differences between evidence in the Magistrates’ Court and Upper Court; the favourable treatment of the accused; uses and abuses of character evidence and the utility of judicial directions; hearsay, in particular exceptions to the rule; confessions and ill-gotten evidence; evidence and proof; the right to silence; judicial decision-making; the framework of statutory powers; the application of discretionary guidelines; the effectiveness of different types of sentence; sources of information for the sentence; legal influences upon the sentence; the interaction between the decision-makers in the criminal justice system and the advocates who appear before them; the ways in which advocates prepare for trial; how advocates work with witnesses; the construction and presentation of speeches and arguments; advocacy at the police station; the psychology of...
persuasion; evolving a case theory; the use of real evidence, IT and graphics in the courtroom; dealing with witnesses, in particular police witnesses, expert witnesses and child witnesses.

Court Visit: The students will be required to visit the courts, special tribunals, law chambers and so forth at least once in every two weeks as a part of this course.

**Required Reading:**


**Additional Reading:**


(A list of additional books, journal articles, reputed cases, reports and websites will be circulated by the concerned course teacher).