SYLLABUS FOR PG IN LAW (LLM)

CONTRACT-I: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACTS

CONSTITUTION

UNIT-III

LAW OF TORTS
UNIT-I Evolution of law of torts- Nature and scope of law of torts- Meaning- Torts distinguished from Contract- Crime- Development of Ubi jus ibi Remedium- Mental elementsIntention, Motive, Malice in
Law and in Fact. UNIT-II General Defences, Vicarious Liability. UNIT-III Negligence; Nuisance; Absolute and Strict liability. Legal Remedies-Awards-Remoteness of damage.

UNIT-IV Torts against person: Torts affecting body- Assault, Battery, Mayhem and False Imprisonment; Torts affecting reputation-Libel and Slander, Torts affecting freedomMalicious Prosecution, Malicious Civil Action and Abuse of Legal Process; Torts affecting domestic and other rights-Marital Rights, Parental Rights, Rights to Service, Contractual Rights, Intimidation and Conspiracy; Torts against property. UNIT- V Consumer Protection Act, 1986

FAMILY LAW-I: HINDU LAW


CRIMINAL LAW-I: INDIAN PENAL CODE

UNIT – I General Principles of Crime; Conceptions of Crime; Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common Law – Crime and morality distinction – Circumstances when morality amounts to crime - State’s responsibility to detect, control and punish crime. Principles of criminal liability – Actus reus and mens rea (also statutory offences) and other maxims; Variations in liability – Mistake, intoxication, compulsion, legally abnormal persons; Possible parties to the crime: Principal in the I degree; Principal in the II degree; Accessories before the fact; Accessories after the fact. Indian Penal Code: General Explanation, Sections 6 – 33 and 39 – 52A; Punishment, Sections 53 – 75- social relevance of Capital Punishment - Alternatives to Capital Punishment - Discretion in awarding punishment and minimum punishment in respect of certain offences with relevance to precedents (judgments). UNIT – II

General Exceptions: Sections 76 – 106; Criminal act by several persons or group: Sections 34 – 38; Abetment: Sections 107 – 120; Criminal Conspiracy: Sections 120A & 120B; Offences against State: Sections 121 – 130; Offences against the public tranquility: Sections 141 – 160; Offences relating to election: Sections 171A – 171; Contempt of lawful authority and public servants: Sections 172 – 190; False evidence and offences against public trust: Sections 172 – 229; Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps: Sections 230 – 263A; Offences relating to weights and measures: Sections 260 – 294A; Offences relating to religion: Section 295 – 298. UNIT – III Offences affecting human life, causing
miscarriage, injuries to unborn children - Exposure of infants, concealment of birth - Hurt, Grievous Hurt - Wrongful restraint - Wrong confinement - Criminal force and Assault (Sections 299 – 358). UNIT – IV Kidnapping, Abduction - Slavery and forced labour – Rape: custodial rape, marital rape - Prevention of immoral traffic - Prevention of sati - Prohibition of indecent representation of women - Unnatural offences, theft, robbery and dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of property - Criminal breach of trust - Receiving of stolen property – Cheating - Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property (Sections 378 – 424). UNIT – V Mischief (Sections 425 – 440) - Criminal Trespass (Sections 441 – 462) - Offences relating to document and property marks (Sections 463 – 480) - Offences relating to marriage (Sections 493 – 498 A) - Defamation (Sections 499 – 502); Criminal intimidation and annoyance and attempt to commit such offences (Sections 506 – 511).

CONTRACT-II


COMPANY LAW

PROPERTY LAW

UNIT – I General principles of Transfer of Property by Act of parties inter- vivos- Concept and meaning of immovable property- Transferable Immovable Property- Persons Competent to transfer - Operation of Transfer- Conditions restraining alienation and restrictions repugnant to the interest created- rule against perpetuity and exceptions- Direction for accumulation- Vested and Contingent interest. UNIT – II Doctrine of election- transfer by ostensible and co-owner- Apportionment- Priority of rights- Rent paid to holder under defective title- Improvements made by bonafide holderDoctrine of Lis pendens- Fraudulent transfer and part-performance. UNIT – III Mortgages of Immovable property: Definition- Kinds of mortgages and their featuresRights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee- Priority of securities- Marshalling and contribution- Charges. UNIT – IV Sale of immovable property: Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale- Difference between sale and contract for sale; Leases of immovable property: Definition- Scope- creation of lease- rights and liabilities of lessor and lesseeDetermination and holding over; Exchange: Definition and mode- Actionable Claims; Gifts: Scope- meaning- mode of transfer- universal gifts- onerous gifts.


ADMINISTRATIVE LAW


FAMILY LAW –II: MOHAMMEDAN LAW AND INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT
UNIT-I Development of Islamic Law: Advent of Islam & development of Muslim Law, Schools of Islamic Law, the Shariat Act, 1937; Concept of Marriage: Definition, object, nature, essential requirements of a Muslim marriage, classification of marriage - Legal effects of valid, void and irregular marriage - Muta marriage; Sources of Islamic law; Customary practices and State regulation: Polygamy; Child marriage; Pre-emption; Wakf; Dower. UNIT-II Conversion and its consequences on family: Marriage, Guardianship, Succession; Child and Family: Legitimacy, Custody, maintenance and education, Guardianship and parental rights. UNIT-III Matrimonial Remedies under Islamic Law and Indian Divorce Act, 1869(Amended Act) - Nullity of marriage - Bar to matrimonial relief; Alimony and Maintenance: Alimony and Maintenance as an independent remedy - A review under Muslim law, Indian Divorce Act, 1869, provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973; Maintenance of divorced Muslim Women under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. UNIT-IV Will and Inheritance: Will-Meaning, difference between will and gift, Will made in death bed or during illness; Muslim law of Inheritance- Shia and Sunni schools; Distribution of property under Indian Succession Act of 1925(Of Christians, Parsis and Jews)- Domicile - Parsis Intestate succession and Non Parsis Intestate succession, Succession certificate, Probate and letters of administration, powers and duties of executor. UNIT-V Wills – Privileged and unprivileged wills - Construction of Wills in brief - Void bequests, void wills, kinds of legacies - Protection of property of the deceased; Family Courts Act, 1984- Constitution, powers, and its functions; Need for Uniform Civil Code- Article 44 of Indian Constitution.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Assessment, Environmental Audit, Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing, Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste

LABOUR LAW


JURISPRUDENCE


UNIT – II Functions and purpose of law, questions of law, fact and discretion - Justice and its kinds - Civil and Criminal Administration of Justice - Theories of Punishment and Secondary functions of the Court.

UNIT – III Sources of Law: Legislation, Precedent and Custom - A Comparative study


CLINICAL COURSE-I: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

UNIT-I

The legal profession and its responsibilities; The equipment of the lawyer; Conduct in court; Professional conduct in general; Privileges of a lawyer; Salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961.

UNIT-II

Duty to the court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the state;

UNIT-III

Contempt of Court Act, 1972

Selected major judgments of the Supreme Court:
1. In the matter of D, An Advocate, AIR 1956 SC 102.

UNIT-IV

Selected opinions of the Bar council of India
UNIT-V Accountancy for lawyers: Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper especially with reference to client’s accounts- Ledger, Trial balance and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.

Mode of assessment: There shall be a written examination for this course for a maximum of 80 marks, and viva voce for 20 marks. The viva voce shall be conducted by the course teacher and the Principal.
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

UNIT-I Nature, definition, origin and basis of International Law; Sources of International Law; Relationship between Municipal and International Law; Subjects of International Law. UNIT- II States as subjects of International Law: States in general; Recognition; State territorial sovereignty. UNIT –III State Jurisdiction: Law of the sea; State Responsibility; Succession to rights and obligations. UNIT – IV State and Individual - Extradition, Asylum and Nationality; the agents of international business; diplomatic envoys, consuls and other representatives; the law and practice as to treaties. UNIT – V The United Nations Organisation - Principal organs and their functions; World Trade Organisation- Main features; International Labour Organisation.

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE


RIGHT TO INFORMATION

UNIT-I Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005; Significance in democracy; Constitutional basis; Supreme Court on right to information. UNIT-II RTI Act- definitions; Right to information and obligations of public authorities. UNIT-III Central information commission; State information commission; Powers and functions of information commissions; Appeals and penalties. UNIT-IV Other related laws - The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 2002; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972. UNIT-V Best practices- A study of decisions rendered by state commissions and central Commission in the following areas of – Police, Revenue, PWD, Irrigation, Secretariat, BSNL, Posts and Telegraphs, Scheduled Banks, CPWD, Income Tax Department, Central Excise Department, Local Authorities.

BANKING LAW

- Banker and customer Relationship - Definition of banker and customer – General relationship – Special relationship - Banker’s duty of secrecy, banker’s duty to honour cheques, banker’s lien, and banker’s right to set off – Appropriation of payments - Garnishee order - Customer’s duties towards his banker.

INSURANCE LAW


ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEMS

UNIT-I General; Different methods of dispute resolution; Inquisitorial method; Adversarial method; Other methods- both formal and informal- like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, etc.; Advantages and disadvantages of above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic
needs; Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs UNIT-II
Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different
kinds of arbitration; Qualities and qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting;
Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under Arbitration
and Conciliation Act, 1996. UNIT-III Conciliation: Meaning; Different kinds of conciliation- facilitative,
evaluative, courtannexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator;
Role of a conciliator; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutesIndustrial Disputes
UNIT-IV Negotiation: Meaning; Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation;
Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate. UNIT-V Mediation: Meaning;
Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process – voluntary,
collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models
of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

UNIT – I Civil Procedure Code Introduction; Distinction between procedural law and substantive law-
History of the code, extent and its application, definition; Suits: Jurisdiction of the civil courts- Kinds of
jurisdiction-Bar on suits- Suits of civil nature (Sec.9); Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res judicata (Sec. 10,
11 and 12); Foreign Judgment (Sec. 13, 14); Place of Suits (Ss. 15 to 20); Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25).
UNIT – II Institution of suits and summons: (Sec. 26, 0.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O.5); Interest and Costs
(Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Plaintiff and Written Statement- Return and
rejection of plaint- Defences- Set off- Counter claim; Parties to the suit (O. 1): Joinder, misjoinder and
non-joinder of parties- Misjoinder of causes of action- Multifariousness. UNIT – III Appearance and
examination of parties (O.9, O.18) - Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.11 & O.13) -
First hearing and framing of issues (O.10 and O.14) - Admission and affidavit (O.12 and O.19) -
Adjournment (O.17) - Death, marriage-Insolvency of the parties (O.22) - Withdrawal and compromise of
suits (O.23) - Judgment and Decree (O.20); Execution (Sec. 30 to 74, O.21): General principal of
execution- Power of executing court- Transfer of decrees for execution- Mode of execution- a) Arrest and
detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale. UNIT – IV Suits in particular cases; Suits by or against
Governments (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27); Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85
to 87); Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93); Suits by or against firms (O.30); Suits by or against
minors and unsound persons (O.32); Suits by indigent persons (O.33); Inter-pleader suits (Sec. 88, O.35);
Interim Orders; Commissions (Sec. 75, O.26); Arrest before judgment and attachments before judgment
(O.38); Temporary injunctions (O.39); Appointment of receivers (O.40); Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42,
43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46); Caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent
powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151). UNIT –V Limitation Act

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-I

UNIT I Introductory Aspects: Overview of the concept of property; Industrial property and non-industrial
property; Historical background of IPR; Importance of human creativity in present scenario; Different
forms of IP and its conceptual analysis. Patents: Introduction and overview of patent protection; History
of Patent protections; What is patent and definition of patent; Object of patent; Scope and salient features of patent; How to obtain patent; Product patent and Process patent; Specification – Provisional and complete specification; Procedure for patent applications; Register of patents and Patent Office; Rights and obligations of patentee; Transfer of Patent Rights; Government use of inventions; Biotech patents and patentability of life forms; Infringement of Patents; Offences and Penalties. UNIT II Trade Marks: Introduction and overview of trade mark; Evolution of trade mark law; Object of trade mark; Features of good trade mark; Different forms of trade mark; Trade mark registry and register of trade marks; Property in a trade mark; Registrable and nonregistrable marks; Basic principles of registration of trade mark; Deceptive similarity; Assignment and transmission; Rectification of register; Infringement of trade mark; Passing off; Domain name protection and registration; Offences and penalties. UNIT III Introduction and overview of Cyber Intellectual Property; Intellectual property and cyberspace; Emergence of cyber crime; Grant in software patent and Copyright in software; Software piracy; Trade marks issues related to Internet (Domain name); Data protection in cyberspace; E-commerce and E-contract; Salient features of Information Technology Act; IPR provisions in IT Act; Internet policy of Government of India. UNIT IV Geographical Indications: Introduction and overview of geographical indications; Meaning and scope of geographical indications; Important geographical indications of India and their features; Salient features of the Protection of Geographical Indications Act; Protection of geographical indications; Misleading use of geographical indications; Registration of geographical indications; Right to use geographical indications; Infringement; Remedies against infringement; Role and functions of Registrar of Geographical indication; Conflict between Trade mark and geographical indications. UNIT V International Convention and Treaties: Paris Convention: Background; Salient features of Paris Convention; Governing rules of Paris Convention; Patent Cooperation Treaty: Background; Objectives of PCT; Salient features of PCT; Madrid Convention: Salient features; International registration of marks; World Intellectual Property Organisation: Background; Salient features WIPO; Organisation of WIPO.

PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY

UNIT – I Introduction: Notion of punishment in law; Difference between crime prevention and control; Theories of punishments. UNIT - II Kinds of punishment; Sentencing policies and processes; the riddle of capital punishment. UNIT - III Prison reforms; Alternatives to imprisonment; Victimology- Introduction, history and philosophy. UNIT – IV Victimology- European experience; American experience; Victim witness assistance programmes; Restitution. UNIT – V Victimology - Indian experience; Legal framework; Role of Courts; Role of NHRC.

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES & PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

UNIT-I Basic Principles; Guiding rules; Internal aids to construction. UNIT-II External aids to construction. UNIT-III Subsidiary rules; Operation of statutes; Expiry and repeal of statutes. UNIT-IV Statutes affecting the state; Statutes affecting the jurisdiction of courts. Construction of taxing statutes and evasion of statutes; Remedial and penal statutes. UNIT-V Principles of Legislation.

COMPETITION LAW
UNIT-I Constitutional provisions regulating trade; Salient features of MRTP Act, 1986; Salient features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. UNIT-II Sherman Antitrust Act, 1890; Relevant provisions of Clayton Act, 1914; Relevant provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act; Salient features of U.K. Competition Act, 1998. UNIT-III The Competition Act, 2002; Preliminary; Prohibition of certain agreements, abuse of dominant position and regulation of combinations. UNIT-III Competition Commission of India; Duties, powers and functions. UNIT-III Duties of Director general; Penalties; Competition advocacy; Important judgments of the Supreme Court.

LAW OF EVIDENCE

UNIT-I Introduction: Distinction between substantive and procedural law- Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence- Evidence in customary law systems (Non-state law)- Introduction to the British ‘Principles of Evidence’- Legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) with special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Bankers Book Evidence Act, Commercial Document Evidence Act, Fiscal and revenue Laws- Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861, Applicability of the Indian Evidence Act. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence – Facts - Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence- Circumstantial and direct evidencePresumptions, proved, disproved, not proved-Witness- Appreciation of evidence. Relevancy of Facts- Facts connected with facts in issue-Doctrine of Res gestae; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act- Evidence of Common Intention-Section10, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts- Facts to prove right or custom (Section13)-Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sections 14 and 15) - Relevancy and admissibility of admissions, privileged admissions- evidentiary value of admissions (Sections 17 to 23). UNIT-II Relevancy and admissibility of confessions- Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody-Confession of co-accused (Sections 24 to 30) - Admitted facts need not be proved (Section 58); Dying declaration- Justification for relevanceJudicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value-Section 32 (1) with reference to English Law -Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses- (Sections 32(2) to (8), 33)- Statement under special, circumstances (Sections 34 to 39); Relevance of judgments- General principles – Fraud and collusion (Sections 40 to Sec. 44); Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-50) - Who is an expert- Types of expert evidence – Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony. UNIT-III Character evidence- Meaning – Evidence in Civil Criminal cases; English Law (Sections 52-55)- Oral and documentary Evidence -Introduction on Proof of factsGeneral principles concerning oral; Evidence (Sections 59-60)- General principles concerning documentary; Evidence (Sections 61-90)- General principles regarding exclusion by evidence (Sections 91-100). UNIT-IV Burden of Proof- The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)- General and special exception to onus probandi (Sections102-106)- The justification of presumption and burden of proof (Sections 107 to 114) with special reference to presumption to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death-Doctrine of judicial notice and presumptions. Estoppel: Scope of Estoppel - Introduction as to its rationale (Section 115)- Estoppel distinguished from Res judicata - Waiver and Presumption- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel (Section 116). UNIT-V Witness, Examination and Cross Examination: Competence to testify (Sections 118 to 120)-Privileged communications (Sections 121 to 128)- General principles of examination and cross examination (Sections 135 to 166)- Leading questions (Sections 141- 145)- Approver’s testimony (Section 133)-
Hostile witnesses (Section 154)- Compulsion to answer questions (Sections 147, 153)- Questions of corroboration(Sections 156-157)- Improper admission of evidence.

TAXATION


INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS-II

UNIT I Indian Copyright Law: Introduction and overview of copyright: History of the concept of copyright and related rights; Nature of copyright: Salient features of Copyright Act; Subject matter of copyright; Literary work; Dramatic work; Musical works; Artistic works; Cinematographc films; Sound recordings; Term of copyright; Computer software and copyright protection; Author and ownership of copyright; Rights conferred by copyright; Assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright; Infringement of copyright; Remedies against infringement of copyright UNIT II Biological Diversity Law: Introduction and overview of Biological Diversity; Meaning and scope of Biological Diversity; Biological resources and traditional knowledge; Salient features of Biological Diversity Act; Biological Diversity concerns and issues; Bio piracy; Regulation of access to Biological Diversity; National Biodiversity Authority; Functions and powers of Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Board; Biodiversity Management Committee and its functions. UNIT III Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Law: Legal concepts relating to the protection of plant varieties rights; Legal concepts relating to the protection of plant breeders rights; IPR in new plant varieties; Policy and objectives of protection of plant varieties and farmers rights act; Plant varieties and Farmers rights protection authority; National register of plant varieties; Procedure for registration; Rights and privileges; Benefit sharing; Compensation to communities;
Legislative Representation (1994); Report; Controller; Civil and Sati conferred Objectives

UNIT IV Designs Law: Introduction and overview of Designs Law; Salient features of Designs Law; Procedure for registration; Rights conferred by registration; Copyright in registered designs; Infringement; Powers and duties and Controller; Distinction between design, trade mark, copyright & patent. UNIT V International Treaties / Conventions on IPR: TRIPS Agreement: Background; Salient Features of TRIPS; TRIPS and Indian IPR; Berne Convention: Background; Salient features of Paris Convention; Convention of Bio-Diversity: Objectives of CBD; Salient features of CBD; International IPR agreements affecting protection of plant varieties: The WTO Doha round of trade negotiations; International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (“ITPGR”)

WHITE COLLAR CRIMES (PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE)

UNIT – I Introduction - Concept of white collar crime – Indian approaches to socio-economic offences-forms of privileged class deviance – official deviance (Legislators, judges and bureaucrats), professional deviance, trade union deviants, land law deviance, upper class deviance, police deviance, gender based deviance, deviance by religious leaders and organisations. UNIT - II Official deviance; Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. UNIT - III Police and politicians’ deviance; N.N.Vorha Committee Report; Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions. UNIT – IV Professional deviance; Medical profession - The Lentin Commission Report; Legal profession – Opinions of Disciplinary Committee of Bar Council of India. UNIT – V Gender based deviance – sexual harassment; Offences against scheduled castes and scheduled tribes

WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW & LAW RELATING TO CHILD


LAW RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE

UNIT I Historical perspectives of International Trade, Institutions – UNCTAD, UNCITRAL, GATT (1947-1994); World Trade Organization-Objectives, Structure, Power; Most Favored Nation Treatment and National Treatment; Tariffs and Safeguard measures. UNIT II Technical Barriers to Trade; Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary measures; Trade Related Investment Measures(TRIMs); Anti-Dumping, Subsidies and
Countervailing Measures; Dispute Settlement Process. UNIT III International Sales of Goods Formation and Performance of International Contracts, Various Forms and Standardization of Terms; Acceptance and Rejection of Goods, Frustration of Contract, Invoices and packing, Product liability. UNIT IV Exports – Insurance of Goods in Transit; Marine Insurance and kinds; Law on Carriage of goods by sea, land and air, Container transport, Pre-Shipment Inspection; Licensing of Export and Imports. UNIT V Laws Governing Finance and Investments; Foreign Collaboration and Investment Policy; Foreign Direct Investment in Industries and Governing Policies; Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs): Investment by Non-resident Indians (NRIs) and Overseas Corporate Bodies (OCBs); Foreign Collaboration Agreement-Foreign Technology Agreement; Foreign Companies and Foreign Nationals in India.