



B.S. Abdur Rahman  
**Crescent**  
Institute of Science & Technology  
Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

*Regulations 2019*  
*Curriculum and Syllabi*  
*(Amendments updated upto February 2022)*

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*B.A LL.B. (Hons.)*



**REGULATIONS 2019  
CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI  
(Amendments updated upto February 2022)**

**FOR  
LAW DEGREE PROGRAMMES  
(Recognized by Bar Council of India)**

**B.A. LL.B. (Hons.)**



## **VISION AND MISSION OF THE INSTITUTION**

### **VISION**

B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science and Technology aspires to be a leader in Education, Training and Research in multidisciplinary areas of importance and to play a vital role in the Socio-Economic progress of the Country in a sustainable manner.

### **MISSION**

- To blossom into an internationally renowned Institute.
- To empower the youth through quality and value-based education.
- To promote professional leadership and entrepreneurship.
- To achieve excellence in all its endeavors to face global challenges.
- To provide excellent teaching and research ambience.
- To network with global Institutions of Excellence, Business, Industry and Research Organizations.
- To contribute to the knowledge base through scientific enquiry, Applied Research and Innovation.



## CRESCENT SCHOOL OF LAW

*“Quality is never an accident. It is always the result of intelligent effort.”*

*-John Ruskin*

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### Vision

- Crescent School of Law aspires to be a centre of excellence in legal education forging ahead human virtue through knowledge, innovation and inclusiveness.

### Mission

- To promote value-based legal education with holistic approach.
- To mould professionals with ethical and intrinsic values.
- To develop skills to address the challenges assertively.
- To build a strong tradition of service and commitment.
- To encourage autonomy, integrity and leadership.



**PROGRAMME BASIC EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

1. To provide a strong foundation of social sciences to ensure comprehensive understanding of 'Law' as a unique discipline.
2. To develop interdisciplinary platforms of law and other social sciences to meet the demands of the Legal, Corporate and Business world.
3. To provide a strong foundation in Accounting, Business Laws and Taxation to the students
4. To provide career-oriented education to equip the students to foster self-employment and entrepreneurship in knowledge platforms.
5. To cultivate among students innovative learning skills and techniques including e learning for to upkeep the challenges of contemporary digitized era
6. To extend research and analytical skills among the students in professional studies
7. To proffer fundamental and specialized legal knowledge for developing sustainable solutions for complex legal and social issues
8. To cultivate intuitive and cognitive skills and to encourage team works by holding practical sessions such as mock trials, moot courts, internships etc. in the curriculum
9. To contribute the skills and efforts of the student community as intellectual innovators in facilitating their unique role in the development of Indian legal jurisprudence by way of policy framing etc.
10. To facilitate investigations into complex legal and social issues by means of scientific research methods and analytical techniques including qualitative and quantitative research tools, data interpretation techniques for extracting and synthesizing data to reach valid conclusions.
11. To cultivate among the students the principles of professional ethics and code of conduct to upkeep the responsibilities and norms of legal practice and other aligned fields.
12. To develop good communicative and comprehensive skills by providing foundation courses for all students in their initial semesters for better comprehension of issues, proper operative documentation and to make effective presentations in eloquence.
13. To infuse the students into the principles of participatory democracy with a great compassion towards human rights and other ethical values



**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

On successful completion of the programme, the graduates will be able to

- Establish themselves as exceptional legal professionals with a strong ethical base, capable of taking up all responsibilities in the legal/corporate arena.
- Demonstrate a strong understanding of law and its underlying principles with conceptual clarity
- Apply their legal knowledge and principles into realistic/ practical situations to find plausible solutions
- Defend and uphold democratic spirit and constitutional values within and outside the Court
- Apply concrete precepts and ideas in the corporate field from a legal and ethical perspective.
- Demonstrate team-spirit, co-operation and leadership quality in every chosen field of career.
- Communicate effectively in any given situation within the legal sphere and in the society in general.
- Contribute in the field of legal education with exceptional analytical, cognitive and documentation skills.
- To explore the knowledge on social reforms and solutions of restructuring.

**PROGRAMME- SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES**

- Establish strong foundations on jurisprudence of law, sociology, human rights and political science to equip the students to foster legal and social challenges of time.
- Develop deepened understanding of law in a variety of social and political contexts
- Display critical and analytical skills in complex legal and social situations
- Analyze and understand changes in law, economy, human rights etc.
- To adapt to practical applications of law in legal practice and other aligned fields

**B. S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY****REGULATIONS – 2019  
LAW DEGREE PROGRAMMES****1. PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS & NOMENCLATURE**

1.1. In these Regulations, unless the context otherwise requires:

1.1.1. **"Programme"** means Degree Programs offered under the school of Law.

1.1.2. **"Branch"** means specialization or discipline of the law Degree Programme like, BBA LLB; B. Com. LL.B, B.A. LL.B(Hons) etc.,

1.1.3. **"Course"** means a theory or practical subject that is normally studied in a semester, like Language, Law, Tutorial, Practical or Moot Court etc.,

1.1.4. **"Institution"** means B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology.

1.1.5. **"Dean (Academic Affairs)"** means the Dean (Academic Affairs) of B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology.

1.1.6. **"Dean (Student Affairs)"** means the Dean (Students Affairs) of B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology.

1.1.7. **"Controller of Examinations"** means the Controller of Examination of B.S. Abdur Rahman Crescent Institute of Science & Technology, who is responsible for conduct of examinations and declaration of results.

**2. PROGRAMMES OFFERED, DURATION AND ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA****2.1. Branches of Study**

2.1.1. Regulations are applicable to the following degree programs in Law, with each programme distributed over ten semesters.

**2.2. Law Programme:**

- B.Com. L.L.B. (Hons.)
- BBA. L.L.B. (Hons.)
- BA. L.L.B. (Hons.)

**3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

3.1. Candidates for admission to the first semester of the ten semesters degree programme in law shall be required to have passed the Higher Secondary Examination of the (10+2) curriculum (Academic stream) prescribed by the appropriate authority or any other examination of any university or authority accepted by the Institution as equivalent thereto.

3.2. The maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor of Law degree programmes, is limited to twenty years in case of general

category of applicants and twenty-two years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities.

- 3.3.** The candidate shall write an entrance examination as prescribed by the Institution for Admission. The purpose of entrance examination is to testify the proficiency of the candidate in Legal Aptitude, General Knowledge and Current affairs.
- 3.4.** Students who have a valid Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) score can also seek admission.
- 3.5.** The eligibility criteria such as marks, number of attempts and physical fitness shall be as prescribed by the Institution from time to time.

#### **4. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME**

- 4.1.** Every programme will have a curriculum with syllabi consisting of theory, tutorial and practical courses such as,

Non-Law Subjects

- Language (English)
- Humanities & Social Sciences
- Interdisciplinary Subjects like Economics, Sociology and Political Science.

Law Subjects

- Legal Education (Law Subjects core and compulsory)
- Elective Courses (Optional Law Subjects)
- Practical Courses such as clinical legal education like Moot Courts, Drafting Pleadings and Conveyancing and Alternate Dispute Resolution etc.

- 4.2.** Each course is normally assigned certain number of credits:
- 1 credit for two or more lecture period per week
  - 1 credit for 1 or more tutorial per week
  - 1 credit for one or more practical period per week
- 4.3.** In each semester, the curriculum shall consists of a minimum of 25 credits comprising compulsory law papers, compulsory non-law papers, specialized honours papers, elective papers and/or clinical courses.
- 4.4.** For the award of the degree, a student has to clear all the courses including internal assessment and complete his internship and practical whatever it is.
- 4.5.** The medium of instruction, examinations and project report shall be English, except for courses in languages other than English.

#### **5. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME**

- 5.1.** A student is ordinarily expected to complete the programme in ten semesters. However, he/she is allowed to complete it even after completion of five years,

but not later than eight years from admission including break of study.

**5.2.** Each semester shall consist of a minimum of 90 working days.

## **6. CLASS ADVISOR AND FACULTY ADVISOR**

### **6.1. Class Advisor**

**6.1.1.** A faculty member will be nominated by the Dean/HOD as Class Advisor for the class throughout the period of study.

**6.1.2.** The Class Advisor shall be responsible for maintaining the academic, curricular and co-curricular records of students of the class throughout their period of study.

### **6.2. Faculty Advisor**

**6.2.1.** To help the students in planning their courses of study and for general counseling, the Dean/HOD of the students will attach a maximum of 20 students to a faculty member of the department who shall function as faculty advisor for the students throughout their period of study. Such faculty advisor shall guide the students in taking up the courses for registration and enrolment in every semester and also offer advice to the students on academic and related personal matters.

## **7. COURSE COMMITTEE**

**7.1.** Each common theory course offered to more than one group of students shall have a "Course Committee" comprising all the teachers teaching the common course with one of them nominated as course coordinator. The nomination of the course coordinator shall be made by the Head of the Department / Dean (Academic Affairs) depending upon whether all the teachers teaching the common course belong to a single department or to several departments. The Course Committee shall meet as often as possible and ensure uniform evaluation of the tests and arrive at a common scheme of evaluation for the tests. Wherever it is feasible, the Course Committee may also prepare a common question paper for the test(s).

## **8. CLASS COMMITTEE**

**8.1.** A class committee comprising faculty members handling the courses, student representatives and a senior faculty member not handling the courses as chairman will be constituted branch-wise and semester-wise.

**8.2.** The composition of the class committee will be as follows:

- One senior faculty member, preferably not handling courses for the concerned semester, appointed as Chairman by the Head of the Department.
- Faculty members of all courses of the semester.
- Six student representatives (male and female) of each class nominated by the

Head of the Department in consultation with the relevant faculty advisors.

- All faculty advisors and the class advisors.
  - Head of the Department
- 8.3.** The class committee shall meet at least thrice during the semester. The first meeting will be held within two weeks from the date of commencement of classes, in which the nature of continuous assessment for various courses and the weightage for each component of assessment will be decided for the course. The second meeting will be held within a week after the date of mid semester examination report, to review the students' performance and for follow up action.
- 8.4.** During these two meetings the student members representing the entire class, shall meaningfully interact and express opinions and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.
- 8.5.** The third meeting of the class committee, excluding the student members, shall meet within 5 days from the last day of the semester end examination to analyze the performance of the students in all the components of assessments and decide their grades in each course. The grades for a common course shall be decided by the concerned course committee and shall be presented to the class committee(s) by the concerned course coordinator.

## **9. REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT**

- 9.1.** Except for the first semester, every student shall register for the ensuing semester during a specified week before the semester end examination of the ongoing semester. Every student shall submit a completed registration form indicating the list of courses intended to be enrolled during the ensuing semester. Late registration with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs) along with a late fee will be permitted up to the last working day of the current semester.
- 9.2.** From the second year onwards, all students shall pay the prescribed fees for the year on or before a specific day at the beginning of the semester confirming the registered courses. Late enrolment along with a late fee will be permitted up to two weeks from the date of commencement of classes. If a student does not enroll, his/her name will be removed from rolls.
- 9.3.** The students of first semester shall register and enroll at the time of admission by paying the prescribed fees.
- 9.4.** A student should have registered for all preceding semesters before registering for a particular semester.

**10. COURSE CHANGE / WITHDRAWAL****10.1. Change of a Course**

**10.1.1.** A student can change an enrolled course within 10 working days from the commencement of the course, with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs), on the recommendation of the Head of the Department of the student/ Dean of School.

**10.2. Withdrawal from a Course**

**10.2.1.** A student can withdraw from an enrolled course at any time before the mid semester examinations for genuine reasons, with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs), on the recommendation of the Head of the Department of the student/ Dean of School.

**11. PROVISION FOR SLOW LEARNERS**

**11.1.** The course faculties are instructed to continuously monitor the learning levels of students in their respective courses and all faculties will submit a report in this regard with the list of slow learners and their comments to the Dean/HOD within 3 weeks of start of every semester. The issues will be discussed in departmental meetings and appropriate corrective measures in the form of bridge courses, extra classes and other type of additional support actions will be formulated and implemented.

**12. TEMPORARY BREAK OF STUDY FROM A PROGRAMME**

**12.1.** A student may be permitted by the Dean (Academic Affairs) to avail temporary break of study from the programme up to a maximum of two semesters for reasons of ill health or other valid grounds. A student can avail the break of study before the start of mid semester examinations of the ongoing semester. However, the total duration for completion of the programme shall not exceed the prescribed maximum number of semesters (vide clause 5.1). If any student is debarred for want of attendance or suspended due to any act of indiscipline, it will not be considered as break of study. A student who has availed break of study has to rejoin in the same semester only.

**13. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE AND PERCENTAGE WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS**

**13.1.** Course work is divided into 10 semesters. The students shall be offered theory/practical papers as per Bar Council of India Regulation.

**13.2.** All semester-end examinations for the theory courses, except for clinical legal education papers, will be conducted for 100 marks which will be scaled down

to 75 and added to 25 marks which is allotted for internal examination. This will be the final aggregate marks in a course.

- 13.3.** There is a 2 tier examination passing system consisting of end semester examination of 75 marks and internal examination of 25 marks. A student has to secure a minimum 40% of the marks individually and in aggregate for both end semester examination and internal examination.

Evaluation criteria per course

End semester marks	Internal marks	Total marks	Minimum pass%
75	25	100	40%

**14. Internal Assessment is further divided into four components:**

Marks for attendance (5 Marks) including tutorial, practical, etc.	95% to 100%- 5 marks
	90% to 94%- 4 marks
	85% to 89%- 3 marks
	80% to 84%- 2 marks
	75% to 79%- 1 mark
Assignment* - 10 Marks	5 marks – submission of assignment
	5marks – presentation of the same
CAT 1 & CAT 2 Examination**	10 marks

\*Students will have to submit at least 2 assignments, 1 for each CAT Exam period.

\*\*There shall be two CAT Examinations for 50 marks each instead of Mid Term Examination from the academic year 2019-20. The average of two CAT Examination will be taken and it will be scaled down to 10.

**15. INTERNSHIP**

- 15.1.** Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

- 15.2.** Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time.
- 15.3.** The evaluation process will be based on the internship report submitted by the concerned student and a viva-voce conducted by an expert committee constituted and appointed by the Dean of the school.
- 15.4.** The total marks allotted for internship shall be assessed and awarded in the Moot court exercise and internship course (clinical course) of final semester as mandated by the Bar Council of India.

#### Assessment/ Evaluation criteria

The student shall undergo internship for 20 marks in every academic year and the assessment/evaluation shall be done in the even semester of that year. However, the internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than 4 weeks. Further, a student is required to do internship at least once at the trial and Appellate Advocates during the entire programme.

Semester	Marks allocated
Second	20
Fourth	20
Sixth	20
Eighth	20
Tenth	20
Total	100

The maximum marks allocated for internship shall be 100 marks which shall be scaled down to 30 marks for assessment. The total marks secured by a student out of 30 marks shall be added in the IVth clinical course –*i.e.*, Moot court exercise and internship of the final semester.

- 15.5.** Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows:  
(For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and a covered shoe.  
(Optional for Girl students) Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.

## **16. SUBSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS**

- 16.1.** Those who have failed to attend CAT examination may be allowed to attend



substitute examinations of the respective CAT exam with the permission of the Dean.

## **17. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT AND SEMESTER / COURSE REPETITION**

**17.1.** A student shall earn 100% attendance in the contact periods of every course, subject to a maximum relaxation of 25% (for genuine reasons such as medical grounds or representing the Institution in approved events etc.) to become eligible to appear for the semester-end examination in that course, failing which the student shall be awarded "I" grade in that course. The cases in which the student is awarded "I" grade, shall register and repeat the course when it is offered next semester.

**17.2.** The faculty member of each course shall cumulate the attendance details for the semester and furnish the names of the students who have not earned the required attendance in that course to the Class Advisor. The Class Advisor will consolidate and furnish the list of students who have earned less than 75% attendance, in various courses, to the Dean (Academic Affairs) through the Dean / HOD. Thereupon, the Dean (Academic Affairs) shall announce, course-wise, the names of such students prevented from writing the semester end examination in each course.

## **18. REDO COURSES**

**18.1.** A student can register for a maximum of two redo courses per semester in the evening after regular college hours, if such courses are offered by the Crescent School of Law. Students may also opt to redo the courses offered during regular semesters.

**18.2.** The Head of the Department/ Dean of School with the approval of Dean Academic Affairs, may arrange for the conduct of a few courses during the evening, depending on the availability of faculty members and subject to a specified minimum number of students registering for each of such courses.

**18.3.** The number of contact hours and the assessment procedure for any redo course will be the same as those during regular semesters except that there is no provision for any substitute examination and withdrawal from an evening redo course.

## **19. PASSING AND DECLARATION OF RESULTS AND GRADE SHEET**

**19.1.** All assessments of a course will be made on absolute marks basis. However, the Class Committee without the student members shall meet within 5 days after the semester-end examination and analyze the performance of students in all assessments of a course and award letter grades. The letter grades and the corresponding grade points are as follows:

Letter Grade	Grade Points
S	10
A	9
B	8
C	7
D	6
E	5
U	0
W	0
I	0
AB	0

"W" denotes withdrawal from the course.

"I" denotes inadequate attendance and hence prevented from semester- end examination

"U" denotes unsuccessful performance in the course.

"AB" denotes absence for the semester-end examination.

- 19.2.** The minimum pass mark for end semester examination will be 30 marks out of 75 marks and for internal examination it will be 10 marks out of 25 marks. Therefore, the student shall have to secure a minimum of 40 marks out of 100 marks for passing each course.
- 19.3.** A student who earns a minimum of five grade points ('E' grade) in a course is declared to have successfully completed the course. Such a course cannot be repeated by the student for improvement of grade.
- 19.4.** The results, after awarding of grades, shall be signed by the Chairman of the Class Committee and Head of the Department/Dean of Schools and declared by the Controller of Examinations.
- 19.5.** Within one week from the date of declaration of result, a student can apply for revaluation of his / her semester-end theory examination answer scripts of one or more courses, on payment of prescribed fee, through proper application to the Controller of Examination. Subsequently the Head of the Department/ Dean of School offered the course shall constitute a revaluation committee consisting of Chairman of the Class Committee as Convener, the faculty member of the course and a senior member of faculty knowledgeable in that course. The committee shall meet within a week to revalue the answer scripts and submit its report to the Controller of Examinations for consideration and decision.

**19.6.** After results are declared, grade sheets shall be issued to each student, which will contain the following details:

- Credits for each course registered for that semester
- Performance in each course by the letter grade obtained
- total credits earned in that semester
- Grade Point Average (GPA) of all the courses registered for that semester and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of all the courses taken up to that semester.

If  $C_i$ , is the number of credits assigned for the  $i^{\text{th}}$  course and  $GP_i$  is the Grade Point in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  course, GPA will be calculated according to the formula:

$$GPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (C_i)(GP_i)}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where n = number of courses.

The Cumulative Grade Point Average CGPA shall be calculated in a similar manner, considering all the courses enrolled from first semester.

“I” and “W” grades will be excluded for calculating GPA.

“U”, “I”, “AB” and “W” grades will be excluded for calculating CGPA.

The formula for the conversion of CGPA to equivalent percentage of marks shall be as follows:

Percentage Equivalent of Marks = CGPA X 10

After successful completion of the programme, the Degree will be awarded with the following classifications based on CGPA.

Classification	CGPA
First Class with Distinction	8.50 and above and passing all the courses in first appearance and completing the programme within the normal 10 semesters
First Class	6.50 and above and completing the programme within 12 semesters
Second Class	Others

**19.7.** However, to be eligible for First Class with Distinction, a student should not have obtained ‘U’ or ‘I’ grade in any course during his/her study and should have completed the U.G. programme within a minimum period (except break of study). To be eligible for First Class, a student should have passed the examination in all the courses within the specified minimum number of semesters reckoned from his/her commencement of study. For this purpose, the authorized break of study will not be counted. The students who do not satisfy the above two conditions will be classified as second class. For the

purpose of classification, the CGPA will be rounded to two decimal places. For the purpose of comparison of performance of students and ranking, CGPA will be considered up to three decimal places.

## **20. PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT**

- 20.1.** All students shall enroll, on admission, in any of the personality and character development programmes, NCC / NSS / NSO / YRC / Rotaract and undergo practical training.
- 20.2. National Cadet Corps (NCC)** will have to undergo specified number of parades.
- 20.3. National Service Scheme (NSS)** will have social service activities in and around Chennai.
- 20.4. National Sports Organization (NSO)** will have sports, games, drills and physical exercises.
- 20.5. Youth Red Cross (YRC)** will have social service activities in and around Chennai.
- 20.6. Rotaract** will have social service activities in and around Chennai.

## **21. DISCIPLINE**

- 21.1.** Every student is required to observe disciplined and decorous behavior both inside and outside the campus and not to indulge in any activity which will tend to affect the prestige of the Institution.
- 21.2.** Any act of indiscipline of a student, reported to the Dean (Student Affairs), through the HOD / Dean will be referred to a Discipline and Welfare Committee nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, for taking appropriate action.

## **22. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE**

- 22.1.** A student shall be declared eligible for the award of B.B.A, LL.B (Hons.) / B.Com., LL.B. (Hons.) / B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Degree, provided the student has successfully completed all the required courses specified in the program curriculum and earned the number of credits prescribed for the specialization, within a maximum period of 16 semesters from the date of admission, including break of study.
- 22.2.** No dues to the Institution, Library Hostels.
- 22.3.** No disciplinary action pending against him/her.
- 22.4.** The award of the degree must have been approved by the Institution.

## **23. POWER TO MODIFY**

- 23.1.** Notwithstanding all that has been stated above, the Academic Council has the right to modify the above regulations from time to time.

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**B.S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE  
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**B.A. LL.B (Hons.)**

**CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS, REGULATIONS 2019**

**SEMESTER I**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 1101	Law and Language	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 1102	Introduction to Sociology	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 1103	Basic Principles of Economics	3	1	0	4
4	BLD 1104	Legal Methods	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 1105	General Principles of Contract	4	1	0	5
6	BLD 1107	Principles of Political Science: Theory and Organization	3	1	0	4

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**SEMESTER II**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 1209	Business English	3	1	0	4
2	BLD 1201	Law of Torts & Accident Claims under the Motor Vehicles Act	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 1202	Jurisprudence	3	1	0	4
4	BLD 1203	Special Contracts	3	1	0	4
5	BLD 1204	Indian Legal and Constitutional History	2	1	0	3
6	BLD 1205	Sociology of Indian Society	2	1	0	3
7	BLD 1206	Indian Economy – Problems and Development	2	1	0	3
8	BLD 1208	Social and Political Thoughts in India Internship I	3	1	0	4 29

**SEMESTER III**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 2101	Law of Crimes-I (IPC)	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 2102	Family Law - I	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 2103	Constitutional Law - I	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 2107	Theory and Practice in Public Administration	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 2108	Law and Social Change	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 2109	Public Personnel Administration	3	1	0	4

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**SEMESTER IV**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 2201	Administrative Law	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 2202	Family Law II	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 2203	Constitutional Law II	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 2206	Modern Governments	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 2207	Law and Economics	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 2208	Communicative English Internship II	4	1	0	5

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**SEMESTER V**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 3101	Labour Law I	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 3102	Human Rights – Honours I	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 3103	Property Law	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 3104	Company Law	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 3107	Social Welfare Administration	4	1	0	5
6	BLD 3108	E-Governance	3	1	0	4

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**SEMESTER VI**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 3201	Labour Law II	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 3202	Public International Law	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 3203	Law of Evidence	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 3204	Interpretation of Statutes – Honours II	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 3207	Government Administration in Tamil Nadu	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 3208	Police Administration Internship III	3	1	0	4
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**SEMESTER VII**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 4101	Criminal Procedure Code I	3	1	0	4
2	BLD 4102	Civil Procedure Code I	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 4103	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance – Clinical Course I	2	1	4	5
4	BLD 4105	Public Policy	4	1	0	5
5		Elective I	3	1	0	4
6		Elective II	3	1	0	4
26						

**SEMESTER VIII**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 4201	Criminal Procedure Code II	3	1	0	4
2	BLD 4202	Civil Procedure Code II	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 4203	Professional Ethics – Clinical Course II	3	1	2	5
4	BLD 4204	Research Methodology	3	1	0	4
5		Elective III	3	1	0	4
6		Elective IV Internship IV	3	1	0	4
25						



**SEMESTER IX**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 5101	Land Laws – Honours III	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 5102	Law of Taxation	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 5103	Intellectual Property Rights – Honours IV	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 5104	Alternative Dispute Resolution - Clinical Course III	2	1	4	5
5		Elective V	3	1	0	4
6		Elective VI	3	1	0	4

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**SEMESTER X**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 5201	Environmental Law	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 5202	Insurance Law – Honours V	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 5203	Banking Law – Honours VI	3	1	0	4
4	BLD 5204	Cyber Law – Honours VII	3	1	0	4
5	BLD 5205	Competition Law – Honours VIII	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 5206	Moot Court & Practical training - Clinical Course IV	2	1	4	5
7	BLD 5207	Mediation – Clinical Course V Internship V	2	1	4	5

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**TOTAL CREDITS****280**

**LIST OF ELECTIVE PAPERS****LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER – VII**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLDX 001	Right to Information	3	1	0	4
2	BLDX 002	Health Law	3	1	0	4
3	BLDX 003	Local Self Government including Panchayat Administration	3	1	0	4
4	BLDX 004	Law on Education	3	1	0	4

**LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - VIII**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLDX 011	Maritime Law	3	1	0	4
2	BLDX 012	Media Law	3	1	0	4
3	BLDX 013	Local Laws of Tamil Nadu	3	1	0	4
4	BLDX 014	Forensic Law	3	1	0	4

**LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - IX**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLDX 021	Sports Law	3	1	0	4
2	BLDX 022	Women and Law	3	1	0	4
3	BLDX 023	Private International Law	3	1	0	4
4	BLDX 024	Humanitarian And Refugee Law	3	1	0	4



**SEMESTER I**

<b>BLD 1101</b>	<b>LAW AND LANGUAGE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To train students to use appropriate vocabulary in academic and technical/legal contexts.
- To facilitate students to speak effectively while exchanging ideas and making presentations.
- To develop students' listening skills for comprehending and analyzing information.
- To develop their reading skill through sub skills like skimming, scanning and critical reading of a text.
- To sharpen their academic writing skills.
- To expose them to the correct usage of language and help them to apply that knowledge appropriately.

**MODULE I** **12**

L: Listening for general information

S: Self Introduction, Introducing one another.

R: Predicting the content

W: Paragraph Writing

Language Focus: Affixes, Simple Present tense, Connective & Prepositions.

Language-significance - English as a legal language-distinctive features of English as a legal language - Basics of Law

**MODULE II** **12**

L: Listening for specific information (from dialogues)

S: Exchanging opinion.

R: Skimming technical Passages

W: Argumentative Writing (using the concept of Flipped Learning), Letter to the Editor.

Language Focus: Idioms, use of Modals, Simple Past tense & use of "Why" and question tags.

**Indian Languages as Legal Language - Legal Terms**

Adjournment, Affidavit, Alimony, Appeal, Plaintiff, Appellant, Cause of Action, Civil Procedure Code, Jurisdiction, Lok-Adalat, Original Jurisdiction, Petition, Plaint,

Precedents, Respondent, Suit, Summon, Writs, Defendant, Arbitration Actus Rea, Mens Rea, Bail, Execution.

**MODULE III****14**

L: Learning the ways of describing images and presenting specific information (focusing on note making)

S: Making Presentations using visuals.

R : Scanning short texts for gist of information

W: Letter of Invitation, Expository Writing

Language Focus: Homophones, Homographs, Simple Future & Collocations.

**Latin Expressions - Doctrines and Legal Maxims**

Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Mens Sit Rea; Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet; Damnum Sine Injuria; Injuria Sine Damnum; Delegatus Non Potest Delegare; Qui Facit Per Alium Facit Per Se; Ubi Jus, Ibi Remedium; Audi Alterum Partem; Res Ipsa Loquitur; Obiter Dicta; Volenti Non-Fit Injuria; Ratio Decendi; Lis Pendens

**MODULE IV****14**

L: Understanding prepared presentation techniques through videos

S: Short Presentations.

R: Reading for coherence and cohesion

W: Letter seeking permission for Industrial Visit

Language Focus: S-V agreement, Euphemism

Confused wordings, Phrases, Idioms, Synonyms, Legal Jargon - Terminology -

**Vocabulary in Law of Torts**

What Is Tort?; Negligence; Assault; Battery; Trespass; Strict Liability; Absolute Liability; Defamation; Vicarious Liability; Malice in Law and Malice in Fact

**MODULE V****10**

L: Understanding Non- Verbal Communications while listening to narration of incidents.

S: Narrating an experience

R: Inferential Reading

W: Process Description – Transcoding a Flow chart.

Language Focus: Interchange of Active & passive voice, Impersonal Passive voice.

**Legal jargon in Family Law - Business Law**

**MODULE VI****13**

L: Learning Story telling techniques (stories& visuals) through audio files

S: Discussion in groups

R: Reading for critical appreciation

W: Developing an idea, Slogan writing, Interpreting a Bar Chart.

Language Focus: If clause and phrasal verbs.

**Legal jargon in Cyber Law - International Law - Procedural Laws**

What Is Cyber Law?; Cyber Crimes; Digital Signature; Hacking; Cyber Warfare; Cyber Fraud; E Contracts; Cyber Stalking; Cyber Squatting; **International Law:**

What Is International Law?; International Conventions; Treaties; Municipal Law; State Succession; Asylum; Extradition; Diplomatic Agents

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

1. Carol Rosenblun Perry (2011). The Fine Art of Technical Writing. Create Space Independent Publishing Platform, New Delhi.
2. Dutt, P.K. Rajeevan. G and Prakash, C.L.N. (2007) A course in Communication Skills. Cambridge University Press, India.
3. Sen, Leena. (2004) Communication Skills. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
4. Matt Firth, Chris Sowton et.al. (2012). Academic English: An Integrated Skills Course for EAP. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Legal Language- Dr.Madabhusi Sridhar-Asia Law House, Hyderabad
6. Legal Language and Legal Writing Dr.S.R.Myneni- Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
7. Avatar Singh-College Law Dictionary
8. Ramanatha Aiyer P - The Law Lexicon
9. Dr.Regu Surya Rao: Lecturers on Legal Language and Legal Writing, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
10. Glanville Williams: Learning the Law
11. Dr. Anirud Prasad: Outlines of Legal Language in India

**OUTCOMES:**

After completion of the course, students will have the ability to

- Demonstrate their range of vocabulary in academic and Technical/legal contexts

- Exchange ideas and make presentations
- Comprehend and respond appropriately to listening tasks.
- Read a text efficiently and process information.
- Create and draft different kinds of academic documents
- Communicate effectively using grammatically correct expressions.

<b>BLD 1102</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquaint the students with concepts and perspectives of Sociology.
- To provide an overview of Sociological theories and its influence in society.
- To explain reflection of society in individuals and vice versa.
- To present a portrayal of the Social Inequality and stratification.
- To explicate the dimensions, forms of social control and deviance.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Sociology-Definition, scope and importance; Relation with other social sciences  
Elements of social formation-Society, Community, Groups and Association;  
Associative Social Process- Co-operation, Accommodation and Assimilation;  
Dissociative Social Process- Competition and Conflict.

**MODULE II SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES 12**

Sociological Theories- Functionalism, Conflict, Interactionism- Max Weber,  
Durkheim- Karl Marx- M.N. Srinivas- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**MODULE III CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION 12**

Culture-definition, characteristics, functions, types, cultural lag and civilization;  
Socialization – definition, process, stages, agencies and anticipatory socialization.

**MODULE IV SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND STRATIFICATION 12**

Concepts- inequality, hierarchy, differentiation, Social Exclusion, and Social  
Stratification. Forms of Social Stratification- Caste, Class and Estate. Gender and  
Social Stratification- sex and gender, patriarchy, factors perpetuating gender  
stratification; Globalization and gender inequality.

**MODULE V SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL DEVIANCE 12**

Social Control: Definition - nature of social control – types of social control – agencies  
of social control. Social Deviance: Definition and types of deviance – factors  
facilitating deviance – social significance of deviant behavior – contemporary  
development in deviance – mass media and social deviance



**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

## REFERENCES

- Giddens A, Sociology, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1989.
- Heald Haralambos, R.M, Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Oxford, New Delhi, 2014.
- BhushanVidya and D.R.Sachdeva , “Fundamentals of Sociology, Pearson, Delhi, 2012.
- Ahuja Ram,Society in India, Rawat Publication: New Delhi, 2014.
- Andre Betelle, Inequality and Social Change, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2017.
- Das Gupta, Samir and PaulomiSaha, An Introduction to Sociology, Pearson, Delhi, 2012.
- Bottomore, T.B,Sociology- A Guide to Literature and Problems, New Delhi, 1972
- Atal, Yogesh , Changing Indian Society, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006

## OUTCOMES:

- After completion of the course, students will have the ability to:
- Explicate the basic concepts of Sociology and perspectives of Sociology.
- Recognize the sociologist and their contribution for the systematic functioning of Society.
- Distinguish various cultures and norms practiced in different societies.
- Differentiate between social inequality and social stratification followed in society.
- Understand the types, norms and different agencies of social control.

<b>BLD 1103</b>	<b>BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide broad understanding of the scope and subject matter of Economics and familiarize the relationships between Economics and Law.
- To introduce the students to the basic concepts of demand, supply, market equilibrium and pricing strategies.
- To illustrate fundamental concepts of money, banking and related markets.
- To expose the students to various concepts and classifications of markets.
- To provide an overview of economic growth and development indicators and discuss how these indicators have an impact on the Indian economy.

**MODULE I                    EXPLORING THE SUBJECT MATTER OF                    12**  
**ECONOMICS**

Definition: Definition by Adam Smith – Alfred Marshall –Lionel Robbins and Paul Samuelson and its implication on the subject – subject matter of economics – Nature and Scope and method of economics - Basic economic problems - production possibilities - Economic systems- Relevance of economics to law- Economics as a basis of Social Welfare and Social Justice.

**MODULE II                    SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSES                    12**

Types of demand - Determinants of demand – Law of Demand - Demand elasticity - Supply - Determinants of Supply – Law of Supply - Supply elasticity - determination of equilibrium price and quantity in the Market - Pricing strategies.

**MODULE III                    THEORIES OF MARKET                    12**

Classification of Markets: Pure and Perfect Competitions - Monopolistic and Imperfect Competition - Monopoly, Duopoly and Oligopoly, Cartels - Dumping: Meaning, Types-Impact of Dumping - Anti-Dumping Measures.

**MODULE IV                    MONEY AND BANKING                    12**

Money – Meaning, types, functions, importance - Commercial Banks - Central Bank - Monetary policy – meaning, objectives, Methods of Credit Control by RBI - Money market and capital market – instruments – Economic and financial offences - meaning of inflation- types - causes and preventive measures.

**MODULE V            ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABLE            12**  
**DEVELOPMENT**

Meaning and Indicators of Economic growth and Development- Concepts of National income and measurement – Importance and difficulties of estimating National Income in India - Aggregate demand and aggregate supply, Macroeconomic equilibrium.

Concept of Economic Development and Sustainable Development.

Indian Economy – Features – Obstacles to India's Development and Growth- vicious circle of poverty – population explosion – political and administrative bottlenecks, scarcity of capital – inappropriate technology – low productivity of agriculture- socio-cultural obstacles.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Samuelson. P.A. Nordhaus , Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, 2009.
2. Mankiw, Gregory (recent edition), Principles of Economics, Cengage Learning, Delhi, 2010.
3. Case & Fair, Principles of Economics, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2007.
4. Koutsoyiannis, Modern Microeconomics ,Macmillan Press Ltd., London
5. Vanitha Agarwal, Macroeconomics: Theory and Practice, Pearson, 2010.
6. Dwivedi D.N, Macroeconomics: Theory and Policies, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn; McGraw Hill, 2010.
7. Samuelson, Paul A., Macroeconomics, 19<sup>th</sup> edn., TMH, 2009.
8. Hal R. Varian, Intermediate Microeconomics, a Modern Approach, 8th edition, W.W. Norton and Company/Affiliated East-West Press (India), 2010.
9. C. Snyder and W. Nicholson, Fundamentals of Microeconomics, Cengage Learning (India), 2010.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course, students will have the ability to:

- Comprehend the basic concepts of economics, economic systems and relevance of economics to law.
- Understand about the basic concepts of demand, supply and pricing strategies.
- Apply the knowledge of money, banking and financial markets in their real-life situations.
- Explicate market structures and market competitions in which firms operate in an economy.
- Develop awareness about growth and development indicators and Indian economy.

<b>BLD 1104</b>	<b>LEGAL METHODS</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

- To orient the student the scheme of law and its essential tools and principles
- To comprehend them the methods by which the legal system operates to deliver justice.
- To entail the study of sources of law, doctrine of precedents, legal reasoning, case briefing and analogizing and interpretation of statutes and the working of the judicial process.
- To address the research methods with respect to law
- To explain the hierarchy of different courts.

**MODULE I      MEANING AND CLASSIFICATION OF LAWS      15**

Meaning and definition; Functions of law; Classification of laws: Public and Private Law, Substantive and Procedural Law, Municipal and International Law.

**MODULE II      SOURCES OF LAW      15**

Meaning; Primary and Secondary sources; Custom; Precedent- Categories of precedents, dissenting and concurring opinion, overruling of judgments, Article 141 of the Constitution; stare decisis, Ratio decidendi- Tests to determine ratio decidendi, obiter dictum; Legislations, Juristic writings; Justice, Equity and Good Conscience, International law as a source of Municipal Law.

**MODULE III      LEGAL REASONING      15**

Legal materials – Case law, Case Briefing; Statutes, Reports, Journals, Manuals, Digests etc.; Use of Law Library; Importance of legal research; New Dimensions in Legal Research- Use of Online Databases and e-resources; Techniques of Legal Research; Legal writings and citations; Judicial Reasoning

**MODULE IV      READING AND ANALYSIS OF JUDGEMENTS AND STATUTES      15**

Reading and analysis of various landmark judgements in Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and the Law of Torts

**MODULE V      BASIC CONCEPTS OF INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM      15**

Judicial system in India- Hierarchy of Courts in India, Jurisdiction of Courts (Territorial, Pecuniary, Subject Matter); Fora and Tribunals-Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, Arbitration, Negotiation, Mediation and Conciliation, LokAdalats.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. A.V. Dicey, An introduction to the Study of the Law of Constitution, Universal Law Publishing Co., 10th edn. 4th Indian Reprint, 2003
2. C K Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 4th Edition, 2008.
3. S.R. Myneni, Legal Systems in the World, Asia Law House, 1st edn., 2007
4. William Glanville, Learning the Law, 15th edn. Sweet and Maxwell, 2011.

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Differentiate between different types of Law.
- Summarize the different sources of Law.
- Evaluate and learn the accessing of legal materials.
- Persuade the knowledge on Landmark judgements.
- Comprehend the hierarchy of courts and ADR system.

<b>BLD1105</b>	<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law.
- To equip the students with the basics of contract law so as to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts.
- To give a conceptual clarity on matters relating to legally enforceable contracts. (Formation-Performance-Discharge of contract).
- To make the students to Identify the situations that constitutes breach of contract in such contracts and the remedies available for breach.
- To familiarize the students with the Specific Relief Act.

**MODULE I                    ESSENTIALS OF A CONTRACT                    15**

Contract: Meaning, Nature and Types - Historical Background of Indian Contract Laws - Major Definitions under Indian Contract Act, 1872- Formation of Contract – Offer, Acceptance, Revocation, Lapse of offer and Acceptance – Intention to create Legal Relationship – Terms of Contracts & Standard form Contracts- Proposal and Acceptance- Their various forms, Essential Elements- Communication - Revocation- Mode of Revocation of Offer - What agreements are Contracts (S.10) - Capacity to Contract.

**MODULE II                    FREE CONSENT AND CONSIDERATION                    15**

Consent – Definition , Free Consent and Vitiating Elements - Coercion, Undue Influence , Fraud, Misrepresentation, Mistake, Effect on Contracts influenced by any factor Vitiating Free Consent. Consideration – past, present, future consideration – Privity as to consideration - Value & Adequacy of consideration, Rule in Pinnel’s case – Exceptions to consideration – Capacity to contract – Free consent – Factors which vitiate free consent – Objects of a Contract – Unlawful & illegal objects or considerations – Valid, Voidable, Void Agreements.

**MODULE III                    PERFORMANCE & ENFORCEMENT                    15**

Performance of Contract – Privity of Contract – Tender of performance - Time as essence to performance – Law relating to time, place & order of performance – Performance of reciprocal promises, contingent contracts, joint promises – appropriation of payments.





<b>BLD 1107</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: THEORY AND ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the basic concepts of political theory and political theory through important political debates.
- To introduce state and other related concepts.
- To familiarize with theories of the origin of state and organization.
- To examine the relation of political theory and practice in Indian democracy.
- To critically analyses the systematic difference between Indian and Western political thought

**MODULE I MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE 12**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science, Relationship with other social science, Methodology of political science, state, theories of origin of state, state conceived by different schools of thought.

**MODULE II MAIN CURRENTS OF WESTERN AND INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

Natural Law and Natural Rights; Liberalism; Socialism and Marxism, classical Hindu concept of the State; Islamic concept of the State; Liberalism in India, Marxism in India, Gandhism and Sarvodaya in Indian Political thought.

**MODULE III CONCEPTS 12**

Democracy, Rights, Liberty, Equality.

**MODULE IV FORMS OF GOVERNMENT 12**

Unitary, Federal, Quasi-Federal and Co-federal Constitutions-one party democracies; military rule, Presidential and Parliamentary forms Governments with reference to India, U.K. and U.S.A.

**MODULE V ORGANS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT 12**

The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary, the Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Parliamentary sovereignty and independence of the judiciary. Conceptions of representation, public opinion and participation.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. CEM Joad, Modern Political theory, Oxford University Press, London, 1946
2. J W Garner, Political Science and Government, World Press, Calcutta, 1952
3. Harold J Laski, A Grammar of Politics, George Allen and Unwin, London, 1951
4. E Barker, Principles of Social and Political theory, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2003
5. N P Barry, An introduction to Modern Political Theory, Macmillan, London, 1981
6. GEG Catlin, A study of the principles of Politics, Macmillam, New York, 1930

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Understand the meaning, nature and scope of political science and political theory
- Evaluate the theories, approaches, concepts and principles of political theory.
- Compare the concept and elements of state with nation, society and other concepts.
- Learn the origin of the concepts such as law, authority, power and legitimacy.
- Examine the meaning of organs of government and forms of government.

**SEMESTER II**

<b>BLD 1209</b>	<b>BUSINESS ENGLISH</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

- To create awareness about principles of effective communication in a business environment
- To acquaint them with communication after LPG with special attention to social media
- To make them understand various kinds of business letters
- To expose them with business correspondence
- To teach the technicalities of Business writing

**MODULE I COMMUNICATION 12**

Definition – Methods – Types – Principles of effective communication – Barriers of communications – Relevance and importance of Business communication - Four skills of language Acquisition – Business Vocabulary, Abbreviations.

**MODULE II TYPES OF COMMUNICATION 12**

Communication in a Globalized world after LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) –Modern forms of Communication –Fax - Email – social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram), Video Conferencing – Internet – Websites and their use in Business.

**MODULE III BUSINESS LETTERS 12**

Kinds of Business Letters - Layout – Interview – Appointment – Acknowledgement – Promotion – Inquiries – Replies – Orders – Sales – Circular – Complaints.

**MODULE IV CORRESPONDENCE 12**

Bank Correspondence – Insurance Correspondence – Agency Correspondence- Correspondence with Shareholders– correspondence with Directors.

**MODULE V TECHNICAL WRITING 12**

Reports – Agenda--, Minutes of Meeting – Memorandum – Office Order –Circular –

Notes- Case law- Identification of case Law from different resources - Usage of Law

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

Websites-Different Law Journals--. Law Digests-Encyclopedias-How to Use Law Library

#### **REFERENCES:**

- Rajendra Pal & J. S. Korlahalli, Essentials of Business Communication, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi 2011.
- Shirley Taylor, Communication for Business, Pearson Publications 4th ed, New Delhi 2005.
- Bovee, Thill, Schatzman, Business Communication Today, Pearson Education Private Ltd 12th ed, 2014.
- Penrose, Raspberry, Myers, Advanced Business Communication 5th ed, 2003.
- Simon Collin, Doing Business on the Internet, Kogan Page Limited 3rd, London 1999.
- Mary Ellen Guffey, Business Communication – Process and Product, International Thomson Publishing 8th ed, Ohio 2014.
- 

#### **OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- Define various principles, types and methods of effective communication through various mediums and the barriers in it.
- Interpret communication in a globalized world after LPG with special stress on modern forms of communication like social media
- Understand kinds of business letters
- Describe various formats of business correspondence.
- Discuss different forms of technical writing in business

<b>BLD 1201</b>	<b>LAW OF TORTS &amp; ACCIDENT CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the sources and policy objectives of tort law
- To Identify and analyze the elements of various substantive torts and related privileges/defenses;
- To Understand the logistics of bringing and resolving torts cases including the role of judge and jury, burden of proof issues, and the difference between bright-line rules and factor-based tests; and
- To gain a new and unique perspective of the world around you through spotting tort issues in everyday conduct.
- To enable the students to understand the laws and the rules pertaining to Motor Accidents claims under Motor Vehicles Act and to learn about the consumers and their rights under the Consumer Protection Act.

**MODULE I GENERAL PRINCIPLES 12**

Definition, Nature and Scope of Law of Torts – Torts and Crime – Torts and Contract – Pigeon Hole Theory – Relevancy of Motive in Law of Torts -Essential Elements of Law of Torts – Damnum Sine Injuria and Injuria Sine Damnum – Defenses -Volenti non-fit Injuria, Act of God (Vis major), Inevitable Accident, Necessity, Private Defense, Novus actus interveniens, Contributory Negligence, Judicial and Quasi-judicial Authority, Parental and Quasi-parental Authority, Statutory Authority – Capacity of parties – Joint tortfeasors – Remedies – judicial and extra judicial remedies – kinds of damages – Remoteness of damages – Novus Actus Interveniens– Foreign torts – Effect of death of parties in tort

**MODULE II LIABILITY IN TORTS 12**

Strict Liability (Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher), Dangerous thing, Escape of thing, Non-natural use of land, Exceptions – Absolute Liability, Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster – Vicarious Liability, Master and Servant, distinction between servant and independent contractor, course of employment, common employment, servant with two masters, Vicarious Liability of State.

**MODULE III SPECIFIC TORTS 12**

Nuisance, Types of Nuisances– Defamation, slander, libel, Innuendo – Defenses – Justification – fair comment – privileges – Trespass to land – trespass to goods – Deceit – Rule in Derry v. Peak – Trespass to person – Assault – Battery – False



**ARTICLES :**

1. Gupta, Sariya, Clinical Negligence of General Medical Practitioner and Liability, CLJ 03 (07), 2006 pp. 174-176.
2. Gupta, Sarla, Medical Negligence in the field of Telemedicine, CLJ 02 (05), 2005 pp. 146-150.
3. Jayasuriya, D.C, Counterfeit Medicines: Strategies to deal with z commercial Crime, JILI 38, 1996 pp. 495-501.
4. Katariya, Mrituinjay & Katariya Prasant, Medical Negligence: criminal liability of the Doctor and Medical establishment, CLJ 01, 2003 pp. 1-7.
5. Khosla, Madhav, Criminal Liability of the Doctor in Negligence cases and the Indian Supreme Court, CLJ 03 (09), 2005 pp. 265-267.
6. Nanda, Dr. Sukanta K. Nanda, Rights of the Consumer visa vis Medical Negligence and the Consumer protection Act, 1986, 1/ NAYAYA DEEP volume IX issue- 3 JULY, 2008.
7. Singh, Gurjeet, "Applicability of Consumer Protection Act 1986 to Medical Profession in India: A comment on Supreme Court's verdict in India Medical association v. V.P. Santha", JILI 39, 1997 pp. 424-436.
8. Singh, Gurjit, Medical Negligence and the winding ambit of the Consumer protection Act, 1986- A comment of spring meadows Hospital v. Harijal Ahuwaliya, JILI 42 (01), 2000, pp. 78-85

**LEGISLATIONS :**

1. The Constitution of India.
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860.
3. The Consumer Protection Act.
4. The Motor Vehicles Act.

**WEBSITES :**

1. <http://airwebworld.com>
2. <http://consumer.indlaw.com>
3. <http://indiankanoon.com>
4. <http://indiatoday.com>
5. <http://jstor.org>
6. <http://legalserviceofindia.com>
7. <http://manupatra.com>
8. <http://oup.com>

9. <http://supremecourtfindia.nic.in>
10. <http://unilawbook.com>
11. <http://westlaw.com>
12. <http://www.highcourtofkerala.nic.in>
13. <http://www.indiancourts.nic.in>
14. <http://www.internationallawoffice.com>
15. <http://www.judis.nic.in>

**OUTCOMES :**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Analyze the definition, nature and scope, the differences between tort and crime, contract, bailment and the relevancy of motive in torts and to examine the defenses involved in the law of torts and to understand the capacity of the parties involved.
- Discuss the liability of the person such as Strict Liability, Vicarious Liability and Absolute Liability and its related aspects.
- Examine the specific torts such as Nuisance, Trespass to Land and Goods, Assault, Battery and the importance of Defamation and its related aspects.
- Describe the various provisions under the Motor Vehicles Act and regarding the establishment of the Motor Vehicles Tribunal and the composition and powers of the authority.
- Infer the concept and definitions relating to Consumer Protection Act, the importance of the redressal councils and the remedies.



**BLD 1202****JURISPRUDENCE**

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	4

**OBJECTIVE**

- To acquaint the students with the complexities of laws and introduces them to the means of solving them based on sound jurisprudential principles.
- To create an awareness about the theoretical aspects of development of law and different schools and sources of law
- To explain them the concept of Justice and its administration of Justice
- To describe them the Rights and liabilities
- To equip them with the basic legal concepts.

**MODULE I CONCEPT AND SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE 12**

Jurisprudence - Meaning, Definition, Nature and Scope of Law – Meaning, Definition and Functions, State, Schools of Jurisprudence– Natural, Historical – Savigny and Henry Maine, Analytical School – Austin, Bentham, Salmond, H.L.A. Hart and Kelson’s Pure theory, Sociological school – Ihering, Ehrlich, Duguit, Roscoe Pound and Realist school, Law and morality.

**MODULE II SOURCES OF LAW 12**

Meaning, Custom – meaning, kinds, requisites of valid custom, Legislation – meaning, kinds of legislation, merits and demerits, Precedent – meaning, kinds of precedent, its merits and demerits Article 141, *ratio decidendi*, *obiter dicta*, *stare decisis*.

**MODULE III ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 12**

Dharma, civil and criminal justice, theories of punishment – retributive, reformative, deterrent, expiatory, preventive and capital punishment, Legal Aid, PIL, Feminist jurisprudence.

**MODULE IV LEGAL CONCEPTS- I 12**

Rights and duties – meaning, kinds and jural correlatives, liability – meaning, criminal and civil liability, strict liability, absolute liability and vicarious liability.

**MODULE V LEGAL CONCEPTS -II 12**

Ownership and possession- meaning, kinds, Title, property Juristic concept of persons – unborn, minor, dead, drunken, idol, animals, corporate personality

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. P J Fitzgerald, "Salmond on Jurisprudence," Sweet & Maxwell, 12<sup>th</sup> edn, 2016.
2. G.W.Paton, "A Textbook of Jurisprudence," Oxford University Press, 2007.
3. H.L.A. Hart, "Concept of law," Oxford University Press, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn, 2014.
4. Dias, "Dias Jurisprudence," Lexis Nexis, 2013.
5. Edgar Bodenheimer, "Jurisprudence (The philosophy and Methods of Law)," Universal Law Publishing, 2011.
6. V.D.Mahajan "Jurisprudence and Legal Theory," Eastern Book Co., 2016 edn.
7. Dr. B.N. Mani Tripathi, "Jurisprudence- The legal Theory," Allahabad Law Agency, 2018.
8. Prof. S.N.Dhyani, "Jurisprudence Indian Legal Theory" Central Law Agency, 5<sup>th</sup> edn, 2019.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Critically describe the concepts Law and its philosophy. They will get an insight of major schools of Law and their influence on development of law.
- Describe and differentiate between the various sources of law.
- Discuss the concept of Justice and its various aspects prevailing in the State.
- Explain the concepts of Rights and liabilities.
- Understand and describe the concept of person, property and their legal status

**BLD 1203****SPECIAL CONTRACTS****L T P C**  
**3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide an overview of Specific Contracts.
- To acquaint with different types of contracts from contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee to Bailment and Pledge and to Agency.
- To ingrain in the students a critical understanding of the context and importance of such contracts from an economic, social and legal perspective.
- To provide an idea about the rights and liabilities of the parties of such specific contracts.
- To familiarize the students with the concepts of 'Sale of Goods' and 'Partnership'.

**MODULE I INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE 12**

Definition - English and Indian Definitions - Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee. - Rights of the Indemnity Holder. - Rights of the Indemnifier. - Implied indemnity dealt with Section 59,145,164 and 222 of the Indian Contract Act. - Codification not exhaustive-principles of equity applicable. - Definition - English and Indian definitions. - Essentials and nature of guarantee. - Distinction between guarantee and indemnity - guarantee and insurance. - Elements of consideration in a contract of guarantee. - Nature and quantum of surety's liability. - Kinds of guarantee and their incidents. - Surety ship arises on contract and not on notice-position in English Law. - Duty of disclosure in guarantee. - Rights of surety against principal debtor-credit-co-sureties-difference in - English Law-Circumstances – Discharge of Surety.

**MODULE II BAILMENT 12**

Definition - Indian and English definitions - Essentials of bailment and classification of bailment - Distinction between bailment and pledge-deposit-sale-agency - Rights and duties of the bailor and bailee-difference in English Law - Pledge-definition-Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee - Pledge by non-pawner – Lien- Kinds of lien - their nature and incidents – Finder of Lost Goods.

**MODULE III SALE OF GOODS ACT 12**

Definition of sale and agreement to sell - distinction between sale and

agreement to sell - Contract of work and layout. Hire purchase agreement - Bailment - Exchange – Gift; Definition - goods – specific goods-future goods-Mercantile Agent-Documents - title of goods; How is sale made - rules for fixing price and effect of goods getting damages or perished in a contract of sale? - Stipulation as to time and other stipulations - Conditions and warranties – Effect of breach – Ex-post facto warranty – when condition is treated as warranty - Implied conditions and warranties – in a contract of sale – Exemption clauses effect of fundamental breach - Rule as to passing off property - Sale by non-owners, exception to ‘Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet’ - Rules as to delivery.Unpaid vendor – his Rights or lien and stoppage in transit - Remedies available to seller and buyer - Auction sale

#### **MODULE IV AGENCY 12**

Definition of contract of agency – Creation of agency-kinds of agency. - Distinction between Agent and servant and independent contractor. - Who may be an agent - Kinds of Agent – Authority of the different kinds of Agent – Authority of Agents – Ostensible and emergency authority – delegation of authority – ‘delegatus non potest delegare’ – sub agent –substituted agent. - Essential of ratification and its effect. - Effect of notice to the agent – necessary conditions to bind the principal. - Principal and third parties – The doctrine of undisclosed principal and concealed Principal. - Termination of agency and when it becomes irrevocable.

#### **MODULE V PARTNERSHIP 12**

Authority of partners – implied and emergency - Liability of the partners of the acts of the firm and for the wrongful acts of other partners – nature of liability - Principle of agency in partnership - Partnership property – Tests - Settlement of accounts – goodwill and its disposal – distribution of assets; Retirement of partners - Dissolution of firm and modes and circumstances - Effect of non – registration of firm.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Dr. Avatar Singh, The Law of Contracts, Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition.
2. Dr.R.K.Bangia, Contract II, Allahabad Law Agency, 2018.

3. Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 1st Edition, 2015.
4. Mulla, Sale of Goods Act and The Indian Partnership Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 2017.

**ACTS:**

- Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the Completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Understand about concept and legal provisions regarding Indemnity and guarantee
- Can elaborate different kinds of bailment and differentiate the bailment from Pledge.
- Explain the rights and liabilities of the buyer and the seller and the remedies for unpaid sellers.
- Define the Contract of Agency
- Describe the partnership concept and dissolution of the firm.

<b>BLD 1204</b>	<b>INDIAN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY</b>	<b>L T P C</b>
		<b>2 1 0 3</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

- To lay a strong foundation for Indian constitutional law
- To trace the development of Indian Legal system from the advent of British Period
- To create a deeper understanding of the structure Indian Political set up that led to Constitutional making
- To give an insight into the colonial system in India and its necessary convolutions faced by Indian society
- To provide concrete know how on the existed mechanisms during and pre independence era that led to the establishment of present Indian legal system

<b>MODULE I</b>	<b>THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND ITS EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA</b>	<b>10</b>
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Administration of justice in the Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta from 1600-1726 and the development of Courts and Judicial Institutions, Warren Hasting's Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780

<b>MODULE II</b>	<b>BEGINNING OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND PRIVY COUNCIL</b>	<b>10</b>
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Dual system of administration of justice – Amalgamation of the two systems of courts – The High Court's Act 1861 – Federal Court – High Court Act under the Constitution -Supreme Court at Calcutta, its composition, powers and functions – The Settlement Act of 1781 – Judicial measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1790 and 1793.

<b>MODULE III</b>	<b>CODIFICATION OF LAWS AND RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>12</b>
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Development of the Rule of Law – Separation of powers and the independence of judiciary – Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction – Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

The Government of India Act 1858, The Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892.

**MODULE IV CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA****13**

The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 – The Mont – Ford Reforms of 1919 – Dyarchy – Bicameral legislature – Powers and functioning of Dyarchy – The Government of India Act 1935 – Federal Assembly and the Council of States – Provincial Autonomy – Governor – State Legislature – Council of Ministers in the provinces and their powers and functions. Development of Legal Profession till 1724 – Legal profession under the Supreme Court.

**L:30; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 45;****REFERENCES:**

1. Kailash Rai, History of Courts, Allahabad Law Agencies, Faridabad, 2016.
2. Nilakshi Jatar and Laxmi Paranjape, Legal History (Evolution of the Indian Legal System), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012
3. Gandhi B. M., Landmarks of Indian Legal and Constitutional History, Eastern Book Company, 10th Edition, Lucknow, 2011.
4. M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, Wadhwa & Co. 2001
5. V.D.Mahajan, Constitutional History of India, Delhi Publishers, 1960
6. M. Rama Jois, The Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., reprint, 2010
7. Kulshrestha, V.D, Landmarks in Indian Legal and Constitutional History, State Mutual Book & Periodical Service, Ltd, 1989
8. G. Austin, Working of a Democratic Constitution of India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 2004
9. S. Dayal, Revised by Dr. K. N. Cbandrasekharan Pillar, Legal Profession and Legal Education, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2006
10. Singh M.P., Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 2000
11. Hamid, Abdul: Chronicle of British Indian Legal History, RBSA Pub Jaipur, 1991.
12. Shilawat, S.S.: Legal and Constitutional History. 10. Pandey, Gyanendra: Remembering Partition, Cambridge Univ, Press, 2003
13. Saha, D.N.: Company Rule in India, Kalpoz Publishers, Delhi 2004.
14. Basu, D.D, An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall., 2005
15. A.G. Noorani , Constitution questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000

16. B. Chakravarty & K.P Pandey, Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Sage, 2006
17. Jain M.P., Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History, Seventh Edition, Lexis Nexis Publication, Haryana, 2014.
18. Kaith A.B., A Constitutional History of India 1600-1935, Low Price Publication, Delhi, 2011.
19. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., The Making of Early Medieval India, OUP, New Delhi, 1977.
20. Agarwal, R.C., Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S Chand & Company, 2005

## **OUTCOMES**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Providing a strong understanding on the colonial rule in India and its necessary convolutions faced by Indian society
- Understanding the genesis of Judiciary and the Pre constitutional Court System in India
- Describing the constitutional history upon critical analysis of the process of social, judicial and law reform in the 19<sup>th</sup> and in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century
- Describing different legislative, executive and judicial bodies and the administration of affairs by India
- Discussing the establishment and development of legal profession in India prior to independence



<b>BLD 1205</b>	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To present a portrayal of the components of the Indian Social structure.
- To describe the nature and contemporary structure of Indian social Institutions.
- To examine the causality and magnitude of social problems facing contemporary India.
- To elucidate the processes forms and impact of change and development in Indian society.
- To learn how the various aspects of social life are analysed by various social thinkers.

**MODULE I                    INDIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE                    09**

Unity and Diversity; Concepts of unity and diversity- racial, religious, ethnic and linguistic composition of India. Types of communities-rural, urban and tribal; Social backwardness- OBC, SC and ST; Indian minorities- religious, ethnic, linguistic and LGBT

**MODULE II                    INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS                    09**

Family- definition, characteristics, types, functions of family; Changes in modern family, modern families and their problems, Joint Family- definition features, utility, changes; Marriage- definition, characteristics, marriage as sacrament or contract. Caste- definition, principles, contemporary changes, dominant caste, caste -class interface.

**MODULE III                    SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA                    09**

Social organization & disorganization-process-characteristics, Social Problem- definition, nature; Population explosion- causes, effects, relationship with development; Child Labour- causes, magnitude and consequences; Unemployment-nature, types, causes and effects; Gender issues- social status of women, violence against women and women in work place; problems of aged, Contemporary issues- communalism, terrorism and corruption.

**MODULE IV                    SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA                    09**

Socio-cultural Change- Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization,

Modernization; Processes of Social change- Industrialization, Urbanization, Globalization; Development- definition, elements, role of government, industry and corporate sector. Technology and change- invention and innovation, impact of technology on social institutions, technology and development.

## **MODULE V SOCIAL THINKERS IN INDIA**

**09**

Social Thinkers in India: Mahatma Gandhi, Ram Manohar Lohia - Dr.Ambedkar and Amartyasen. Socialist and Communist Ideology. Fundamentalism- Secularism- Socialism- Feminism, Consumerism, Social Integration, Nationalism.

**L:30; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 45**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Sharma, K. L, Indian Social Structure and Change, Jaipur: Rawat Publications, 2008.
2. Shah A.M, The Family in India: Critical Essays, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1998.
3. Ahuja Ram, Social problems in India, Rawat Publication: New Delhi, 1999.
4. Ahuja Ram, Society in India, Rawat Publication: New Delhi, 2014.

### **OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Understand about the components of the Indian social structure.
- Explain the importance of Indian social institutions and the contemporary changes.
- Analyse the various causes and effects of Social problems in India
- Develop awareness about the social change and development in India.
- Recognize the social thinkers and their contribution towards the development of Indian society.

<b>BLD 1206</b>	<b>INDIAN ECONOMY - PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide an overview of Indian economy on the eve of independence and impact of economic reforms in India.
- To provide a broad understanding of population, poverty and unemployment in the post-Independence period in India.
- To give an idea about the role of agricultural and agricultural production strategy in India.
- To familiarize the students with the industrial sector in India with particular emphasis on paradigm shifts and turning points.
- To expose them on concepts of budget, government revenue and expenditures.

**MODULE I                    STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF                    09**  
**INDEPENDENCE**

Planned development in India: adoption of the mixed economy model - objectives, strategy and achievements during the plans - State of Indian economy in 1990-1991 and reasons for crisis - Introduction of economic reforms in 1991: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization - challenges and opportunities- – NITI Aayog.

**MODULE II                    POPULATION, POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN                    09**  
**INDIA**

Population-Causes-Trends-Consequences-Population Policy-2000 - Concept and measurement of poverty - Poverty Alleviation Programs in India - Rural Poverty and rural development - Unemployment: Concept, nature, extent and causes of unemployment - policy of the Government for its removal - HDI.

**MODULE III                    AGRICULTURE SECTOR                    09**

Role of agriculture in Indian economy- Green Revolution- Features and impact of green revolution - its achievements and failure - Agriculture labour and problems - wages, employment and under-employment - Technology Change in Agriculture: Agricultural production strategy - Food Security in India with a brief mention of Food Security Act.

**MODULE IV INDUSTRY SECTOR****09**

Industrial Relations and Disputes: Definition, extent and causes of industrial disputes, Government policy in settling these (brief mention of Industrial Disputes Act) Trade Unions: Growth of trade union movement in India, lacunas and suggestions (brief mention of Trade Unions Act) - Make in India.

**MODULE V PUBLIC FINANCE****09**

Different sources of the revenue of the government: concepts of tax revenue (direct and indirect taxes) and non-tax revenue – Implementation of GST in India - Concepts of the different heads of expenditure of central government. Deficit financing in India: concept and extent.

**L:30; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 45****REFERENCES:**

1. Uma Kapila, Indian Economy since Independence, 17<sup>th</sup> edition, Academic Foundation, 2016.
2. Arvind Virmani, Accelerating Growth and Poverty reduction: A Policy Framework for India's Development, Academic Foundation, 2004.
3. Datt Ruddar and KPM Sundaram, Indian Economy, 50<sup>th</sup> edition, S. Chand and Company, 2004.
4. VK Puri and SK Mishra, Indian Economy, 34<sup>th</sup> edition, Himalaya Publishing House, 2016.
5. SR Myneni, Indian Economy, Allahabad Law Agency, 2016.
6. Lekhi RK and Jogider Singh, Public Finance, Kalyani Publishers, 2016.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Understand about the economic reforms introduced in Indian economy.
- Propose solutions to the various issues related to population, poverty and unemployment in India.
- Comprehend about the agricultural developments in the post-Independence period in India.
- Explicate industrial relations, industrial disputes and trade unions.
- Demonstrate about government revenues and expenditures.

<b>BLD 1208</b>	<b>SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

- To understand the Indian thinkers and their ideas which helped in shaping the society.
- To describe some of the contemporary works on Indian political thinkers.
- To trace the evolution of ideas across different phases of Indian history.
- To elaborate different concepts of state.
- To gain knowledge of Indian political thought of the following persons.

**MODULE I ANCIENT POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

History of Indian political Philosophy – Sources of Ancient Political Thought- Salient features of Indian Political Philosophy: Dharma- Ethics- Laws and Reforms. Social and Political Institution in Vedic and Epic periods – Social order: - Caste-Gender-Class.

**MODULE II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

Kautilya's Arthashastra: Kautilya's views on Kinship, State, Army, Ministers and Corruption. Thiruvalluvar's Thirukkural: Tiruvalluvar's views on State, Government, Rights and Duties – Tiruvalluvar's contributions to Political Thought.

**MODULE III SOCIAL RENAISSANCE THOUGHT 12**

Raja Ram Mohan Ray: Civil and Religious Rights – Dadabhai Naoroji – Dhyananda Saraswathi and Swami Vivekananda.

**MODULE IV MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

Political Ideas of G.K.Gokhale – Servants of Indian Society – B.G. Tilak views on Revivalism, Nationalism and Swarajya – M.K.Gandhi views on Swaraj, Truth, Politics, Non -Violence, Satyagraha.

**MODULE V SOCIALISM THOUGHT 12**

Jawaharlal Nehru: Socialism and Secularism – Dr. B.R.Ambedkar: Inequality, Democracy and Economic Theory – J.P.Narayan: Total Revolution- Political Ideas – M.N.Roy: Radicalism.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:**

1. Mehta, V.R. and Thomas Pantham, *Political Ideas in Modern India: Thematic Explorations* (eds.), Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2006.
2. Radhakrishnan, S., 'The Hindu Dharma', in *International Journal of Ethics*, Vol. 33, No. 1 Oct.1922,
3. Singh, Yogender, Modernity in Indian tradition
4. Parekh, Bikhu and Thomas Pantham (ed), *Political Discourse, Explorations in Indian and western Political Thought*, New Delhi, Sage, 1987.
5. Mehta, V. R., *Foundations of Indian Political Thought*, New Delhi, ManoharPublishers, 1992.
6. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L. Deutsch (ed), *Political Thought in Modern India*,New Delhi, Sage, 1986.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Tracing the evolution of Indian political thought.
- Analyze the political thought of Kautilya Arthasastra and Thiruvallur Thirukurral.
- Accessing the nationalist thoughts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda and Dayanand saraswati etc.
- Explain the Gandhian thoughts like truth, swaraj and tilak.

**SEMESTER III**

<b>BLD 2101</b>	<b>LAW OF CRIMES - I (IPC)</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

The core objective of the curriculum outlined here is: -

- To familiarize the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law and expose the students to the range of mental states that constitutes mens rea essential for committing crime.
- To enable the students to understand the general principles of criminal liability.
- To identify the ingredients of an offence, understand the range of state of mind required for different offences and punishment prescribed.
- To enable the students to understand the exception available under Indian Penal Code.
- To identify the offences against the state, against the human body, against property and against marriage.

**MODULE I                      INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DEFENCES                      15**

Nature of Crime and Criminal Law-Elements of Crime, Mens Rea and Actus Reus- Territorial Jurisdiction of the Indian Penal Code-Stages in Commission of Crime, Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Commission of Crime- Joint and Constructive Liability SS-34-38 and 149 IPC-Nature of Punishment-Theories of Punishment-Kinds of Punishment-General Exceptions SS-76-106

**MODULE II                      SPECIFIC OFFENCES                      15**

Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy, Offences against State, Offences against Public Peace- Unlawful Assembly-Riot-Enmity amongst different classes –Affray, Offences against Election- Bribery- Offences against Public Justice- Administration of Justice-Giving and Fabricating False Evidence- Disappearance of Evidence- Obscenity-Offences relating to Religion

**MODULE III                      OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY                      15**

Culpable Homicide-Murder- Death Caused by Rash and Negligent act- Dowry Death-Attempt to Murder-Suicide-Causing Miscarriage-Hurt-Grievous Hurt - Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement- Assault and Criminal Force- Kidnapping-Abduction-Rape, homosexuality.

**MODULE IV                      OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY                      15**

Theft-Extortion-Robbery – Dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of Property - Criminal Breach of Trust-Cheating-Mischief-Criminal Trespass-Offences relating to Documents.

**MODULE V                      OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE                      15**

Offences Relating to Marriage SS-494-497(Decriminalization of S 497)-Cruelty by Husband or Relatives of a Husband- Defamation-Criminal Intimidation- Criminal Attempt S-511.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. B.M.Gandhi&K.A.Pandey, Indian Penal Code, Eastern Book Company.
2. S.N. Misra, The Indian Penal Code, Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
3. RatanLal&Dhiraj Lal, Indian Penal Code, LexisNexis Publishers.
4. K.D.Gour, Indian Penal Code, LexisNexis Publishers.
5. PSA Pillai, Criminal Law, LexisNexis Publishers.
6. Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press.

**ACTS:**

1. Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, students will be able to do the following:

- Understand the basis on which the criminal law is based.
- Know various offences and the punishment thereof.
- Explain the exception available under Indian Penal Code.
- Identify the offences against the state, human body, property, and women and critically scrutinize the recent developments and changes that have taken place in the field.
- Understand the rules of criminal law and that would enable them to form a clear idea of the practical task confronting the prosecution and defence in the trials.



**BLD 2102****FAMILY LAW I****L T P C****4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the Family as an Institution.
- Differentiate and understand the various personal laws that govern the laws relating to marriage.
- Comprehend the legal aspects of divorce and maintenance.
- Interpret the governing nature of adoption
- Comprehensive understanding of guardianship.

**MODULE I                      LAW ON HINDU MARRIAGE                      15**

Meaning and concept of personal laws in India – advantage and disadvantage, concept of uniform Civil Code – Article 44 of Indian Constitution – advantage and disadvantage, Sources of Hindu law – traditional and modern. Nature of Hindu marriage, different forms of marriage under old Hindu law, Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 – section 2 of the Act, conditions of valid Hindu marriage, ceremonies of Hindu marriage, matrimonial remedies under the act – section 9 restitution of conjugal rights, section 10 judicial separation, section 11 void marriage, section 12 voidable marriage, section 13 grounds for divorce, section 13B divorce by mutual consent. Section 16 – legitimacy of children.

**MODULE II                      LAW ON MUSLIM MARRIAGE                      15**

Sources of Muslim law, nature of Muslim marriage, requisites of valid Muslim marriage, ceremonies of Muslim marriage, concept of dower, kinds of Muslim marriage, concept of talaq – kinds and recent development, The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Divorce) Act, 1986.

**MODULE III                      LAW ON CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE AND SPECIAL MARRIAGE ACT                      15**

Nature of Christian marriage, The Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872 - conditions of valid Christian marriage, by whom marriages may be solemnized, The Indian Divorce Act 1869 – dissolution of marriage, judicial remedies. The Special marriage Act 1954 – objective of special marriage Act, conditions relating to solemnization of special marriages, Marriage Notice Book and publication, Powers of Marriage Officers, Matrimonial remedies – restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation and divorce. Same sex marriage and living together – an

outline.

**MODULE IV                    LAW ON MAINTENANCE AND ADOPTION                    15**

Maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act 1955, The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 – maintenance of wife, widowed daughter-in-law, children and parents, maintenance of dependents, amount of maintenance. Maintenance under Muslim law and Christian law. Maintenance under section 125 of Criminal Procedure Code. Adoption under Hindu, Muslim and Christian law. Inter-Country adoption.

**MODULE V    LAW ON GUARDIANSHIP                    15**

Guardian under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 – Definition- types of guardians – Guardianship under Muslim Law – Procedure for appointment and their powers – Guardian under the Guardian and Wards Act 1890. The Family Courts Act, 1984. Domestic violence Act.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Mulla, Hindu Law, LexisNexis, 22th edition
2. N.R. Raghavachari , Hindu Law
3. Dr. Paras Diwan , Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law, LexisNexis, 21th edition
5. Asaf A.A Fyzee , Outlines of Mahomedan Law,6th edition
6. Kusum , Family Law Lectures , Family Law I ,LexisNexis,5th edition
7. Dr.S.RMyneni, Hindu Law & Usage, Asian law House.
8. B.M. Gandhi's, Hindu Law, 4<sup>th</sup> edition, Eastern Book Company

**ACTS:**

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
5. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
6. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
7. The Christian Marriage Act 1872

8. Indian Divorce Act, 1869
9. Indian Majority Act, 1875
10. The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Divorce) Act, 1986
11. The Family Courts Act, 1984
12. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
13. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act 1856
14. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

**OUTCOMES:**

- Differentiate between different schools and sources of Muslim and Hindu law.
- Summarize the legal aspects of marriage, provisions with respect to Special Marriage Act and Triple Talaq.
- Evaluate the judicial remedies with respect to marriage and maintenance.
- Classify the provision of legitimacy of children under void and voidable marriage and also the adoption proceedings of different religions.
- Persuade a clear vision with respect to different types of guardians and its different legislations.

**BLD 2103****CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I****L T P C****4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

- Engages the student to delve into the history of the Constitutional law, its underlying principle, its impact and the relationship between the individual and state.
- The student can imbibe, through an incisive scrutiny of the case laws, the present status of jurisprudence in the State action doctrine in India.
- A critical approach to the study of the Constitution is sought to be fostered in the student in order to make them equipped to handle the demands of higher academics or for legal practice, advocacy and policy making.

**MODULE I CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENTS 15**

Classification of Constitution and Governments. Definition and meaning of Constitution - Kinds of Constitution - Meaning of Constitutionalism- Features of Indian Constitution. Constitutional Morality – Constitution and the Constitutional Law. Preamble- meaning-scope-importance-objectives and values, Union and its Territories (Art 1 to 4)- Citizenship (Article 5 to 11) Definition and meaning of State (Article 12) Definition and meaning of Law (Article 13) ‘

**MODULE II PREAMBLE, BASIC STRUCTURE - JUDICIAL REVIEW 15**

Doctrine of Basic Structure, Development of Basic Structure theory- Doctrine of Eclipse-Severability and Ultra Vires- Judicial Review

**MODULE III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - I 15**

Fundamental Rights - Article 14- Right to Equality-General Equality Clause under Article 14- Reasonable Classification- Protective Discrimination- Reservation and Social Justice under Article 15 and 16. Untouchability under Article 17. Right to Freedom: Freedom of Speech and Expression Article 19- Scope and Ambit- Reasonable restrictions- Right to strike-Bandh-Hartal- Right to Information. Rights of the Accused: Article 20 Ex-post Facto- Double jeopardy-Self-incrimination.

**MODULE IV FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - II 15**

Right to Life under Article 21- Life and Liberty-Meaning and Scope- Procedure established by Law- Judicial Interpretation- Maneka Gandhi's Case and its consequences on Constitutional Law. Article 21 A: Right to Education. Landmark cases in which Right to Life has given a wider scope. Preventive Detention Laws- Exceptions- Safeguards - Freedom of Religion Article 25 to 28. Secularism-Judicial Interpretation- Cultural and Educational Rights of the Minorities- Recent trends on Minority Educational Institutions. Right to Constitutional remedies Article 32 and Article 226.

**MODULE V FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND DPSP 15**

Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties Relationship between Part III and Part IV. Relevance of Fundamental Duties.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional law, LexisNexis, 8th edition
2. V.N. Shukla's, Constitution of India, EBC, 13<sup>th</sup> edition
3. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central law agency, 51<sup>st</sup> edition
4. Durga Das Basu, The Constitution of India, LexisNexis, 24<sup>th</sup> edition
5. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12
6. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional law of India, Universal publishing company pvt
7. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal law publishing, 14<sup>th</sup> edition
8. M. V. Pylee, India's Constitution, S. Chand and company ltd

**OUTCOMES:**

On successful completion of this course, students should able to:

- Describe the meaning of Constitution and the features of Indian Constitution.
- Identify different doctrines of Constitution of India
- Explain the concept of equality.
- Define life and liberty under the Constitution of India
- Differentiate Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

<b>BLD 2107</b>	<b>THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the concept and importance of Public Administration.
- To analyze the Bases and types of Organization.
- To examine the types and functions of executive.
- To identify the Principles of Management.
- To evaluate the control over Public Administration.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Administration – Public Administration and Private Administration–Public Administration Arts, Science or Both–Public Administration and Its Relations with Other Social Sciences – New Public Administration- Classical & Neo-Classical Theories of Administration.

**MODULE II PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION 15**

Meaning, Nature , Scope and Importance of Organization-Types and kinds of organization -Bases of organization – Steps in Organizational Process- Principles of Organization – Hierarchy- Span of control – Unity of Command – Delegation of Authority – Co-Ordination- Integration Vs. Disintegration – Centralization Vs. Decentralization

**MODULE III FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE 15**

Chief Executive – Types Of Chief Executive – Line, Staff And Auxiliary Agencies – Departments – Public Corporations – Independent Regulatory Commissions – Boards And Commissions.

**MODULE IV PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT 15**

Meaning and Nature of Management – Organizing-Planning – Decision Making – Communication – Supervision – Leadership- Public Relations.

**MODULE V CONTROL OVER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 15**

Control over Public Administration –Legislative Control –Executive- Judicial-Issues in Public administration- Corruption and its Practical issues- Human Rights.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

- 1). Avasthi, A. and Maheswari, S.R.- Public Administration, Agra Publication.1998
- 2). Dr.G.Venkatesan, Public Administration, VC Publishers, Rajapalayam,2009
- 3). MohitBahattacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, Macmillan Publishers ,2002
- 4). ShriramMaheswari, Administrative Theory: An Introduction ,New Delhi, Macmillan India Ltd.,1984
- 5). VishnooBhagwan and – Public Administration, Chand & co., New Delhi1994.
- 6). Bhambhri, C.P – Public administration – Theory and Practice, JainPrakash, Nath&co., Meerut, 2002.
- 7). Sapru, Administrative Theories and Management Thought, Prentice Hall ofIndia, New Delhi, 2005
- 8). Sharma. M. P.: Public Administration in theory and practice, KithabMahal, Allahabad ,2006

**OUTCOMES:**

After completion of this course:

- The student can able to acquire the knowledge of public administration.
- The student will know the principles of management
- The student can gain knowledge about executive powers and types of executive.
- The students can explore the principles of management.
- This course helps them to know the control over public administration.

**BLD 2108****LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	4

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide broad understanding about the sociological perspectives of law and its limits in bringing out social change.
- To create awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means social change.
- To explain about religion and the role of law in bringing about social change.
- To illustrate the importance of community and law.
- To make them understand about the role of law made changes in contemporary Indian society.

**MODULE I                    SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF LAW                    12**

Sociology of Law – Sociological Theory of Law – Law as a Product of Tradition and Culture – Law as a Social Institution – Law as a means of Social Control – Law as an Instrument of Social Change – Significance of Law in Continuance of Human Society- Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

**MODULE II                    LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA                    12**

Constitutional Objectives- Preamble and Directive Principles of State Policies – Role of Law towards Social Change in India – Reforms of Family Law, Zamindari system- Agrarian Reforms, Industrial Reforms, Labor Laws, Environmental Protection, Importance of Social Legislations in Society, Law and Development.

**MODULE III                    RELIGION AND THE LAW                    12**

Religion and Law- Freedom of Religion and non-discrimination on the basis of Religion, Religious and Linguistic Minorities and the Law, Right of Minorities to Establish Educational Institutions, Indian Secularism: Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Responses

**MODULE IV                    COMMUNITY AND THE LAW                    12**

Community and Law-Caste as a Divisive Factor, Non-discrimination on the Ground of Caste, Acceptance of Caste as a Factor to undo Past Injustices, Protective Discrimination: Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Backward Classes, Reservation, Commissions, Statutory provisions.



**MODULE V                      WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE LAW                      12**

Crimes against Women-Legislative and Judicial Response, Gender Injustice and its Various Forms, Empowerment of Women: Constitutional and other Legal Provisions-Women's Commission, Child Labour, Sexual Exploitation of Children, Adoption and Maintenance related Problems, Children and Education- a Constitutional Mandate- Changing trends in Education and Employment.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. BhushanVidya and D.R. Sachdeva (2012). "Fundamental of Sociology", Pearson, Delhi.
2. Srinivas. M.N, Social Change in India, Asia Publishing House, Delhi.
3. Kuppuswamy B, Social Change in India, South Asia Books, Delhi.
4. Atal Yogesh, Changing Indian Society, Rawat Publications,2006
5. Ahuja Ram, Violence against Women, Rawat Publications, Delhi
6. P. Ishwara Bhat, Law and Social Transformation, 1st Edn., (Eastern Book Company,Lucknow,2009).
7. Durga das basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2013.

**OUTCOMES:**

- Explicate the importance of the study of sociology in relation to Law.
- Understand about the role of law in social development and various social changes in India.
- Analyse the relationship between religion and law.
- Explain the various reforms, reservations, commissions and statutory provisions.
- Understand about the role of law and the various changes in contemporary Indian society.

<b>BLD 2109</b>	<b>PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To know the meaning, nature and importance of public personnel administration.
- To understand the relationship between civil servant and political executive.
- To analyze the conditions of staffing pattern in requirement process.
- To understand depth knowledge of all India service.
- To identify the relation between employer and employee.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Meaning,-Importance of Personnel Administration –Characteristics of Personnel Administration – Steps in Personnel Administration-Different types of personnel Systems – Bureaucratic, Democratic and representative systems.

**MODULE II CIVIL SERVICES 12**

Meaning, Nature and Features of Civil services – Role of Civil Servants -Generalist Vs. Specialist – Civil Service Neutrality – Civil servants relationships with Political Executive –Ethics, Morale and Motivation Integrity in Administration.

**MODULE III STAFFING PATTERN 12**

Recruitment – Examination and selection – Position and Rank classification - Training – Kinds of Training - Promotion and performance Evaluation- Confidential Reports –Superannuation and Retirement Benefits.

**MODULE IV RECRUITMENT METHODS AND POLICIES. 12**

Recruitment Reforms and its Various Policies-UPSC – Structure – Functions – State Public Service commission and its functions - Staff selection commission- Selection Methods.

**MODULE V WAGES AND SALARY ADMINISTRATION 12**

Wage and Salary Administration – Wage Board-Wage policy with Article 43- Employer – Employee Relations –Compensation and Benefits – Pay Commissions

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:**

1. Dr.V.NViswanathan ,Personnel Administration, Vignesh Publishing, Chennai,1997.
2. HouseLallan Prasad &Bannerjee., Management of Human Resources, Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd.,
3. Rao, Subha P., and V.S.P.Rao., Human Resource Management ,Konark Publishers Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi,1995
4. Avasthi – Maheswari, (1998) Public Administration, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra Publishers, Meerut,2003
5. Singh, Nirmal& Bhatia. S.K., Industrial Relations and Collective Bargaining Theory andPractice, 2001
6. Gerald J Miller, Handbook of Public PersonnelAdministration, Rout ledge Publishers, 1994.
7. S.L Goel, Public PersonnelAdministration: Theory and practice, Deep &Deep Publishers, New Delhi.2002.
8. Tripathi, P.C, Human Resource Development, Sultan Chand AndSons, New delhi,2002

**OUTCOMES:**

After completion of this Course:

- The student will able to analyze the basic concepts and types of personnel system.
- The student can understand the importance and scope of civil services.
- The student can aware about the staffing pattern in personnel administration.
- And also it helps them to know about the recruiting agencies in public sector.
- The student also gains the knowledge of wages and salary administration.

**SEMESTER - IV**

<b>BLD 2201</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

The core objective of this course is:-

- To study the evolution of statehood and its transition from laissez faire to an administrative state in the domain of public law
- To provide a fundamental idea on various powers and functions of bureaucracy and its subsequent encroachments on human rights and liberties
- To realize the goals of natural justice and principles of good governance in the contemporary state
- To introduce the principles of administrative Law and to facilitate the understanding of the working of different mechanisms involved in exercising and controlling it.
- To raise an awareness on the importance of good governance and the standards of ethics and morality into the principles of natural justice in the era of information.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

Meaning, Definition, Nature, Scope and Significance of Administrative Law, Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law, Reasons for growth of Administrative Law, Doctrine of Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Powers and its relevance, Administrative Action– Meaning and Classification

**MODULE II DELEGATED LEGISLATION 15**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Delegated Legislation, Reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation, Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation, Classification of Delegated Legislation, Limits of Delegated Legislation, What is Essential Legislative Function? Concept of Delegatus Non Potest Delegare, Sub-Delegation, Conditional Legislation

**MODULE III CONTROL OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION 15**

Parliamentary Control, Judicial Control, Procedural Control, Writs – Article 32, 226, Doctrine of Legitimate expectation, Doctrine of public accountability, Doctrine of Proportionality, Laches

**MODULE IV ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION AND PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE 15**

Concept of administrative adjudication, Reason for the growth, Administrative Tribunals, Discretionary powers, Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion, Rules of Natural Justice, Rule against Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Rule of fair-hearing, Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice, Effect of failure to comply with principles of Natural Justice, Speaking Order (Reasoned Decisions)

**MODULE V EMERGING TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 15**

Tortious Liability of State, Contractual Liability of State, Doctrine of Wavier, Privileges of Government, Doctrine of Estoppel and Pleasure, Right to Information Act, Ombudsman – Lokpal, Central Vigilance Commission, Good Governance, Transparency- Social Audit, Public Corporation.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

- C K Thakker, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company
- IP Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 9th Reprinted, 2020
- M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Wadhwa& Co.
- John Aneurin Grey Griffith & Harry Street, Principles of Administrative Law, Pitman, 1973
- Law Commission Reports- First, Second and Fourteenth Report
- F Frankfurter, JF Davison, Cases and materials on administrative law, The Foundation Press, Inc.,
- SuranjanChakravarti, Domestic Tribunals and Administrative Jurisdictions, Eastern book Company
- Ram Jethmalani, D S Chopra, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 1st ed., 2016
- Stephen G, Breyer Richard B Stewart Cass R. Sunstein A, Administrative Law & Regulatory Policy: 2015-2016 Case Supplements, First Ed.
- Stanley A. De Smith, Rodney Brazier, Constitutional and administrative law, Penguin Publishers
- H W R Wade & CF Forsyth, Administrative Law , 11th Ed. Oxford

University Press

- David Foulkes, Administrative Law, Butterworths
- M P Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, law Publishers
- S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, wadhwa Book Company
- C.K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co.
- Indian Law Institute, Cases and Material on Administrative Law in India, New Delhi
- AT Markose, Judicial Control of Administrative action in India, Madras Law Journal Office
- Report on the Committee of Minister's power Franks Committee report.

#### **OUTCOMES:**

- Describe the evolution of statehood and its transition from laissez faire to an administrative state in the domain of public law.
- Providing a fundamental idea on various powers and functions of bureaucracy and its subsequent encroachments on human rights and liberties.
- Understanding the principles of administrative Law and to facilitate the understanding of the working of different mechanisms involved in exercising and controlling it.
- Explaining the systematic conceptualization of administrative discretion and the role of the judiciary in controlling the misuse and abuse of it by upholding the principles of human rights and liberties.
- Familiarizing the relation between rights to access to information as a part of good governance.



**MODULE V RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND WAKF 15**

Hindu religious endowments – Wakf – Meaning – Formalities of creation – Types and administration of Wakf – Mutawalli and his powers – Muslim religious

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

institutions and offices.

**REFERENCES:****Acts:**

1. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with recent amendments
2. Indian Succession Act, 1925
3. The Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937
4. The Wakf Acts.

**Books:**

1. Mulla, Principles Hindu Law, LexisNexis, 22th edition.
2. N.R. Raghavachari, Hindu Law.
3. D.H. Chaudhari, The Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
4. AsafFyzee, Outlines of Mahomedan Law, 5th edition.
5. Dr. Paras Diwan, Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency.
6. Prof. G.C.V. Subba Rao, Family Law in India.
7. Paruck, Indian succession Act, LexisNexis, 12th edition.
8. R. Swaroop, Hindu Law of Succession, ALD publications.
9. Poonam Pradhan Saxera, Family Law Lectures Family Law II, LexisNexis, 4th edition.

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Differentiate between joint family and coparcenary.
- Summarize the legal aspects of succession of different religions and the role of women rights with respect to property.
- Explain the testamentary succession and also about Wills and Probate.
- Persuade the knowledge on Hiba and its types.
- Evaluate the legal provision on religious endowments.





Construction - Doctrine of Pith and Substance – Doctrine of Occupied Field-Colourable Legislation - Parliament's Power to Legislate in State List – Implied and Residuary Power - Doctrine of Repugnancy. Administrative relations – Full faith and credit clause – Centre and inter-state conflict management Fiscal Relations – Sharing of tax – Grants-in-Aid – Restriction on the power of state legislatures – Doctrine of immunity of Instrumentality – Borrowing powers – Constitutional Limitations Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse (Art. 301-307) - Meaning of Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse - Power of Parliament – Restrictions.

#### **MODULE IV      EMERGENCY      15**

**Emergency Provisions-** National Emergency - Duty of the Union to protect the States against external aggression and internal disturbance - Power of Union Executive to issue directions and the effect of non-compliance. **State Emergency** - Imposition of President's Rule in States – Grounds, Limitations, Parliamentary Control, Judicial Review (Articles 356-357) –**Financial Emergency** (Article 360)Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights

#### **MODULE V      CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES      15**

Organization, powers and function of Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General & Advocate General– Constitutional safeguards for Civil Servants Art 311 - Protection against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank – Exceptions to Art 311 – Role of Finance Commission – Planning Commission- NitiAyog – Inter- state Council – National Development Council – Local Self Government (Panchayat Raj) Amendment – Article 368.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

#### **REFERENCES**

1. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional law, LexisNexis, 8th edition
2. V.N. Shukla's, Constitution of India, EBC, 13<sup>th</sup> edition.
3. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central law agency, 51<sup>st</sup>edition
4. Durga Das Basu, The Constitution of India, LexisNexis, 24<sup>th</sup> edition
5. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12
6. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional law of India, Universal publishing company

pvt. Ltd, 4<sup>th</sup> edition

7. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal law publishing, 14<sup>th</sup> edition

8. M. V. Pylee, India's Constitution, S. Chand and company ltd

**OUTCOMES:**

On successful completion of this course, students should able to:

- Explain the different powers of President of India
- Clarify the qualifications and disqualifications of members of Parliament and State legislature
- Distinguish legislative, administrative and financial relation between Central and State Governments
- Describe emergency provisions and its consequences
- Identify different Constitutional bodies

<b>BLD 2206</b>	<b>MODERN GOVERNMENTS</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the concept of Modern Government
- To illustrate the salient features of British constitution.
- To explore knowledge about the federal system and party system.
- To evaluate the process of administrative law in the French Constitution
- To know the concept of federal council and federal assembly in Switzerland constitution.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION 15**

Concept of Modern Government- Classification of Constitution-Written and Unwritten Constitution – Flexible and Rigid – Different Forms of Government- Elements of Constitution- Comparative Administration.

**MODULE II THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION 15**

UK – Salient features of the constitution – Conventions – Powers and Position of the Monarch – Prime Minister – Council of Ministers – Parliament – Process of Law making – Judiciary – Rule of Law – Party System.

**MODULE III CONSTITUTION OF USA 15**

USA – Salient features of the Constitution – Federal System – Separation of Powers – President and American Cabinet – Congress – Committee System – Law making process – Supreme Court – Judicial Review – Party System

**MODULE IV THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION 15**

French – Salient features of the Constitution – President of the Republic – Prime Minister – Parliament – Law making procedure – Judiciary – Administrative law – Party System.

**MODULE V THE SWISS CONSTITUTION 15**

Swiss – Salient features of the Constitution – Federal Council – Federal Assembly – Federal Tribunal – Direct Democracy – Party System.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Kapoor, A.C., - Modern Constitutions, S. Chand and Co, New Delhi, 1992.
2. Mahajan, V.D., - Modern Governments, New Delhi, 1992.
3. J.Dharmaraj – Modern Governments, Tensy Publications, Sivakasi. 2018.
4. VishnooBhagwan, Vidya Bhushan,VandanaMohla- World Constitution A Comparative Study – Sterling Publications Private LTD,Delhi,2019.
5. Johari, J.C., - New Comparative Government, Lotus Press Publications, Delhi, 30, October, 2007.

**OUTCOMES:**

After completion of this course the student will able to ;

- Ability to acquire the meaning, nature and scope of modern government.
- Understand the salient features of British Constitution and process of law making in Britain.
- Examine the separation of powers in USA constitution.
- Know the concept of administrative law in French Constitution.
- Acquire the necessity of federal assembly, federal council and federal tribunal in Switzerland constitution.

**BLD 2207****LAW AND ECONOMICS****L T P C**  
**3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

The core objective of this course is to study Economic policies and Criteria have always been the citadel on which the edifice of law is built. The objectives of the course are multidimensional, viz, to introduce the students to the foundation of economics analysis of law, to familiarize students with “Law and Economics” methodology, to enable them to evaluate the efficiency of legal rules in relation to property, Contracts, Torts, Antitrust and International Economics law to help students examine public policies for dealing with problems arising in markets where competitive forces are weak.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ECONOMICS 12**

Basic concepts of Economics: Economic Problems, Scope of Economics, Positive & Normative Economics, and classification of Economics (Micro & Macro). Importance of Economics in Law, The nature of Economic reasoning, the Economic Approach Ex-Post vs. ex ante reasoning and Economic Analysis of Law. The theory of second best, Pareto Optimality and Superiority, Kaldor Hicks Efficiency.

**MODULE II THE ECONOMICS OF ANTITRUST 12**

The competitive extremes of Perfect competition and Monopoly, the Monopolistic and Perfect competition price and output, efficiency consequences of Monopoly, Market Power & its Determinants and the Learner Index.

**MODULE III THE ECONOMICS OF GOVERNMENT REGULATION 12**

Introduction to Economic Regulation, Role of Government in Making Regulation, Making of Regulation & possible Instrument Choices, theories of Regulation: Normative and Positive Analysis. Regulating natural monopolies: Pricing strategies, rate structure, peak load pricing.

**MODULE IV ECONOMICS OF TORT LAW 12**

Introduction to TORT Law, Origin & Development of TORT Law, Nature, Definitions & Importance of TORT Law, TORT law; liability rules versus property rights; accident law; product liability; efficiency properties of liability rules; efficiency-compensation trade-off; Rational crimes; Crime and Punishment; Severity versus Certainty of punishment.

**MODULE V INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC LAW****12**

Introduction to International Economic Law, Subjects of International Economic Law: States, Multi-national Enterprise and Individuals, Major Economic Rights of states: Permanent Sovereignty & Non- Intervention in domestic Affairs, Dispute Settlements in International Economic Law: International Organizations (IMF, WTO & EC) and between States & Foreign Investors (ICC & ICSID)

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:**

- Posner, Richard A. *Economic Analysis of Law* 7<sup>th</sup> ed., New York: Wolters Law & Business, Aspen Publishers, 2007.
- Cooter, Robert, and Thomas Ulen. *Law & Economics* 6<sup>th</sup> ed. Delhi: First Indian Reprint, Eastern Book Company, 2004.
- Polinsky, Mitchell A. *An Introduction to Law and Economics* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed, Aspen Publishers, 2003.
- Shavell, Steven. *Economic Analysis of Law*, Foundation Press, 2004.
- Veljanovski, Cento. *Economic Principles of Law*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.
- Jeffrey L Harrison. *Law and Economics in a Nutshell*, West, 2011.
- Avtar Singh, P.S.A. Pillai's Law of Tort with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection (Eastern book Company, Lucknow, 9<sup>th</sup> edn. 2004).
- Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, Introduction to Law of Torts and Consumer Protection (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. 2012).
- JN Pandey, The Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 9<sup>th</sup> edn., 2014).
- M.N. Shukla, The Law of Torts with Consumer Protection Act and Motor Vehicles Act (Central Law agency, Allahabad, 21<sup>st</sup> edn. 2016).

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Assess the Economic Approach to Law.
- Analytically discuss the problems of unregulated Monopoly and Natural Monopoly with their Economic and Efficiency Consequences.
- Explain the need for integrating Economic reasoning in crime prevention.
- To learn how the law is an important organizing force that influences the actions of the private citizens as well as various official and regulatory

agencies.

- Will also help to learn how the law can support and, at times, can conflict with the functioning of the market and the government, the latter are other organizing forces important for functioning of an economy.
- To learn in what manner “Law of TORT” has originated, developed and how it helps in vindicating and maintaining private rights.
- To learn in what manner the dispute settlement procedure in the international law is made.



<b>BLD 2208</b>	<b>COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To improve the communicative proficiency of students with an emphasis on Vocabulary, Grammar and LSRW Skills.
- To equip students to study academic subjects more effectively and critically using the theoretical and practical components of English syllabus.
- To develop study skills and communication skills in formal and informal situations.
- To give the students a first-hand experience in creative writing.
- To empower students with confidence to approach English language with the help of prescribed texts.

**MODULE I PEOTRY 15**

1. SLAVE AUCTION – Frances Ellen Watkins Harper
2. THE TYGER- William Blake
3. GOODBYE PARTY FOR MISS PUSHPA T.S - Nissim Ezekiel Synonyms, Poem Analysis, Poetry Recital, Intonation

**MODULE II DRAMA 15**

MERCHANT OF VENICE- William Shakespeare (Court Room Scene)

- Art of Persuasion, Argument and Convincing the court, Effective Body Language Usage

**MODULE III PROSE 15**

1. BUILDING SELF CONFIDENCE – Norman Vincent Peale
2. I HAVE A DREAM – Martin Luther King Jr.
3. THE FACE OF JUDAS ISCARIOT- Bonnie Chamberlain  
Vocabulary, Grammatical Patterns, Critical analysis, Public Speaking Skills, Reading and Listening Skills

**MODULE IV CREATIVE WRITING 15**

1. DIARY WRITING
2. POETRY COMPOSITION
3. ESSAY WRITING
4. KEEPING JOURNALS AND NOTES

**MODULE V PUBLIC SPEAKING****15**

1. SPEECH PRACTICES
2. LISTENING TO FAMOUS SPEECHES
3. EXTEMPORE SPEECH
4. GROUP DISCUSSION
5. SOFT SKILLS
6. INTERVIEWS

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

- Brendan J. Carroll, The Bridge Intensive Course for Indian Students, OUP, 2nd ed
- Ed. Prof. K. Chellappan, English for Enrichment, Macmillan, India Ltd., Chennai.
- Shakespeare, Merchant of Venice.
- I have a Dream, Martin Luther King Jr.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Be familiar with the principles of effective communication.
- Understand various modern forms of communicative English.
- Use English Language effectively in spoken and written forms.
- Comprehend the given texts and respond appropriately.
- Create literary pieces like poetry and drama confidently



Industrial Disputes – Workman – Reference of Disputes to authorities – Voluntary reference of Disputes to Arbitration – Award – Public Utility Services – Strike and Lockouts – Lay off and Retrenchment – Closing down of undertakings – Unfair Labour Practices – Penalties, etc. - Judicial Interpretations.

**MODULE III INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES RESOLUTION (CONTD...) 15**

Authorities under the Act – Bipartite Forums such as Works Committee – Grievance Redressal Forum, Conciliation Officer – Board of Conciliation – Tribunals and National Industrial Tribunals – Restriction made as to the change of conditions of service – Notice of change of conditions of service etc. under the Code – Judicial Interpretations.

**MODULE IV TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 15**

History of Trade Union Movement in India – Right to Trade Unions – Trade Union provisions under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (No. 35 of 2020) – Registration of Trade Unions – Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions – Duties – Collective Bargaining and Industrial Peace – Provisions relating to Recognition of Trade Unions - Recent Developments and Judicial Interpretations.

**MODULE V THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946 15**

Object and Purpose of Standing Orders – Definition – Standing Orders – Preparation and Certification of Standing Orders – Contents of Standing Orders - Certifying Officer - Appeals - Procedure – Modification and Temporary Application – Model Standing Orders – Notice of change - Interpretation and Enforcement – Role of the government under the Act - Judicial Interpretations.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. The Industrial Relations Code,2020
2. O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, Lexis Nexis, Edn.2015.
3. Dr. G V Goswami, Labour Industrial Laws, 8th Edn. – 2004, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
4. K M Pillai, Labour and Industrial Law, 10th Edn- 2005, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.

5. Prof. S N Dhyani, Trade Unions and the Right to Strike, University Book House, Jaipur, 1989
6. S N Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, 25th Edn. - 2009, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
7. S C Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, 5 thEdn.-2007, Vikas Publishing House, NewDelhi.
8. Kumar, Anil, Labour Welfare and Social Security, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi, 2003.
9. Sharma, A.M., Aspects of Labour Welfare and Social Security, Himalya Publishing House, Delhi, 1991, p.2010.
10. Joshi, Jagdish Chandra, Labour Welfare Administration, Tools and Techniques, Rajat Publications, New Delhi,2010.
11. Sinha, P.R.N., (et.al), Industrial Relations, Trade Union and Labour Legislation, Pearson Education, Fourth Edition,2009.

**REPORTS:**

1. National Commission on Labour in India, 1969, Government of India
2. The Second National Commission in India, 2002, Government of India
3. Planning Commission Report on Labour and Employment, Academic Foundation, New Delhi,2002.
4. International Labour Organization, Approaches to Social Security (Reports), Geneva, 1942.
5. Conventions and Recommendations: 1919-1966, Geneva, I.L.O., 1966. India, 2009, Ministry of Broadcasting, Government of India. Annual Reports of Department of Labour, Haryana.

**ACTS:**

- The Industrial Relations Code, 2020 , Rules and Notifications

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Analyze the evolution of the labour laws in the country and discuss the efficient part played by the judiciary and about the various labour welfare legislations.
- Examine the importance, object and purposes, various definitions and to understand the importance of strikes and lockouts under Industrial Disputes Act.
- Discuss the various authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act.
- Examine the Trade Union in India and to identify the rights and liabilities of

trade unions and learn about the importance of collective bargaining and other related aspects.

- Interpret the Standing Orders Act and analyze the importance of various definitions and the role of the government under the Standing Orders Act

<b>BLD 3102</b>	<b>HUMAN RIGHTS – HONOURS I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide an intrinsic platform on various aspects of state, society and human rights
- To provide theoretical and conceptual framework of the evolution of rights and duties
- To introduce the Human Rights Law and facilitate the understanding of the working of both national and international Human Rights Law.
- To familiarize with the conceptual precepts of Human Rights and its practice around the world
- To investigate into human rights violations and to introduce regulatory mechanisms to prevent and manage the abuse and misuse of it

**MODULE I                    EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS                    15**

Definition and concept of Rights Duties and Responsibilities - Classification and theories of Rights - Origin and development of Human Rights - Opposition to the concept of natural rights - Ancient notions of Human Rights - The Magna Carta - Bill of Right - Petition of Right - American Revolution - The French Revolution - The League of Nations and UNO - Origin and preparation of international bill of human rights - Adoption of the International Covenants on Human Rights and Protocols thereto.

**MODULE II                    UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION AND                    15**  
**ITS ROLE IN PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

United Nation's Bill of Human Rights - Universal Declaration of human rights - International covenant on economic, social and cultural rights - International covenant on civil and political rights - Instrumentality of enforcement of the covenants - United Nations institutions - Charter based - Treaty based - Centre for Human Rights - Specialized agencies

**MODULE III                    HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE CONSTITUTION                    15**  
**OF INDIA**

Constituent Assembly and Human Rights- Constitution and the Universal Declaration- Fundamental Rights and Human Rights- Enumerated Rights- Un-enumerated Rights- Directive Principles of State Policy and Human Rights-

## Fundamental Duties and Human Rights- Political Rights and Human Rights

**MODULE IV      HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION –      15**  
**REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS**

- Europe
  - European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
  - European Social Charter
  - European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
  - European Court of Human Rights
  - European Committee of Social Rights
  - Commission against Racism and Intolerance
  - Commissioner for Human Rights
- America
  - Organization of American States (OAS)
  - American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man
  - American Convention on Human Rights
  - Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
  - Inter-American Court of Human Rights
- Africa
  - African Union
  - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
  - African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights
  - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

**MODULE V      HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION –      15**  
**NATIONAL FRAMEWORK**

- International Covenants and Indian Law
- Judiciary and Human Rights
  - Interpretation of Article 21
  - Public Interest Litigations
- Role of Media
- Legislature and Executive
- Statutory protection of Human Rights
- National Human Rights Commissions and other statutory authorities



**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

1. VK Ahuja, Human Rights Contemporary Issues, Eastern Book Company, (Ed.), 2009.
2. United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Dignity and Justice for All of Us", 60th Anniversary Special Edition, United Nations Department of Public Information, 2009
3. Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik, Supreme Court on Human Rights and Civil Rights and Political, Social, Individual and Economic Rights (1950 to 2018), Eastern Book Company, ed. 2019
4. K C Joshi, International Law and Human Rights, Eastern Book Company, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2019 Reprint, 2020
5. Justice D M Dharmadhikari, Human Values and Human Rights, Universal Law Publishing, 2nd ed. 2016
6. G Sharma, Human Rights and Legal Remedies, Eastern Book Company, Ed. 2016
7. H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency 1st Ed. (Rep) 2014
8. S.K.Kapoor: International law and human rights, Central Law Agency, 2014
9. Paras Diwan: Human Rights and Law, Deep and Deep Publications, 1998
10. Malcom N. Shah, An introduction to International Law, Cambridge university press, 2003
11. Tripathi, S.M., The Human Rights Face of the Supreme Court of India: Public Interest Litigation in the Apex Court, D.K. Publications, 1996
12. H.O. Agarwal: International Law and Human Rights , Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
13. Peter Laslett, John Locke, Two Treatises of Government: A critical Edition with an introduction and apparatus criticus, Cambridge University Press, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., 2003
14. Raphael D.D., Macmillan – Human Rights Old and New
15. Ronald Dworkin, Taking rights seriously, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977
16. Dr. U. Chandra, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency Publications , 1<sup>st</sup>

ed. 1999

**OUTCOMES:**

- Providing knowledge on the genesis of international efforts on human rights
- To provide an insight into the historical struggles faced internationally and nationally in establishing human rights platform in the society
- Describing the international mechanisms and their role in the protection of human rights
- Understanding the analytical and cognitive reactions for human rights by Indian Society
- A know how on the possible convolutions and effectiveness of different mechanisms including judicial interventions and other bodies in prevention of abuse and misuse of human rights

**BLD 3103****PROPERTY LAW**

<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- This course will explain about transfer of immovable properties between living persons.
- It covers various principles of transfer of property and doctrines for specific transfer.
- This course also aims at the study of substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims.
- The Easement Act explains various modes of acquisition of easementary rights and its end.
- The Registration Act, 1908 is to provide a method of public registration of documents.

**MODULE I            GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TRANSFER            15**

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 – legislative history – salient features  
 Concept of Property- Definition of Transfer of Property - Kinds of Interest -  
 Conditional Transfer - What may be transferred – Spes Succession is –  
 Competent to transfer - Restriction repugnant to interest created – Forfeiture on  
 insolvency or attempted alienation - Transfer for the benefit of unborn person -  
 Conditional transfer –Rule against perpetuity - Operation of transfer - Doctrine  
 of Election - Ostensible Owner – Bonafide purchase- Lis Pendens- Fraudulent  
 Transfer - Doctrine of Part Performance and other General Principles of  
 Transfer

**MODULE II            SPECIFIC TRANSFERS - TRANSFER OF            15**  
**ABSOLUTE INTEREST**

Sale - Definition of Sale- Subject matter – Mode of transfer - Rights Liabilities of  
 Seller and Buyer – Cancellation of sale deed.- Gift - Definition of Gift - Subject  
 matter - Mode of transfer - Onerous Gift - Universal Donee - Death Bed Gift -  
 Suspension and Revocation of Gift - Exchange – Definition – Mode of transfer –  
 Rights and liabilities of the parties

**MODULE III      TRANSFER OF LIMITED INTEREST – SPECIFIC 15  
TRANSFER**

Mortgage - Different kinds of Mortgages - Redemption - Clog on Redemption- Partial Redemption- Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee including Doctrine of Consolidation - Foreclosure and Sale -Marshalling - Contribution- Subrogation – Charge – Lease – Different Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee - Determination of Lease- Doctrine of Holding Over - Actionable Claim

**MODULE IV      INDIAN EASEMENT ACT, 1882      15**

Definition - Acquisition of Easement- Easement of Necessity and Quasi-Easements - Easement by Prescription - Extinction - Suspension and Revival of Easements and License

**MODULE V      INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT AND STAMP ACT      15**

Registration its validity- Consequences of Non- Registration- Procedure to Registration of Transfer of Property- Valuation – Stamp.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Mulla, Transfere of Property, 13<sup>th</sup> Ed, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2018.
2. Vepa P. Saradhi, Law of Transfer of Property Act, EBC Publication, 2017.
3. Dr.Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, 3<sup>rd</sup> Ed., Lexis Nexis Publication, 2017.
4. Dr.Avatar Singh &Dr.Harpreet Kaur, Transfer of Proeprty Act, 6<sup>th</sup> Ed., Lexis Nexis Publication, 2018.
5. B.B.Katiyar, Law of Easements & Licenses, 16<sup>th</sup> Ed., Universal Law Publishing, 2017.
6. J.P.S.Sirdhi, Indian Registration Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.

**OUTCOMES:**

- Understand the important concepts in the law of property and to impart in detail the basic principles relating to the transfer of property in India

- Get to know the basic law that governs transfer of property between living persons and registration process.
- Identify different doctrines under property law.
- Explain the concept of Easement.
- Understand the importance of the registration and analyse the impact of non-registration of the transfer.





<b>BLD 3107</b>	<b>SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the Concept of Social Welfare Administration.
- To learn the depth knowledge of Social Welfare Administration at State level and Union level.
- To analyze various Social problems like Adult offenders, Juvenile delinquency, Drug trafficking, Dowry etc.
- To elaborate the welfare of Social categories like Aged, Disabled, Drug Addict, Family, Women etc.
- To evaluate the role of International organizations in Social Welfare Administration.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Social Welfare – Evolution of Social Welfare in India – Social Welfare Administration as a discipline and as a Profession- Distinction between Social Security, Social Assistance and Social Insurance- Principles of Social Welfare Administration- Social Welfare Programmes.

**MODULE II SOCIAL WELFARE ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA 15**

Social Welfare Administration at the Union Level – Central Social Welfare Board – State Social Welfare Board - Role of Voluntary Organisation in Social Welfare and Non- Governmental Organizations in Social Welfare.

**MODULE III SOCIAL PROBLEMS 15**

Adult offenders, Juvenile Delinquency, Beggary, Dowry, Prostitution, Drug Trafficking and Sexual harassment.

**MODULE IV WELFARE OF SOCIAL CATEGORIES 15**

Social welfare policies for Family, Women, Transgender, Child, Youth, Aged, Disabled, Drug Addicts and Ex-service men.

**MODULE V SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY 15**

Social Policy of Government of India - Social Legislation - Social Welfare Department Welfare – International Welfare Organizations -WHO- UNICEF – UNESCO-ILO-FAO



**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

1. D.R. Sachdeva: Social Welfare Administration in India, Kitab Mahal Publishers New Delhi 2010.
2. S. L. Goel: Social Welfare Administration Deep and Deep Publishers New Delhi, 2009.
3. Shankar Pathak: Social welfare: An Evolutionary and Developmental Perspective, Macmillan India Ltd., New Delhi, 1981.
4. Madan GR: Indian Social Problems Vol I& Vol II, Allied Publishers Private Limited, Ahmadabad, 1989.
5. Jacob KK (1989) Policy in India, Udaipur, Himalaya Publications.
6. Chaudhary, DP, A Handbook of Social Welfare.
7. Goel.SL and RL Jain, Social Welfare Administration Vol I& Vol II, New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications.
8. Shukla K.S , Social Welfare Administration in India.

**OUTCOMES:**

- The Students will able to understand the concept of Social Welfare Administration.
- Students will able to gain knowledge about role of Social welfare boards.
- Students can explore various social problems.
- They can analyse the welfare categories of Social welfare administration.
- They know about role of international organization in social welfare administration.

**BLD 3108****E- GOVERNANCE**

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	4

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To know the concept and significance of e-Governance.
- To examine the stages of e-governance and role of ICT in administration.
- To improve the effectiveness of self -governance through ICT tools.
- To analyse the e-governance process at State government and Central government.
- To highlight the issues and challenges facing ICT implementation in governance.

**MODULE I CONCEPT OF e-GOVERNANCE 12**

Meaning, Nature and Scope of e- Governance – Significance of e-governance- Salient features of the e-Governance – e-Government, e-Governance and Democracy- Characteristics of e-Governance and e-government- Measures to be considered for e-governance- e-Governance Projects in India.

**MODULE II DIGITALIZATION OF ADMINISTRATION 12**

Bureaucracy- meaning, definition, characteristics and its types – Weberian model of Bureaucracy - Developmental stages of e- Governance- Information Policy: Right to Information 2005- Ministry of Electronic and Information Technology- Role of Information and Communication Technology in Administration.

**MODULE III PANCHAYAT RAJ INSTITUTIONS IMPROVING SELF GOVERNANCE THROUGH ICT 12**

Changing role of PRI's -ICT intervention in local governance need and importance- Role of ICT in Panchayat Raj Institutions- ICT in PRI applications- e-Panchayat- Challenges and Implementation in e-Panchayat projects - ICT and Women Empowerment in Panchayat Raj Institutions.

**MODULE IV e-GOVERNANCE PROCESS OF STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT 12**

e-Governance in Central Government : Centre for e- Governance- e-Governance process in Central Government- National e- Governance Plan- National Informatics Centre- e-transactions in Central Government.-Digital payments - e-Governance process in state Government and local Government-

Development of e- Governance and Public Services

**MODULE V CYBER LAW AND E-GOVERNANCE 12**

Challenges and Implementation in e- Governance – Public and Private Partnership in e-Governance –Cyber law and e- Security -Cyber Crime- e-literacy-Bridging the digital divide-Monitoring and Evaluation.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES**

1. E. Vayunadan& Dolls Mathew, Good Governance Initiatives in India, Prentice Hall of India, Pvt(L), New Delhi, 2003.
2. Vishwas Tripathi, E - Governance Perspective, Anmol Publication, Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2007.
3. R.P.Sinha, E-Governance in India: Initiatives and Issues, Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2006.
4. S.Pankaj, Electronic Governance, A.P.H. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2008.
5. M.G Gupta and R K Tiwari (eds.) Reinventing the Government , IIPA , 1998
6. Richard Hecks, Implementing and Managing E-governance, Vistar Publications
7. IT Act, Government of India, [www.mit.gov.in](http://www.mit.gov.in)
8. Website of Tamil Nadu ,[www.tn.gov.in](http://www.tn.gov.in)

**OUTCOMES:**

- To discuss the concept & significance of e-governance.
- Students can understand the administration can be done by using e-governance projects.
- Students will understand the role of information communication and technology in PRI”S.
- They can gain knowledge about the various central and state government process in e-governance
- Suggest measures to address these issues and challenges in E-governance.



health and welfare - Concepts of Wages (Minimum Wage, Fair Wage, Living Wage, Need-Based Minimum Wage, Floor Wages) - The Code on Wages, 2019 Objectives and Salient Features of the Code on Wages. 2019 - Components of Minimum Wages, Procedure for Fixation and Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages, Concept of floor wage - Regulation of Payment of Wages, Authorized Deductions - Payment of Bonus – Available surplus and allocable surplus – Set-on and set-off of allocable surplus – Advisory Boards - Inspector-Cum-Facilitator. Discussion on important case law.

#### **MODULE IV LAW RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY 15**

The Code on Social Security, 2020 – Concept of Social Security -- Employees Provident Fund and Schemes – Employees State Insurance Corporation; Administration, Contributions, Benefits and adjudication - Social security Schemes for unorganised workers, gig workers and platform workers - National Social Security Board for unorganised workers - Payment of Gratuity; Concept of Gratuity; Eligibility for Payment of Gratuity' Forfeiture of Gratuity –. – Maternity benefits - Employees compensation; employment injury; arising out of and in course of employment; occupational diseases; calculation of compensation – Social security for unorganized workers, gig workers and Platform workers – Inspector-cum Facilitators under the Code.

#### **MODULE V LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY 15**

Welfare Measures under The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 – Duties and responsibilities of employers in factories and mines – Occupational safety and Health; Health Advisory Boards – Health, Safety and working conditions - Inspector- Cum-Facilitators and Other Authority - Protection of Contract Labour, Inter-State migrant workers and Audio-visual workers -); Historical Backdrop of Proposed Bills on Social Security for Unorganized Sector (2004, 2005 & 2007), Social Security for Unorganised Workers (The Unorganised Workers Social Security Act, 2008).

Legal Protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 - Welfare of Women and Child Labour - Protective Provisions for Equal Remuneration and Maternity Benefit - Problems of Bonded Labour, Bidi Workers, Domestic Workers – Provisions relating to Contract Labour, Construction Workers, Inter-State Migrant Workmen - Land mark cases on above topics.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

1. The Code on Wages, 2019 No. 29 of 2019
2. The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 No. 37 of 2020
3. The Code on Social Security, 2020 No. 36 OF 2020
4. A. J. Fonseca, Wage Determination and Organised Labours in India, Oxford University Press, New York
5. Dr. V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
7. Anil Kumar, Social Security and Labour Welfare, Deep & Deep Publications..
8. Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, Delhi.
9. S. C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing House, Noida.
10. Pramod Verma, Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
11. Mavi Anupreet Kaur, Educated Unemployed, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.
12. Khan and Khan, Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to

- Understand about the basic reforms introduced in the Labour Law for the benefits of labour that include social security, labour welfare and protection of the under-privileged.
- Have an in-depth understanding about the concept of wages, employer and employee, gratuity, pension, and bonus
- Explain the benefits of social security and welfare measures
- Form an opinion about the importance and contemporary developments in the field of study.
- To develop one's own independent and critical assessment of the legal system's engagement with working class.

<b>BLD 3202</b>	<b>PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- This course focuses on the relations between states, international organizations and other legal actors within the public international legal framework.
- It explores competing notions of sovereignty, and the dilemma of conflict resolution between parties under international law.
- Special attention will be paid to the recognition of states and the consequent obligations of states, the law of treaties, and topical issues in international law, for example criminal justice, refugees, the law of the sea, and human rights.
- Students will gain knowledge of the public international legal framework, and be exposed to a range of controversial debates which reflect the highly politicized nature of international law.
- To enlighten the students on the structure, power and position of International Organizations, their role in harmonizing International Relations for peaceful coexistence.

**MODULE I      DEFINITION & SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW      15**

Definition & Scope of International Law - Nature of International Law - International Law is a Weak Law - Differences between Public & Private International Law

**MODULE II      SUBJECTS AND SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW      15**

Status of International Organizations - Place of Individuals in International Law - Holder of Rights - Duties of Individuals - Procedural Capacity of Individuals - Relationship between International Law & Municipal Law - International Customs - International Treaties - General Principles of Law - Judicial Decisions & Juristic Works - Resolutions of General Assembly.

**MODULE III      RECOGNITION, LAW OF THE SEA      15**

Meaning & Theories of Recognition - De Facto & De Jure Recognition - Express, Implied & Conditional Recognition - Withdrawal & Retroactivity of Recognition - Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf & Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas.

**MODULE IV EXTRADITION, ASYLUM 15**

Meaning definition and basic principle of extradition - Consequence of no-extradition of political crimes - Meaning and definition of asylum - Types of asylum; territorial & non- territorial - Relationship between extradition and asylum

**MODULE V INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 15**

The United Nations & its Organs - The International Court of Justice - International Criminal Court

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. S.K. Kapoor, International Law, Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2009
2. Aryal Ravi Sharma, "Interpretation of Treaties", Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2003.
3. McNair, "The Law of Treaties", Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1986.
4. Oppenheim, "International Law", Sir Robert Jennings and Sir Arthur Watts (ed), 9th ed., Vol.2, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2003
5. Salmond, "Jurisprudence", P.J. Fitzgerald (ed), 12th ed., Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
6. United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Dignity and Justice for All of Us", 60th Anniversary Special Edition, United Nations Department of Public Information, 2009
7. Oppenheim, International Law, Biblio Bazaar, LIC, 2010 James Crawford Brownlie, Principles of International Law, Oxford University Press, 2013
8. Starke, Introduction to International Law, Oxford University Press, 2013
9. Shaw, International Law, Cambridge University Press, 2008 (6th Edn)
10. Boyle & C. Chinkin, The Making of International Law, Foundations of Public International Law, Oxford University Press, 2007
11. R. P. Dhokalia, The Codification of Public International Law, United Kingdom: Manchester University Press, 1970
12. Mark Villiger, "The Factual Framework: Codification in Past and Present", in Customary International Law and Treaties, Mark Villiger, pp.63-113, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, 1985
13. Brownlie, International Law and the Use of Force by States, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1991



14.H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency 1st Ed. (Rep) 2014

**ARTICLES :**

1. Alston, "Conjuring up New Human Rights", AJIL, vol. 78, 1984.
2. Frowien J.A., and Wolfrum R. (eds.), "Domestic Implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Pursuant to its Article 2 para 2", Max Planck UNYB 5 (2001).
3. Glendon M.A., "The Rule of Law in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights", 2 Nw. U. J. Int'l Hum. Rts.
4. Sivaraman M., "Role of Indian Judiciary in Harmonising Municipal Law with International Law', AIR Jour., 2003.
5. Wright Quincy, "National Courts and Human Rights – The Fiji Case", 45, AJIL, 1951.

**WEBSITES :**

- 1.<http://expressbuzz.com> Website of Indian Express News Paper.
- 2.<http://indiankanoon.org> Official Website of Search Engine for Indian Law.
- 3.<http://treaties.un.org> Official Website of United Nations Organisation on Treaties.
- 4.<http://bayefsky.com> Website on UN Human Rights Treaties.
- 5.<http://www.icc-cpi.int> Official Website of International Criminal Court.
- 6.[www.icj-cij.org](http://www.icj-cij.org) Official Website of International Court of Justice.
- 7.<http://parliamentofindia.nic.in> Official Website of Parliament of India.

**OUTCOMES:**

On the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Define Public International law and explain the nature of International Law and will be able to differentiate between Public International Law and Private International Law.
- Explain the main subjects under Public International Law.
- Recognize the various sources of Public International Law.
- Summarize on the various kinds of Recognition of States and their differences and relevance and can describe the laws of the sea.
- Infer the difference between Extradition and Asylum and its related aspects
- Describe the United Nations and its main organs and analyze the relationship between International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court.

**BLD 3203****LAW OF EVIDENCE****L T P C**  
**4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

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

- Understand the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources.
- Give an insight into the significance of evidence admitted in civil suits and in criminal cases by the courts.
- Understand the facts which are submitted for the investigation.
- Impart the process of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth in court of law.
- Demonstrate and ascertain the truth for conviction or acquittal

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

Evidence-meaning and Definition, nature and function of law of evidence. Relevancy of facts-facts, facts in issue, Types of evidence.

**MODULE II RELEVANCY OF FACTS 15**

Res Gestae - Facts which are Occasion, Cause & Effect - Motive, Preparation & Conduct - Explanatory or Introductory facts & Test Identification Parade and its Relevance -Evidence to Prove Conspiracy - Inconsistent Facts (Plea of Alibi),

**MODULE III ADMISSIONS & CONFESSIONS 15**

Definition of Admission- Persons whose Admissions are Relevant & Against Whom Admission may be Proved- Admissions how far Relevant & Evidentiary Value of Admissions - Definition & Evidentiary Value of Confession - Confessions carrying Inculpatory & Exculpatory Statements - Extra Judicial Confession, Confession caused by Threat, Confession to Police & Confession of Co-accused

**MODULE IV STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES 15**

Dying Declaration – Essentials & Evidentiary Value- Relevancy of Evidence in Prior Judicial Proceeding- Statements made under Special Circumstances- Judgments of Court when Relevant- Opinions of third persons when Relevant- Character when Relevant

**MODULE V          PROOF AND PRODUCTION &          15**  
**EFFECT OF EVIDENCE**

Facts which need not be proved - Oral Evidence - Documentary Evidence  
Admissibility of Electronic Record- Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence  
Burden of Proof - Survivorship & Death – Presumptions – Estoppel -Witnesses  
Privileged Communications - Examination of Witnesses. Subsidiary

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Krishnamachari's, Law of Evidence, Narendra Gogia and company, 2018
2. Avatar Singh, Principles of the law of evidence, Central Law Publications, 2014.
3. Sarkar: Law of Evidence (Vol.1 & Vol.2), Lexi Nexis; Twelfth edition, (10 April 2018)
4. Vepa P Sarathi, Law of evidence, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2017.
5. Abhinandanmalik, Law of Evidence, Eastern Book company, 7th Edition.
6. M Monir, Textbook on Indian Evidence Act, universal Law Publishing, 2018.

**OUTCOMES:**

On successful completion of this course, students must be able to,

- Understand the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence in the adjudication process.
- Identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources in the criminal justice system.
- Apply the basic concepts of evidence admitted in civil suits and in criminal cases by the courts,
- Understand concepts like the presumptions raised in certain situations, admissibility of admissions and confessions, burden of proof.
- Prepared for future litigation and argument skills.

<b>BLD 3204</b>	<b>INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES –</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>HONOURS II</b>				
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- The core objective of this course is to familiarise and acquaint the students with basic techniques, fundamental principles and accepted practices in unfolding the 'intention' of statutes.
- Decoding the law in its exact sense is the privilege and prerogative of the Courts. Hence, knowledge in this area will help the students in their future endeavours as Advocates, Judicial Officers and to pursue a career in corporate world, especially in the area of Tax law.
- This subject is the life-line of all laws so that they can understand and appreciate the Laws in letter and spirit.

**MODULE I      INTRODUCTION      -      BASIC      PRINCIPLES-      15**  
**CLASSIFICATION OF STATUTES**

Introduction to Interpretation – its purpose – its scope – limits. Introduction to Statutes – Basic Principles of Interpretation of Statutes- Classification of statutes- Different types of Statutes- Welfare Laws -Tax Laws-Penal Laws – tone and tenure- colour and texture of respective laws.

**MODULE II      INTERNAL AIDS TO INTERPRETATION AND      15**  
**EXTERNAL AIDS TO INTERPRETATION**

Parts of the Statutes and their relevance as a key to open the mind of the law maker. Title-Preamble-Marginal notes - Headings-Definition and interpretative clauses- Proviso – Exceptions-Saving Clauses-Explanations - Illustrations and Punctuation. External Aids to Interpretation-Dictionaries-Text Books-Historical Background-Legislative History - *Pari Materia* - Indian and Foreign Decisions- Contemporary developments in the areas of Science, Technology and Socio-political arena. International Law and Human Rights documents

**MODULE III      MAJOR RULES OF INTERPRETATION      15**

Major rules of interpretation- Literal and Golden Rule. Its analysis-application-merits and demerits-limitations- Heydon's Rule (Mischief Rule) its nature, scope and applicability-advantages and disadvantages.

**MODULE IV      SUBSIDIARY RULES IN INTERPRETATION      15**

Strict Construction of Penal/Fiscal Statutes- Strict Construction its elements- analysis- Recent trends in rules of interpretation. Harmonious Construction- Beneficial construction- Liberal Interpretation - Construction of Noscitur a sociis - ejusdem generis-expressio unius est exclusion alterius- Retrospective and Prospective operation of Laws; Non-Obstinate Clause-Mandatory Clause- Directory Clause

**MODULE V      INTERPRETATION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION      15**

Constitution and its Interpretation – Interpretation of Fundamental Rights- Interpretation of Directive Principles of state Policy - Recent Trends in interpretation of Penal/Fiscal/Welfare Legislation – Case Law – General Clauses Act,1897

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statutes – P.St. Langan – Lexis Nexis
2. Justice G.P.Singh –Principles of Statutory Interpretation – LexisNexis
3. M.P.Tandon – Interpretation of Statues – Allahabad Law Agency
4. Prof. T.Bhattacharyya – The Interpretation of Statutes- Central Law Agency
5. Veepa P.Sardhi – Principals of Statutory Interpretation – Asia Law House
6. Supreme Court Yearly Digests – SCYD (1995-2020) Shailendra Malik (Ed.) Eastern Book Company)

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to:

- Understand the significance of this subject.
- Understand critically various methods, techniques and rules of interpretation.
- Read and understand various laws in its proper perspective.
- Critical understanding of dynamics of law not only in letter but in its spirit.
- Form the culture of in- depth study, research inquisitiveness.

<b>BLD 3207</b>	<b>GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>L T P C</b>
		<b>3 1 0 4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the evolution of Tamil Nadu Administration.
- To analyze the impact of Dravidian Movement and Administration
- To examine the significance of State Legislature in Administration.
- To describe the role of State Executive in Government Administration.
- To elaborate the structure and functions of Urban and Rural Local bodies

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Evolution of Tamil Nadu State Administration-Madras Presidency-Provincial Administration-Montague Chelmsford Reforms-State Reorganization.

**MODULE II DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION 12**

Impact of Constitutional Reforms of 1909 and 1919 on Provincial Politics – Emergence of Non-Brahmanism Movement - Justice Party- Self Respect Movement- Dravidian Movement - Hindi Agitation.

**MODULE III STATE LEGISLATURE 12**

Governor- Chief Minister-Council of Ministers- Legislative Assembly-Speaker.

**MODULE IV STATE EXECUTIVE 12**

Organization of Secretariat and Directorate- State Planning Commission- State Finance Commission-Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission-District Administration.

**MODULE V LOCAL ADMINISTRATION 12**

Rural Local Bodies: Structure and functions of Rural Local Bodies- Urban Local Bodies: Structure and functions of Urban Local Bodies-State Election Commission

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS – 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Backer, G.J., Politics of South India
2. Baliga.B.S., Studies in Madras Administration
3. Barnett.M.R., The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India
4. David Arnold., The Congress in Tamil Nadu
5. Maheshwari.S.R., State Governments in India, Macmillan India Limited
6. Nambi Arooran., Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism
7. Roberts Hardgrave, The Dravidian Movement
8. Saraswathi.S., Minorities in Madras State
9. Tamil Nadu Government Reports
10. Tarachand., History of the Freedom Movement in India.
11. Washbrook, The emergence of provincial politics, The Madras Presidency 1870-1920, Cambridge University Press
12. www.tn.gov.in.
13. Zoya Hassan, Politics and the State in India, Sage Publications.
14. Hardgrave, RL , The Dravidian Movement, Bombay, Popular Prakashan, 1965

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to:

- To know the historical significance and foundation of Tamil Nadu State.
- To describe the concept of Dravidian Movement and Administration.
- To know the powers and functions of State Legislature in Administration.
- To gain knowledge about the role of State Executive.
- The students will be able to compare the structure and functions of Urban and Rural Local bodies.

<b>BLD 3208</b>	<b>POLICE ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To define nature, scope and importance of police administration approaches to police administration and evolution of police administration
- To discuss central police system- armed -unarmed and auxiliary in police administration
- To describe police classification-recruitment, promotion and retirement-pay and compensation and welfare-police association-police reforms
- To explain crime records bureau, squad-modus operandi bureau and forensic science laboratory, mounted police and juvenile aid units.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Nature, scope and significance of Police Administration- Evolution of Police in India - Indian Police Act, 1861

**MODULE II CENTRAL POLICE ORGANIZATION 12**

Structure and functions - IB-CBI-CRPF-RPF-BSF- National Police Commission (1979-82)

**MODULE III POLICE FUNCTIONS 12**

Police objectives- Police Functions: Protection, Maintenance of Peace and Law & Order, Prevention of Crime- Patrolling, Surveillance and Intelligence

**MODULE IV STATE LEVEL POLICE 12**

State level Police -structure and functions – other police organization: CID, Finger Print Bureau, Dog squad and DAVC

**MODULE V POLICE RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING 12**

Autonomy and Accountability of Police – Police Neutrality – Police Corruption – Women Police - Recruitment and Training of Police

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**



**REFERENCES:**

1. Ghosh.S.K. and Rustomji.K.F: Encyclopedia of Police in India
2. Raghavan R.K. Indian Police
3. Rajinder Prasher. Police Administration
4. Report of the National Police Commission, Central Government Publications.
5. Saha B.P. – Indian Police
6. Shamim Allem. Women in Indian Police
7. Venugopal Rao.S – Criminal Justice. Problems and Perspectives in India

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to:

- Explain the meaning, nature and scope of police administration.
- Describe the structure and functions of State Police Organization.
- Explain the role and functions of special police force

**SEMESTER VII**

<b>BLD 4101</b>	<b>CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVE:**

- This course will help the student to understand the procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.
- The course aims comprehend the roles & responsibilities various functionaries under the Code.
- The course will explicate the Jurisdiction of the Police Authorities & Criminal Courts in Inquiries & elaborates the Bail process
- The course also imparts essential knowledge to students on the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection

**MODULE I      INTRODUCTION      AND      FUNCTIONARIES      UNDER      12**  
**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE**

Objectives & Importance of Criminal Procedure Code; Constitution of Criminal Courts; Territorial Divisions; Classification of Offences: Main Segments of Criminal Procedure; Functionaries under Criminal Procedure Code;

**MODULE II      ARREST, SEARCH & SEIZURE      12**

Arrest- Arrest with and Without Warrant; Procedure of Arrest; Rights of an Arrested Person; Process to compel Appearance – Summons, Warrant of Arrest, Proclamation and Attachment; Search and seizure – Summons, Search with and without warrant, seizure.

**MODULE III      INVESTIGATION      12**

Information to the Police; First Information Report, Evidentiary value of FIR, Procedure after the Recording of FIR; Procedure of Investigation; Witness Interrogation & Examination by Police; Recording of Confession by Magistrate, statement of witnesses, maintenance of 'case diary'. The Charge-Form and content of charge, Alteration of Charge, Joinder of Charge.

**MODULE IV COMMENCEMENT OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS AND BAIL 12**

Cognizance of Offence; Scrutiny of the complaint; Issuing Summons or Warrant; Special Summons; Supply of Copies; Commitment of case to Court of Sessions; Consolidation of Cases; Bail - Bailable offences & non-bailable offences, Bail as Right; Bail on Discretion; Anticipatory Bail; Cancellation of Bail; Provisions on bond and sureties.

**MODULE V JUVENILE JUSTICE 12**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; General Principles of Care & Protection of Children; Juvenile Justice Board; Procedure in relation to Children in Conflict with Law; Child Welfare Committee; Procedure in relation to Children in need of Care & Protection; Rehabilitation and Social integration of Children; Adoption; Recent Amendments

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Code of Criminal Procedure; Lexis Nexis, 22nd Edition (2017).
2. Sarkar: The Code of Criminal Procedure; Lexis Nexis, 10th Edition (2013).
3. R.V.Kelkar: Criminal Procedure Code; Eastern Book Company, 6th Edition (2018).
4. Durga Das Basu: Criminal Procedure Code; Lexis Nexis, 6th Edition (2017).
5. K.N.Chandrasekaran Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Co., (2003) Edition, Reprinted (2007).
6. Iyer, Mitter & Anand: Law of Bails; Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., 4th Edition (2012).
7. P.V. Ramakrishna: Law of Bail, Bonds, Arrest and Custody; Lexis Nexis, 1st Edition (2008).
8. P.K.Majumdar, R.P. Kataria: Law of Bails, Bonds and Arrest; Orient Publication, 2nd Edition (2003).

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Classify various Offences as stipulated in the code.
- Understand the roles & responsibilities of various functionaries under the code
- Summarize the procedure for Arrest, Search & Seizure
- Explicate the Criminal Investigation & Bail Procedure
- Recapitulate the Juvenile Justice System & Process in India

**BLD 4102****CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE – I****L T P C****3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to :

- Understand the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- Give an insight into the skill of drafting or art of framing various plaints, written statement etc.
- Identify the order, purpose and object of summons, temporary injunction etc.

**MODULE I DEFINITIONS 12**

Decree, Judgment, Order, Decree - holder, Judgment - debtor, Legal Representative and other important terms - Essentials and Contents of Judgment, Definition, Essentials, Contents and Types of Decree - Section 9 of C.P.C - JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS - Meaning of Jurisdiction, Kinds of Jurisdiction, Exclusion of Jurisdiction.

**MODULE II GENERAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING INSTITUTION OF SUITS 12**

Res Sub Judice and Res Judicata, Place of Suing - Objections to jurisdiction - Essentials of Suit - Presumption as to foreign judgments; Bar of Suits; Subject Matter & Cause of Action

**MODULE III PLEADINGS**

PLEADINGS - definition and object - Basic Rules of Pleadings, Forms of Pleadings PLAINT AND WRITTEN STATEMENT – Meaning of Plaint, Particular in a Plaint, Admission, Return and Rejection of a Plaint, Meaning of Written Statement, Particulars in Written Statement, Set-off, Counterclaim

**MODULE IV SUMMONS 12**

Meaning of Summons, Object of Issuing Summons, Form of Summons, Contents of Summons, Board of Service and Summons, Refusal of Summons - APPEARANCE AND NON-APPEARANCE OF PARTIES – Appearance of Parties, Ex parte decree – Meaning, Setting Aside Ex Parte decree

**MODULE V            INJUNCTIONS****12**

Meaning, Grounds and Principles of Injunctions, Inherent Power to grant Injunction, Interlocutory orders - RECEIVER – Meaning, Powers, Duties and Liabilities of Receivers.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:****Acts:**

1. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

**Books:**

1. C. K. Takwani, Civil Procedure Code 1908, Eastern Book Company(EBC), Eighth Edition, 2018.
2. Mulla Revised by JUSTICE Deepak verma and NamitSaxena, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, LexisNexis, Seventeenth Edition, 2018.
3. M. P. Jain , Code of Civil Procedure 1908, LexisNexis, Sixteenth Edition, 2016.
4. Arora, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, Eastern Book Company, 1999.
5. Sarkar, Code of Civil Procedure 1908, LexisNexis, 2017.
6. U N Mithra, Law of Limitation and Prescription ,LexisNexis, 2018 .  
Black's law Dictionary, Fifth edition.

**OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to :

- Recognize the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- Develop the skill of drafting or art of framing various plaints, written statement etc
- Identify the order, purpose and object of summons, temporary injunction etc

<b>BLD 4103</b>	<b>DRAFTING PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING - CLINICAL COURSE I</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- Understand professional skill, knowledge, expertise and experience in pleadings.
- Give an insight into the rules of civil pleadings which are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court.
- Give an insight into the rules of criminal pleadings which are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court.
- This course is aimed at equipping the students to do drafting of pleadings and documents on their own with confidence, without any hesitation when they enter the lawyer's profession.
- In conveyance, drafting of documents like Sale Deeds, Lease Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Gift Deeds, Partnership Deeds, Will, Power of Attorney etc. will be discussed.

**MODULE I PLEADINGS 15**

History of Pleadings-Meaning and Importance -Functions of Pleadings –Fundamental Rules of Pleadings- Order 6 of CPC - Particulars of Pleading – Striking out pleadings-Signing and verification- Amendment in Pleadings - Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts- Pecuniary, Territorial and Subject matter jurisdiction

**MODULE II CIVIL PLEADINGS 15**

Notice, Reply Notice, Plaint- (Order 7 of CPC), Written Statement- (Order 8 of CPC) , Affidavit, Counter Affidavit, Notice to Government official under Sec.80 of CPC ,Injunction Application, Interlocutory Application- Commission Application, Civil Appeals.

**MODULE III PLEADINGS IN CRIMINAL 15**

Private Complaint, Application for Bail (Sec.436, Sec. 437 of Cr PC), Anticipatory Bail (Sec.438 of Cr PC), Application U/S. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, Criminal Appeals

**MODULE IV MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS 15**

Drafting of Writ Petition and Public Interest Litigation Petition Under Articles 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution-Special Leave Petition Under Article 136 of the Constitution of India.

**MODULE V CONVEYANCING****15**

CONVEYANCING -Components of a Deed, Forms of Deeds-Agreement for Sale-Sale Deed- Mortgage Deed-Lease Deed-Gift Deed- Exchange Deed-Relinquishment Deed-Settlement Deed-License Deed-Partnership Deed-Will-General Power of Attorney - Special Power of Attorney, Promissory Note, Public Notice-Rent Receipt.

**L:30; T:15; P:30; TOTAL HOURS - 75****REFERENCES:**

1. G.C. Mogha & S. N. Dhingra, Mogha's, Law of Pleading in India with Precedents, Eastern Law House, 18th edn, 2013.
2. R.N. Chaturvedi, Conveyancing and Drafting and Legal Professional Ethics, Eastern Book Company, 7th edn, 2011.
3. G.C. Mogha, Indian Conveyancer, Dwivedi Law, Agency 14th edn, 2009.
4. C. R. Datta & M.N. Das, D'Souza's Form and Precedents of Conveyancing, Eastern Law House, 13th edn, 2008.
5. CA Virendra Pamecha, Public Interest Litigation (PIL) & How to File A Writ Petition, Jain Book Agency, 1st edn, 2014.
6. KNC Pillai, Lectures on Criminal Procedure, 3rd Edn - 2004, Ashok Law House, Hyderabad.
7. Dr. Amit Sen, Legal Language, Legal Writing and Legal Drafting, 2nd Edn - 2006, Kamal Law House, Kolkata. [ Chapter's 23,26,28]
8. KS Gopalakrishnan's Pleadings and Practice, ALT Publications, Hyderabad, 2004. [ Part II]
9. Civil Procedure Code, 1908
10. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
11. Specific Relief Act, 1963

**OUTCOMES:**

- The students will know the professional skill, knowledge, expertise and experience in pleadings.
- The students will get a clear picture as to the rules of civil pleadings which are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court
- The students will get a clear picture as to the rules of criminal pleadings which are intended to regulate the business and procedures of the court
- The students will understand how to do pleadings and documents on their own with confidence, without any hesitation when they enter the lawyer's



profession.

- The students will know how to drafting documents like Sale Deeds, Lease Deeds, Mortgage Deeds, Gift Deeds, Partnership Deeds, Will, Power of Attorney

<b>BLD 4105</b>	<b>PUBLIC POLICY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To teach the principles of public policy.
- To make student understand the relation between law, Administration, Politics and Public Policy.
- To teach the students the various approaches available in policy making and evaluation.
- To make students understand the agencies involved in the policy process
- To elaborate students the ways by which policy is formulated, implemented and monitored in the country.

**MODULE I UNDERSTANDING PUBLIC POLICY 15**

Defining Public Policy. Policy science. Relation between Politics- Public administration, Law and Public policy. Nature of Public policy. Scope of public policy. Importance of Public policy. Policy Cycle.

**MODULE II MODELS OF PUBLIC POLICY 15**

Systems Model for Policy Analysis. Institutional Approach to Policy Analysis. Rational Policy-Making Model. Lindblom's Incremental Approach. Dror's Normative-Optimum Model. Political Public Policy Approach. Mixed approach by Hogwood and Gunn.

**MODULE III POLICY FORMULATION 15**

Role of Inter-Governmental Relations in Policy-Making. Role of Planning Commission, National Development Council and NITI AAYOG in Policy Formulation. Role of Cabinet Secretariat and Prime Minister's Office in Policy-Making. Role of Civil Society Organizations in Policy-Making. Role of International Agencies in Policy-Making. Constraints in Public Policy Formulation.

**MODULE IV POLICY IMPLEMENTATION 15**

Approaches and models. Top-down model. Bottom-up model. Policy-action relationship model. Inter-organizational interaction approach. A synthesis of Bottom-up and Top-down approaches. Elements of policy implementation. Modes

of Policy delivery and implementation. Role and responsibilities of legislative bodies, judiciary bodies, civil society in implementation. Policy implementation problems.

## **MODULE V POLICY MONITORING AND EVALUATION 15**

Significance of Monitoring of Public Policy. Approaches to Policy Monitoring. Constraints in Policy Monitoring. Remedial Measures for Effective Monitoring. Techniques of Policy Monitoring. Policy Outcomes. Effective Policy Monitoring Mechanism. Significance of policy evaluation. Criteria for Evaluation. Types, approaches and methods of policy evaluation. Evaluating Agencies. Problems in Policy Evaluation.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Kuldeep Mathur, Public Policy and Politics in India: How institutions Matter.
2. Kimberly Martin & Keith E Lee, Public Policy: Origin, Practice and Analysis Paperback, 18 th May 2021.
3. Public Policy: Concepts, Theory and Practice. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Prakas Chand.
4. Public policy in India. Rajesh Chakrabarti and Kaushiki Sanyal.
5. Sapru.R. K: Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation, Sterling Publication, New Delhi, 2000.
6. Sahani.P: Public Policy Conceptual Dimensions, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1987.
7. Dror.Y: Public Policy Re-examined, Leonard Hill Books.
8. Madan, K D: Public Policy Making in Government, Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1982.
9. Anderson & James E: Public Policy Making, New York, 1975.
10. Thomas R Dye: Understanding Public Policy, Prentice Hall Publishers, New Delhi.

### **OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to:

- Understand the meaning and features of policy cycle.
- Understand the basics behind policy formulation.
- Explain the various approaches available in Public policy making and evaluation.

- Describe the various agencies linked to public policy.
- Understand the problems behind the formulation, implementation and monitoring of public policy

**SEMESTER VIII**

<b>BLD 4201</b>	<b>CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE II</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- This course will help the student to understand the procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.
- The course explicates the principal features of fair trial
- The course aims comprehend the trial procedures before the Magistrate & Sessions Courts.
- The course will clarify the Appeal, Review, Revision & Execution process in Criminal Administration of Justice
- The course also enables the students to understand the need of probation & procedural aspects for the release of offenders on probation

**MODULE I TRIAL PROCEDURE 12**

Principal features of Fair Trial; Charge; Disposal of Criminal Cases without Full Trial; Trial before a Court of Session; Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates; Trial of Summons Cases; Summary Trial; Special Rules of Evidence, Judgement;

**MODULE II APPEALS, REFERENCE, REVISION, & TRANSFER 12**

Appeals Process & Procedure; Powers of Appellate Court; Abatement of appeals; Reference to High Court; Revision; Transfer of Cases;

**MODULE III EXECUTION OF SENTENCE, PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND SECURITY PROCEEDINGS 12**

Execution of Death Sentences; Execution of Imprisonment of Life & Other Imprisonments; Execution of Fine; Suspension, Remission & Commutation of Sentences; Preventive action of the police; Security Proceedings; Dispersal of unlawful assemblies; Removal of public nuisance; Urgent Cases of apprehend danger or nuisance; Disputes as to immovable property.

**MODULE IV MAINTENANCE OF WIVES, CHILDREN AND PARENTS 12**

Historical Background; Maintenance Procedures; Conditions for Claiming & Granting Maintenance; Jurisdiction; Procedure; Maintenance Order; Enforcement; Cancellation of Maintenance; Sec 125 of Criminal Procedure Code

**MODULE V      PROBATION****12**

Power of court to release certain offenders after admonition; Power of court to release certain offenders on probation of good conduct; Power of court to require released offenders to pay compensation and costs; Restrictions on imprisonment of offenders under twenty-one years of age; Report of probation officer; Probation Officers

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:**

1. Ratanlal&Dhirajlal: The Code of Criminal Procedure; Lexis Nexis, 22nd Edition (2017).
2. Sarkar: The Code of Criminal Procedure; Lexis Nexis, 10th Edition (2013).
3. R.V.Kelkar: Criminal Procedure Code; Eastern Book Company, 6th Edition (2018).
4. Durga Das Basu: Criminal Procedure Code; Lexis Nexis, 6th Edition (2017).
5. K.N.Chandrasekaran Pillai: General Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Co., (2003) Edition, Reprinted (2007).
6. Iyer, Mitter& Anand: Law of Bails; Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., 4th Edition (2012).
7. P.V. Ramakrishna: Law of Bail, Bonds, Arrest and Custody; Lexis Nexis, 1st Edition (2008).
8. P.K.Majumdar, R.P. Kataria: Law of Bails, Bonds and Arrest; Orient Publication, 2nd Edition (2003).

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Classify various Trial Procedure before Magistrate & Sessions Court
- Summarize the Appeal & Review Procedures
- Explicate the Maintenance Procedure
- Recapitulate important provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act

<b>BLD 4202</b>	<b>CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE – II (Including Limitation Act)</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- To understand the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- To develop the skill of framing appeal, reference, review and revision petitions in various courts.
- To apply limitation act in civil proceedings and exhibit professionalism and ethics

**MODULE I JUDGMENT AND DECREE 12**

Definition, Essentials and Contents of Judgment, Definition, Essentials, Contents and Types of Decree

**MODULE II SPECIAL SUITS 12**

SPECIAL SUITS - Suits by or against Government or Public Officers, Aliens, Corporations, Minors and Lunatics, Interpleader Suit, Suits by Indigent Persons, Summary Suits - TRANSFER OF CASES – Nature, Scope, Object, Conditions and Grounds for Transfer of Cases, Power and Duty of Court - INHERENT POWERS OF COURTS.

**MODULE III APPEALS 12**

Meaning and Essential of Appeals, Right of Appeal, First Appeal and Second Appeal, Appeals from Orders, Appeal to Supreme Court - REFERENCE – Nature, Scope, Object and Conditions of Reference, Power and Duty of Referring Court - REVIEW – Meaning, Nature, Scope and Object of Review, Grounds for Review - REVISION - Meaning, Nature, Scope, Object and Conditions of Revision - CAVEAT - Meaning, Nature, Scope and Object of Caveat, Rights and Duties of Caveator, Applicant and Court

**MODULE IV EXECUTION 12**

- Meaning, Nature and Scope of Execution, Courts which may Execute Decrees, Application for Execution, Modes of Execution – Delivery of Property, Attachment and Sale of Property, Arrest and Detention, Attachment of Property, Distribution of Assets

**MODULE V            LAW OF LIMITATION****12**

Scope and Object of Limitation Act, Definitions, Limitation of Suits, Appeals and Applications, Computation of Period of Limitation, Acquisition of ownership by Possession.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to :

- Recognize the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- Develop the skill of framing appeal, reference, review and revision petitions in various courts.
- Apply limitation act in civil proceedings and exhibit professionalism and ethics



<b>BLD 4203</b>	<b>PROFESSIONAL ETHICS - CLINICAL COURSE II</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing this course to the students is to:

- Familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers
- Acquaint them with the opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct
- Train them in the skills of client interviewing and counseling
- Teach them the basics of professional accountancy
- To enlighten the students about code of conduct of an Advocate, accountability and responsibility of legal profession and the contribution of Bar and Bench towards access to justice.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL PROFESSION 15**

Law and Legal Profession - Historical Background and Significance – Judicial process in India - Development of Legal Profession in India - Right to practice – A right or privilege? -Constitutional guarantee under Article 19(1)(g) - Importance of Legal Education and Legal Profession in India - Seven lamps of advocacy.

**MODULE II PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ADVOCACY 15**

General Rules of Professional Conduct - Persons entitled for Legal Practice - Privileges of Lawyer - Elements of Advocacy - Duties towards Court, Client, Opposite Attorney, himself, Public - Duty towards providing legal aid - Rights towards right to practice - Right to argue his case - Right over his professional fees - Bar from carrying on any other profession.

**MODULE III LAW RELATING TO LEGAL PROFESSION AND ITS ACCOUNTANCY 15**

Advocates Act, 1961 - Advocate – Bar Council of India – Legal Practitioner – State Bar Council and its composition, powers and functions – Bar Council of India and its composition, powers and functions – Committees such as Disciplinary committee, Legal aid committee and other committees – Admission and Enrolment – Disqualification – Senior Advocate, Advocate on Record – Misconduct and its punishment for misconduct - Deficiency in Service and Negligent act of Advocacy – Liability and Remedy - Bar Council of India Rules, - BCI and its Committees –

Directorate of Legal Education – All India Bar Examination – Legal Education (amendment) Rules, 2016 - The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 – Contempt of Court – Civil contempt and Criminal contempt - Defences and Punishments – Appeal.

**MODULE IV      BAR – BENCH RELATIONS      15**

Advocates and Judges – Indispensable partners – Composition of Bar Associations – Duties of the Bar - Fair trial – Court Decorum, Discipline, attitude and sincerity – Duty of Judges – without bias - Impartial and good conscience in justice delivery - Academic Contribution – Skills of lawyer.

**MODULE V      LEGAL SERVICES IN MODERN ERA      15**

Impact of Foreign Legal Studies and legal services in India – Legal aid – Law firm and legal services – Legal Outsourcing – Law school in India and its legal ethics - Dress code - Need of practical litigating lawyer – Techno legal lawyering – Digital India and Legal Profession – E-courts – Video Conferencing - Alternative Disputes Resolution – Mediation and Conciliation.

**L:45; T:15; P:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

**Text Books:**

1. K V krishnaswamyler – Professional Conduct and Advocacy, Ingram Short title, (2015)
2. Gupta S.P.: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench, Bar Relation, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
3. Kailash Rai: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bench, Bar Relation, Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Siroh: Professional Ethics, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
5. Saadiya Suleman: Professional Ethics & Advertising by Lawyers

**Statutes:**

1. 1. The Advocates Act, 1961
2. 2. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
3. 3. Bar Council of India Rules
4. 4. Legal Education Rules, 2008
5. 5. Bar Council of India, Draft Rules on Legal Education,2019

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Identify situations of professional dilemmas
- Recall and explain the principles of professional ethics
- Take appropriate decisions when faced with any dilemma of professional ethics.
- Interview and counsel clients in a professional manner
- Apply the basic principles of professional accountancy

<b>BLD 4204</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand a general definition of Research Design.
- To know why educational research is undertaken, and the audiences that profit from research studies.
- To be able to identify a research problem stated in a study.
- To know the primary characteristics of quantitative research and qualitative research.
- To be able to distinguish a purpose statement, a research question or hypothesis, and a research objective.

**MODULE I          SCIENCE AND RESEARCH          12**

Definition – History – Evolution of Scientific Inquiry, Scientific Research: Definition - Characteristics, types, need of research. Identification of the problem, assessing the status of the problem, formulating the objectives, preparing design (experimental or otherwise), Actual investigation.

**MODULE II          INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY          12**

Meaning and importance of Research – Types of Research – Selection and formulation of Research Problem

Research Design – Need – Features – Inductive, Deductive and Development of models- Developing a Research Plan – Exploration, Description, Diagnosis, Experimentation, Determining Experimental and Sample Designs.

Analysis of Literature Review – Primary and Secondary Sources, Web sources –critical Literature Review- Hypothesis – Different Types – Significance – Development of Working-Hypothesis, Null hypothesis

Research Methods: Scientific method vs Arbitrary Method, Logical Scientific Methods: Deductive, Inductive, Deductive-Inductive, pattern of Deductive – Inductive logical process – Different types of inductive logical methods.

**MODULE III          DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS          12**

Sources of Data – Primary, Secondary and Tertiary – Types of Data – Categorical,- nominal & Ordinal. Methods of Collecting Data: Observation, field investigations, Direct studies – Reports, Records or Experimental observations.

Sampling methods – Data Processing and Analysis strategies- Graphical

representation – Descriptive Analysis – Inferential Analysis- Correlation analysis – Least square method - Data Analysis using statistical package – Hypothesis – testing – Generalization and Interpretation – Modeling.

#### **MODULE IV      SCIENTIFIC WRITING      12**

Structure and components of Scientific Reports – types of Report – Technical Reports and Thesis – Significance – Different steps in the preparation – Layout, Structure and Language of typical reports - Illustrations and tables – Bibliography, - Referencing and foot notes –Importance of Effective Communication. Preparing Research papers for journals, Seminars and Conferences – Design of paper using TEMPLATE, Calculations of Impact factor of a journal, citation Index, ISBN & ISSN. Preparation of Project Proposal - Title, Abstract, Introduction – Rationale, Objectives, Methodology – Time frame and work plan – Budget and Justification

#### **MODULE V      ETHICS & E-TOOLS      12**

Ethical Issues – Ethical Committees – Commercialization – copy right – royalty – Intellectual Property rights and patent law – Track Related aspects of intellectual property Rights –Reproduction of published material – Plagiarism – Citation and Acknowledgement –Reproducibility and accountability.

Use of word processing, spread sheet and database software. Plotting of graphs. Internet and its application: E-mail, WWW, Web browsing, acquiring technical skills, drawing inferences from data, Introduction to Statistics – Probability Theories - Conditional Probability, Poisson distribution, Binomial Distribution and Properties of Normal Distributions, Estimates of Means and Proportions; Chi Square Test, Association of Attributes Test – Anova, Standard deviation Coefficient of variations. Co relation and Regression Analysis.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Garg.B.L., Karadia, R., Agarwal,F. and Agarwal, U.K., 2002. An introduction to Research Methodology, RBSA Publishers.
2. Kothari, C.R.(2008). Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. Second Edition. New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Sinha, S.C. and Dhiman, A.K., 2002. Research Methodology, Ess Ess Publications. 2 volumes.
4. Gupta S.P. (2008). Statistical Methods. 37<sup>th</sup> ed. (Rev)Sultan Chand and

Sons, New Delhi. 1470 p.

5. Leon & Leon (2202). Internet for everyone, Vikas Publishing House.
6. Wadehra, B.L.2000. Law relating to patents, trade marks, copyright designs and geographical indications. Universal Law Publishing.
7. Research Methodology Dr P M Bulakh, Dr P. S. Patki and Dr A S Chodhary  
2010 Published by Expert Trading Corporation Dahisar West, Mumbai  
400068

**OUTCOMES:**

- Demonstrate the ability to choose methods appropriate to research aims and objectives
- Understand the limitations of particular research method.
- Develop skills in qualitative and quantitative data analysis and presentation.
- Demonstrated enhanced writing skills
- Develop advanced critical thinking skills

**SEMESTER IX**

<b>BLD 5101</b>	<b>LAND LAWS – HONOURS III</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- The concept of land, its kinds and the ownership in associated with land and buildings are topic of contemporary relevance and prominence. This course will help the students to have a clear understanding about various land laws.
- The course discusses about various land reforms in India, constitutional provisions related to land reforms and acquisition.
- The course also discusses about the acquisition of land, its legality, compensatory mechanisms and various rights associated in the process.
- The course sheds light on various Central and State enactments relating to lands, cultivating lands and buildings.
- The course also discusses about the tenancy and ownership laws, fixation of rent, eviction of tenants and the relevant bye-laws.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION OF LAND LAWS 15**

Concept, Kinds Ownership and Possession of Lands – Land Reforms and Constitutional History: Eminent Domain – Right to Property under Article 31A, 31B, 31C, of Constitution and Article 300A: Protection of Personal Property – Ninth Schedule-Early Revenue Administration in Tamil Nadu-Grants-Inams-Zamindari System: Permanent Settlement-Ryotwari: Rights and Liabilities of Ryotwari Pattadar – Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948

**MODULE II ACQUISITION OF LAND 15**

Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (repealed) – Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act, 2013)-Need for new acquisition laws-Definitions: Affected Family Land, Landowner, Holding of Land etc.,-Safeguards against indiscriminate land acquisition- Compensation-Rehabilitation and Resettlement-LARR authority- Apportionment of compensation-Payment of compensation-Temporary Occupation of Land-Amendment Ordinance, 2014.

**MODULE III ENACTMENTS AND CULTIVATING TENANTS 15**

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955: Definitions-Landlord not entitled to evict the tenant-Right to restoration of possession-Special provision for

member of armed forces- Bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts- Revision by High Courts – The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent Relief Act, 1972 & 1980 – The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection from Eviction Act, 1983 & 1989

The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956: Definitions- Interpretation-Rights and Liabilities of Cultivating Tenants and Land Owners-Fair Rent-Alteration or Revision of Fair Rent-Kaiaeruvaramdardar and Mattuvaramdardar-Rent Court and Rent Tribunals-Exception-Powers of High Court.

The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Record of Tenancy Right Act, 1969: Definition-Preparation of Records of Tenancy Rights-Record Officer-Advisory Committee-Modification of entries in the draft and approved record of tenancy rights - Appeals-Revision-Penalty for failure to furnish information-Offences.

The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu & Conferment of Ownership Act, 1971: Definitions-Occupant-Conferment of ownership - Alternative Site - Prohibition of alienation- Authorized Officer- Compensation- Offences by Companies

#### **MODULE IV                  LAW AND LAND CEILING    15**

Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961 and Amended Act, 1971-Definitions: Ceiling Area, Family, Stridhana Property, Standard Acre, etc., Fixation of Ceiling on land holdings- Land Board- Industrial Undertakings- Publication of Statement- Land Tribunal- Authorized Officer- Determination of Compensation-Exemptions-Special Appellate Tribunal- Courts- Penal provisions.

#### **MODULE V                  LAW AND BUILDINGS IN TAMILNADU    15**

Tenancy Laws: The Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960: Introduction- Definitions- Fixation of Fair Rent- Changes in Fair Rent- Agreed Rent- Procedure for avoid default in payment of rent- Grounds for eviction of tenant- Jurisdiction of Rent Controller- Execution Proceedings by Legal Representatives or against Legal Representatives- Appeal

The Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Act, 1994: Definition: Ownership, Heritability and Transferability of Apartment- Deeds of Apartment and its Registration- Societies or Association of Apartment Owners, its bye-laws and Functions.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**



**REFERENCES:**

1. K Venkata Rao - The Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Act
2. N Krishnamoorthy - The Tamil Nadu Building Lease & Rent Control Act, 1960.
3. Prof.A.Chandrasekar - Land Laws of Tamil Nadu
4. Beverly.H - Commentaries on the Land Acquisition Acts
5. Maheswaraswamy - Land Laws
6. Maheswaraswamy - Land Law Under the Constitution of India
7. V.G.Ramachandran - Land of Land Acquisition and Compensation.

**ACTS:**

1. Tamil Nadu Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948
2. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (LARR Act, 2013)
3. Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955
4. Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent Relief Act, 1972 & 1980
5. Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection from Eviction Act, 1983 & 1989
6. Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956
7. Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Record of Tenancy Right Act, 1969
8. Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyruppu & Conferment of Ownership Act, 1971
9. Tamil Nadu Land Reforms Fixation of Ceiling on Land Act, 1961
10. Tamil Nadu Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act, 1960
11. Tamil Nadu Apartment Ownership Act, 1994

**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the basics of land laws, reforms, constitutional provisions regarding land and other related rights, duties and liabilities.
- Know the process of acquisition of lands, the fixture of compensation for affected lands and rehabilitation & resettlement of land owners.
- Identify various Central and State enactments relating to lands, cultivating lands and buildings.
- Understand the various laws relating to tenancy and ownership, fixation of rent, eviction of tenants and other relevant bye-laws

<b>BLD 5102</b>	<b>LAW OF TAXATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

To understand the concept of Taxation, heads of income, including foreign income assessment procedures, adjudication and settlement of tax disputes are the focus points of study in this paper.

**MODULE I BASIC CONCEPTS 15**

Types of Taxes and Distinction between Direct and Indirect tax - Previous Year and Assessment Year - Definition of Certain Terms: Persons, Assessee, Income, Application of Income and Diversion of Income by overriding Titles - Assessee and Assessment - Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt - Rates of Income Tax: Proportional and Progressive Rate of Taxation - Agricultural Income

**MODULE II RESIDENTIAL STATUS, CHARGEABILITY 15**

Meaning and Rules for Determining Residential status of an Assessee - Charge of Income Tax and Scope of Total Income - Income Exempted from Tax and Deduction under Income Tax Law - Heads of Income and its Justification - Tax Treatment to Salary, Perquisites etc.

**MODULE III HEADS OF INCOME AND RULES OF TAX 15**

Tax Treatment to Income from House property - Profits and Gains of Business & Profession - Capital Gain Taxation

**MODULE IV RESIDUAL INCOME AND PROCEDURE FOR ASSESSMENT 15**

Income from other Sources - Set off and Carry Forward of Losses - Deductions, Refund and Tax Authorities - Return of Income and Assessment - Penalty and Prosecution for Tax Evasion - Search and Seizure

**MODULE V PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF TAXATION MATTERS 15**

PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) 3 Hrs/Week Analysis of Tax Provisions for Charitable & other Filing of Tax Returns & Due Date for various tax payers- Analysis of Provisions for Authorities of Advance Ruling - Idea about Transfer Pricing Policy - Tax Planning

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Vinod Singhania & Kapil Singhania, Direct Taxes Law and Practice, Taxmann, 2014 Edition
2. Chaturvedi & Pithisaria, Income Tax Act with Relevant Tax Allied Acts, Lexis Nexis, 2013
3. B.B. Lal, Income Tax, Pearson, 2010 (1st Edition)
4. Taxmann's Income Tax Act as Amended by Finance Act, 2014

**OUTCOMES:**

- The students will know the difference between direct and indirect tax
- The students will get a clear picture about residential status of an assessee
- The students will understand different heads of income
- The students will understand different procedure of assessment

<b>BLD 5103</b>	<b>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS –</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>HONOURS IV</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing of this course to the students is to:

- Create awareness about Intellectual Property.
- Create understanding about different kinds of Intellectual Property and laws related thereof.
- Enable them to get an understanding about procedural aspects required for claiming and protecting various Intellectual properties.
- Create an understanding regarding different kinds of Rights and benefits of getting an IP protection.
- Make them aware of the International organization which helps in regulating and harmonizing Intellectual Property Laws across the globe.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

Basic concept of Intellectual Property (IP) - Characteristics and Nature of Intellectual Property Right- Justifications for protection of IP- TRIPS Agreement of WTO and its effects on Intellectual Property law in India - The world Intellectual property Organization (WIPO) Convention.

**MODULE II TRADEMARK 15**

The Trade Mark Act (1999), objectives, definitions, salient features- Meaning of mark, trademark- Categories of Trademark- Certification Mark, Collective Mark and Well known Mark and Non-conventional Marks- Concept of distinctiveness and deceptive similarity- Registration of Trade Marks –Absolute and relative grounds of refusal – Doctrine of Honest and concurrent use- Doctrine of honest concurrent user- rectification and correction of register - Term of protection- Assignment and licensing of marks- Use of trademarks and registered users- Infringement and Passing Off- Powers and functions of Registrar, Trademark Agents- International treaties.

**MODULE III PATENT 15**

The Patents Act (1970) and 2005 amendment- objectives, definitions, salient features- Patent office and power of Controller- patentable subject matter and Patent eligibility- Patent Application- specification, priority date and procedures of Patent Registration- Term of patent; Rights and obligations of Patentee- Transfer

of Patent Rights - surrender and revocation of patents- Compulsory licenses, use of invocation of patents, purposes of government, Patent Infringement and Remedies available - international arrangements.

#### **MODULE IV      COPYRIGHT AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN      15**

Copyright Act (1957) and 2012 amendment; meaning of copyright; works in which copyright subsists- ownership and rights of the owner –assignment- term of copyright- Powers and functions of the copyright board- Registration of copyright- compulsory licenses- license to produce and publish translations- copyright societies –Moral Rights of Authors-- Rights of broadcasting organisations and of performers- Infringement of copyright, a concept of Fair use- Acts not constituting infringement- remedies for infringement.

The Industrial Designs Act(2000)-definitions, registration of designs, copyright in registered designs, piracy of registered designs, remedies.

#### **MODULE V      GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS AND OTHER IP      15**

Geographical Indication of goods (Registrations and protection) Act (1999), objectives, definitions, criteria for registration, prohibition of registration of certain GI- procedure for Registration- registration effects of registration- special provisions relating to trademark and prior users, remedies for infringement, International Law.

Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Design- meaning- criteria of protection.

Plant Variety Protection and Farmer's Right - Meaning - Criteria of protection.

Trade-secret- Meaning -Criteria of Protection.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

#### **REFERENCES:**

##### **Text Books:**

1. P. Narayanan, "Intellectual Property Law," Eastern Law House.
2. Dr. B.L. Wadehra "Law relating to patents, trademarks, copyright, design and geographical indications," Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd.
3. V.K.Ahuja, "Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights" (Paperback), Lexis Nexis.
4. Dr. S.R. Myneni"Law of Intellectual Property:, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
5. Elizabeth Verky, "Intellectual Property" Eastern Book Company.

**Reference Books:**

1. W.R. Cornish – Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyright, trademarks and allied rights (1999) (Sweet & Maxwell, London).
2. Arad Sherman and Lionel Bently – The Making of Modern Intellectual Property Law (Cambridge University Press).
3. Lionel Bently and Broad Sherman, “Intellectual Property Law”, Oxford University Press.

**Statutes:**

1. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
2. The Patent Act of 1927
3. The Copyright Act, 1957
4. The Designs Act, 2000
5. The Geographical Indication of Goods Act, 1999
6. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Discuss and recognize different types of Intellectual property.
- Differentiate IPs and will be able to explain relevant laws applicable to such Property.
- Explain about the procedure involved in obtaining an Intellectual property right and its maintenance involved through Registry and Court procedures.
- Narrate different kinds of rights available to an IP holder obtained before and after registration under law.
- Explain different procedures required for getting IP rights across the globe.

**BLD 5104 ALTERNATIVE DISPUTES RESOLUTION - L T P C  
CLINICAL COURSE III****2 1 4 5****OBJECTIVES:**

- Understand the backdrop, meaning, advantages and disadvantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms.
- Understand the key differences between Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms and Judicial Adjudication.
- Understand the skills and elements involved in Negotiation, Mediation and Conciliation.
- Understand the conceptual framework related to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- Understand the process of dispute resolution through ADR mechanisms, in particular, under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO ARBITRATION 15**

Concept and essential features – Need of Arbitration in International and Indian law – Arbitration law before 1996 – Arbitration Law after 1996.

**MODULE II LAW OF ARBITRATION IN INDIA – I 15**

Arbitration Agreement – Appointment of Arbitrator – Conduct of Arbitration Proceedings – Power of Courts to interfere in Arbitration Proceedings – Power of Courts to interfere in Arbitration proceedings – Place of Arbitration – Law applicable to the Arbitration

**MODULE III LAW OF ARBITRATION IN INDIA – II 15**

Interim Measures – Jurisdictional Issues – Arbitral award – Setting Aside the Arbitral Award – Enforcement of Arbitral Award – Online Dispute Resolution

**MODULE IV INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION 15**

Foreign Award – New York Convention – Geneva Convention – Enforcement of Foreign Award: Public Award

**MODULE V MEDIATION, CONCILIATION AND NEGOTIATION 15**

Mediation : Meaning, Scope and Importance of Mediation – Adjudication vs

Mediation – Techniques of Mediation – Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation

**L:30; T:15; P:30;TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Book Company, 2013(10thEdition)
2. Bansal,A.K.*Law of international commercial arbitration*, Universal, Delhi, (2010)
3. David St. John, Judith Gill, Mathew Gearing, *Russell on Arbitration*, Sweet &Maxwell,23<sup>rd</sup>ed. 2013.

**ACTS:**

- The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 as amended in 2015
- Section 89, Code of Civil Procedure
- Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987

**REFERENCES:**

1. O. P. Malhotra & Indu Malhotra, The Law and Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation, 3<sup>rd</sup>ed. (2014).
2. Justice P.S. Narayan, The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 4<sup>th</sup> ed. (2007).
3. Chawla,S.L.Law Of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Law House (2004)
4. MarkandaP.C., Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation, WadhwaNagpur

**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Describe, analyse and apply the substantive rules of ADR
- Choose appropriate ADR
- Communicate effectively
- Draw settlement agreements
- Choose appropriate negotiation strategy



**SEMESTER X**

<b>BLD 5201</b>	<b>ENVIRONMENTAL LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

Issues of Environment are issues of life and death to the entire humanity. The course intends to equip the students with a legal arsenal to protect, preserve and conserve the 'Green'. The aim behind introducing the course is to enable students to:

- Become aware of different environmental issues and policies made at global level to solve the same.
- Familiarize them with the Provisions in the Indian Constitution to protect Environment.
- Enhance their knowledge on different Indian legislations to resolve pollution problems.
- Elaborate upon the Indian Laws that are made to protect the flora and fauna of Country.
- Understand the judicial trend for protection of Environment.

**MODULE I      INTRODUCTION – INDIA & THE WORLD      15**

Environmental Issues – Causes and reasons of degradation – Global Approach – UN initiatives – Indian response to International concern – Stockholm, Rio and Johannesburg – Kyoto – an overview.

**MODULE II      CONSTITUTION AND OTHER LAWS      15**

How far Indian Constitution is Green? Legal Frame-work. Right to clean environment as part of Right to Life Art.21. (Cases) Law of Torts (public and private nuisance and negligence) Doctrine of 'Absolute Liability'- (Sriram Fertilizers Case – M.C.Mehta) - Law of Crimes - IPC provisions and Section 133 of Cr.P.C. and Public Health. (Ratlam Case)

**MODULE III      ANTI POLLUTION LAWS      15**

Pollution Control Boards- Powers and functions. Water, Air and Noise Pollution - Solid Waste Management – Medical Waste – E-Waste- Marine pollution (case-law) Powers of Central Government under Environmental Protection Act, 1986 – Authorities established under this Act. Structure of Union Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

**MODULE IV FOREST AND WILDLIFE 15**

Laws that conserve forests – Laws that protect Wild-Life – Laws that prohibit cruelty against Animals - Out lines of Biodiversity Laws. (Godavarman Tirumal pad case) (Nagarajan case)

**MODULE V. JUDICIAL TRENDS 15**

Judicial Trends – PIL and Judicial Activism. Doctrine of ‘Sustainable Development’ and ‘Public Trust’ - National Green Tribunal-powers and functions.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:****Text Books:**

1. Gurdip Singh, “*Environmental Law*” Eastern Book Company, 2nd edn. 2016.
2. Dr. Ashok K, “*Jain Law and Environment*” Ascent Publication Law, 2018 edn.
3. P. Diwan, “*Environment Protection, Problems, Policies, Administration & Law,*” State Mutual Book & Periodical Service Limited, 1990.
4. S.C. Shastri, “*Environmental Law,*” Eastern Book Company, 3<sup>rd</sup> edn. 2008.
5. R.S. Bedi & A.S. Bedi, “*Encyclopaedia of Environment & Pollution Laws*” Orient Law House, 2002 edn.
6. Maheshwara Swamy, *Textbook on Environmental Law*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn.
7. I.A. Khan, *Environmental Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, 2002
8. D.K. Asthana and Meera Asthana, *Environment Problems and Solutions*, S.Chand & Co. Ltd., 2<sup>nd</sup> edn, 2001
9. S. Shantakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*, Wadhwa & Company, 2<sup>nd</sup> edn. 2005.

**Bare Acts:**

1. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980;
3. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972;
4. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974;
5. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1927.
7. The biodiversity Act, 2002.

**International Documents:**

1. Montreal Protocol, 1987

2. Rio- Declaration, 1992
3. Kyoto Protocol, 1997
4. Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development, 2002
5. UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1992
6. Copenhagen Accord, 2010

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Discuss different environmental issues and related international policies to combat the same.
- Describe the constitutional provisions for protection of the environment.
- Familiarize and explain different legislations to resolve pollution problems in India.
- Elaborate upon the Indian Laws that are made to protect the flora and fauna of Country.
- Recognize and explain the judicial trend for protection of Environment.

<b>BLD 5202</b>	<b>INSURANCE LAW – HONOURS V</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVE:**

This course is designed to impart knowledge on Insurance related concepts to the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

History, Definition, Nature, Scope and kinds of Insurance Contract- Applicability of General Contract, Standard Contract and Insurance Law - Development and growth of Insurance business in India - Purpose and need (importance) of insurance - Classification of Insurance (Life Insurance - General Insurance - Social Insurance) - Legislation's governing insurance (Insurance Act, 1938; IRDA Act, 1999)

**MODULE II CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF INSURANCE LAW 12**

Uberrimae fidei - Insurable Interest, Indemnity - Doctrine of Subrogation and Contribution Special features of Insurance Contract (Aleatory Contract, Contract of Adhesion etc.) - The Risk (Meaning and Scope of Risk and kind) – Premium (Definition-Method of Payment, Return of Premium) - Nomination and Assignment - Difference between Nomination and Assignment. – Reinsurance (Kinds and Methods of Reinsurance) - Double Insurance

**MODULE III LIFE INSURANCE 12**

Nature & scope of life insurance - Kinds of life insurance contracts - Events insured against in life insurance with special reference to Felo De Se - Factors affecting risk in life insurance - Persons entitled to payment under life insurance - Settlement of claims - Legislations governing Life Insurance-LIC Act, 1956.

**MODULE IV FIRE INSURANCE & MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE 12**

Nature of fire Insurance Contract - General Rules and Regulations of Fire Insurance Policy - Standard fire policy - Doctrine of Approximation - Nature and Scope (Motor vehicle insurance) - Third Party or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles - Tribunal

**MODULE V                  MARINE INSURANCE                  12**

Nature & scope of marine insurance - Salient features of the English & Indian Marine Insurance Acts - Classification of marine insurance policies – Warranties - Change of voyage and deviation - Maritime perils – Loss.

**MODULE VI                  MISCELLANEOUS & REGULATORY AUTHORITY                  12**

Burglary and theft insurance - Livestock insurance - Agricultural insurance - Plate Glass insurance - Goods in transit insurance - Adjudicating Authorities of Insurance Claims - Powers and Functions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Dr. S R Myneni – Law of Insurance
2. M.H. Srinivasam- Principals of Insurance law
3. Avtar Singh, Principles of Insurance law, 7th ed (Nagpur; Wadhwa& Co, 2002).
4. K.S.N Murthy & Dr. KVS Sharma, Modern Law of Insurance in India, 4th ed. (New Delhi; Lexis NexisButterworths, 2002)

**ACTS:**

1. Insurance Act, 1938
2. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999
3. Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956

**REFERENCES:**

1. K.B. Agarwal and Vandana Singh – Insurance law in India 2012
2. Taxmann's Insurance Laws Manual - 22nd Edition - 2021
3. R.M. Ray - Life Insurance in India - Its History, Law, Practice and Problems

**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course, students will be able to:

- Understand the conditions and principles of Insurance
- Explain the role of consumer courts and Insurance ombudsman
- Insurance contract terms and liabilities, conditions for claim and settles the litigations, etc.

**BLD 5203****BANKING LAW – HONOURS VI****L T P C**  
**4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing of this course to the students is to:

- Create awareness about the banking history and types of banks.
- Create understanding about Banker and customer relationship
- Enable them to explore and differentiate types of negotiable instruments including, cheques, bill of exchange, promissory note etc.
- Make them understand different kinds of liability incurred by a banker and the customer.
- Get a knowledge of different laws and forum involved in paying off debts.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15**

History of Banking – Different types of Banks viz. Central Bank, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Banks, Specialized Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), NABARD, Financial Institutions and their respective functions – Nationalization of major banks- Reserve Bank of India Act- RBI's control over commercial banks – Special status of RBI and its functions - State Bank of India – Subsidiary Banks

**MODULE II LEGAL CONCEPT OF BANKER and CUSTOMER 15**

Banking Regulation Act- Definition of Banker & Customer and relationship between them – Special types of customer –minor, lunatic, women, HUF, Partnership, company– Different types of accounts – Duties and rights of the Banker - Effect of winding up of Banking Companies – Rights of customers on winding up of banking companies

**MODULE III BANKERS OMBUDSMAN AND DRT 15**

Banking ombudsman – Debt Recovery Tribunal – Recovery of debts due to banks, Financial Institutions Act, 1993- SARFESI Act 2002.- Necessity for reforms in Indian Banking Law to meet global challenges

**MODULE IV BANKING SERVICES AND LIABILITIES 15**

Laws relating to loans, advances and investments by Banks Subsidiary business operations of bankers with special reference to Safety Deposit Lockers – Liability of Banker in case of bank robberies and fraud by bank employees – Vicarious liability of the bank employees – Vicarious liability of the bank – Recovery of loans and

Advances.

**MODULE V      LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE      15**  
**INSTRUMENTS**

Negotiable Instruments Definition and characteristics- Different types of instruments– Parties to negotiable instruments – Presentation of cheques – Negotiation discharge and dis-honour – Liability – Various kinds of crossing of Cheques – effect of crossing of cheque – Rights of holder and holder in due course against Banker –Civil and criminal liability for dis-honour of cheques- Paying Banker and Collecting Banker.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS – 75**

**REFERENCES:**

**Text Books:**

1. P.N. Varshney, "Banking Law & Practice", Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Avtar Singh, "Banking and Negotiable Instruments Act", Eastern Books Co., 2017.
3. S.R. Myneni, "Law of Banking" Asia Law House., 2019

**Reference Books:**

1. Vinod Kothari, "Tannan's, Banking Law and Practice in India", Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Rangnath Misra J. "Bhashyan&Adiga, Negotiable Instruments", Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd. New Delhi, 23rd edn, 2020.
3. S.N. Gupta, "Dishonour of Cheques Liability Civil & Criminal", Universal Law, 9th edn. 2017
4. M.S Parthasarathy, "Khergavala on the Negotiable Instrument Act", Butterworth, New Delhi, 1998.
5. S.N.Gupta, "The Banking Law in Theory and Practice" Universal, New Delhi, 1999.

**Acts:**

1. Negotiable Instrument (amendment) Act, 2018.
2. Banking Regulation Act 1949.
3. Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of

Security Interest Act, 2002.

4. The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
5. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Explain the existence of different of various banks in India.
- Recognize different relations existing between a banker and the customer.
- Discuss and differentiable various kinds of Negotiable instruments.
- Explain the various kinds of liabilities existing in a banking relationship between, banker, customer and a third party.
- Illustrate the legal provisions for recovery of debts used by the banks.



**BLD 5204****CYBER LAW – HONOURS - VII****L T P C**  
**4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Interconnect the interface between technology & law
- Comprehend the regulation of cyber space at national and international level
- Explain about the various facets of cyber law & crimes
- Enumerate of problems arising out of electronic transactions and provoke them to find solutions
- Clarify the Intellectual Property issues in the cyber space and the growth and development of the law in this regard
- Understand the core importance of data protection & privacy
- Differentiate between Privacy Rights & Data Protection Rights

**MODULE I CYBER SPACE****15**

Interface of Technology and Law – Fundamental definitions - Jurisprudence and Jurisdiction in Cyber Space - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement agencies – Need for IT act - International Perspective - UNCITRAL Model Law – E-Commerce basics; Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction – Recent Amendments - Regulation of Certifying Authorities - Impact of the Act on other Laws

**MODULE II CYBER LAW & ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE****15**

Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic records and secure digital signatures - Formation of Online Contracts - E-Banking Transactions - Online Payment Options - Online Advertising - Taxation Issues in Cyber Space - Indirect Tax - Tax Evasion - Double Tax - Financial Frauds - International Tax Permanent Establishment - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - Regulators under the Act -The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability– Powers of Police under the Act - Penalties and Adjudications; Offences under the Act.

**MODULE III CYBER CRIMES 15**

Cyber Crimes - Types of Cybercrime, Hacking, Attack vectors, Cyberspace and Criminal Behaviour, Clarification of Terms, Traditional Problems Associated with Computer Crime – Cyber Offences - Introduction to Incident Response - Digital Forensics - Contemporary Crimes –Relevant provisions under Information Technology Act, 2000, Indian Penal Code, Pornography Act and Evidence Act etc. - Cybercrime against women & children -Investigation and Adjudication of Cyber Crimes in India - Cyber Arbitration;

**MODULE IV CYBER SECURITY & IP 15**

Definition of Cyber Security, Computer & Cyber Security - Types of Attacks - Network Security - Overview of Security threats - Email security - Database Security - Introduction to Information Security - Access Control - Communications Security - Computer Operations Security - Physical Security - Law, Investigation and Ethics – International Governance; Copyright Issues in the Internet - Protection of Computer Software - Trademark Issues in the Internet - Domain Name Registration - Domain Name Dispute - Linking - Meta tagging - Database issues in the internet - Cyber Security Breaches - Dispute resolution;

**MODULE V DATA PROTECTION & PRIVACY 15**

Concept of Data - Information privacy - Data protection - Freedom of information - Privacy as a fundamental right - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy – General Data Protection Rules - Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 - Indian Court cases - misuse of social media - Human Right perspective of data protection & Privacy - Social Networking sites Vis – a – Vis Human Right - Issue of Censorship - National Security and Social Security.

**L - 60; T - 15; Total Hours - 75**

**REFERENCES:****Acts:**

- Information and Technology Act, 2000
- Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011
- The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

**Books**

1. Harish Channder; Cyber laws and IT Protection; PHI Learning Private Limited; 1<sup>st</sup>Edn. (2012)
2. Pavan Duggal; Cyber law: The Indian perspective; Saakshar Law Publications, 2002
3. Vakul Sharma; Information Technology Law and Practice; Universal Law Publishing Co.; 3rd Edn. (2011)
4. Rohit Arvind Jain; Cyber Crimes and Law, An Overview on Securing Cyber Space; Evince pub Publishing; 1st Edn. 2018
5. M. Dasgupta, Pranay Chaturvedi, Ankur Dalal; Cyber-crime in India: a comparative study; Eastern Law House, 1<sup>st</sup>Edn. (2009)
6. Aparna Viswanathan; Cyber Law: Indian & International Perspectives on Key Topics Including Data Security, E-commerce, Cloud Computing and Cyber Crimes; LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2012
7. Talat Fatima; Cyber Law in India; Wolters Kluwer; 1st Edn. 2008
8. Pooja Kiyawat, Manish Yadav; Critical Analysis of Cyber Laws with Respect to Cyber-Crimes in India; SPS, 2016
9. Farooq Ahmad; Cyber Law in India: (law on Internet); Pioneer Books, 2001
10. Susan W. Brenner; Cybercrimes and the law Challenges, issues and Outcomes; Noth Eastern University Press; 2012
11. Matthew Richardson: Cyber Crime: Law and Practice; Wildy, Simmonds & Hill Publishing, 2014

**OUTCOMES:**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to:

- Have an in-depth understanding of Information Technology Law
- Explain various Cyber Crimes & its investigation procedure
- Evaluate the various intellectual property issues in Cyberspace.
- Establish the importance of Cyber Security and its contemporary relevance
- Equip them with the required Professional Skills to ensure privacy justice in the society
- Prepare themselves to face the issues & challenges of the future technologically advanced society

<b>BLD 5205</b>	<b>COMPETITION LAWS – HONOURS - VIII</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To provide the extensive knowledge on the backdrop of the need and cause of development of competition law.
- To discuss the most relevant and important areas of Competition Law for achieving proficiency in Competition Law regarding Anti-Competitive Agreements and Laws of Regulations and Combinations.
- To discuss the bone of contention in the field of Competition Law.
- To understand the crux of the Competition Law specially designed for Indian market and Abuse of Dominant Position and its Regulation.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF 15  
COMPETITION LAW**

Basic Concepts –Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth and Distribution of Resources Article 39 (b) (c) Relation between Competition Policy and Competition Law; Objectives of Competition Law; History and Development of Competition Law/ Antitrust Law; Liberalization and Globalization; Raghavan Committee Report; Competition Act 2002; Difference between MRTP Act and Competition Act; Salient feature of Competition Act; Reference to EU and US laws; Important Definitions under the Competition Act, 2002- Agreement, Cartel, Consumer, Enterprise, Goods, Services, Practice, Market, Relevant Market, Relevant Turnover.

**MODULE II ANTI-COMPETITIVE AGREEMENTS 15**

Anti- Competitive Agreements; Pro-Competitive Factors; Meaning and types of Horizontal and Vertical agreement; Rule of Perse and Reason; Concept of Bid Rigging and Standard; Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India, Exemption, Cartelization and Carter Behavior, Concept of Price Parallelism, Prohibition of Anti-competitive agreement/ Cartel/bid rigging.

**MODULE III ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION AND ITS 15  
REGULATION**

Concept of Dominance, Dominance in Relevant Market, Abuse of dominance, Predatory & Penetrative Pricing.

**MODULE IV LAWS OF REGULATIONS AND COMBINATIONS 15**

Combinations- Combinations covered under the Competition Act, 2002; Merger-Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers; Acquisition, Amalgamation and Takeover; Regulations, Penalties.

**MODULE V ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS, COMPETITION 15  
ADVOCACY AND LENIENCY PROGRAMME**

Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India; Powers and Functions; Jurisdiction of the CCI; adjudication and appeals, Director General of Investigation (DGI); Penalties and Enforcement; Competition Advocacy in India; Leniency; Emerging Trends in Competition Law (National and International)- Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law, International Trade and Competition Law, The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012, Draft National Competition Policy, 2011.

**L:60; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**REFERENCES:**

- Maher M. Dab bah, EC and UK Competition Law: Commentary, Cases and Materials, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- Piet Jan Slot and Angus Johnston, An Introduction to Competition Law, Oxford and Portland, Oregon, 2006.
- Suresh T. Viswanathan, Law and Practice of Competition Act, Bharat.
- Richard Whish, Competition Law, Oxford University Press, 2008.
- Mark Furse, Competition Law of the EC and UK, 6th ed. – 2008, Oxford University Press.
- S.M. Dugar, Commentary on MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection Law, 2nd ed. - 2006, Wadhwa Nagpur.
- Abir Roy & Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law House, New Delhi.
- P. Satyanarayana Prasad, Competition Law and Cartels, Amicus Books, ICFAI University Press, 2007.
- Kristy Middleton, Barry Rodger & Angus Mac Culloch, Cases and Materials on UK and EC Competition Law, Oxford University Press, 2003.
- Vinod Dhalla (ed.), Competition Law Today, Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Philips E. Areeda & H. Hovenkoup, Fundamentals of Anti-Trust Law, ASPEAN Publications, 2006.

- T Ramappa, Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues and Developments, 3rd ed. 2013, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- Universal Guide to Competition Law in India, Universal Law Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003.

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of this course the aspirant will be able:

- To achieve a fair and sound understanding of the concepts of the Competition Law.
- To demonstrate good comprehension of Competition Law in areas of aspirant's interest and professional field.
- To apply basic research methods, data analysis, and interpretation in the field of Competition Law.
- To identify the bone of contentions of Competition Law, evaluate problem-solving strategies, and develop science-based solutions.
- To evaluate, integrate, and apply provisions and doctrine of Competition Law to create a cohesive and persuasive argument, and to propose an effective design concept on the subject in hand.

<b>BLD 5206</b>	<b>MOOT COURT &amp; PRACTICAL TRAINING</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
	<b>- CLINICAL COURSE - IV</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- The main objective of this paper is to remove the myth that Law in Books is different from law in action by inculcating among the law student's awareness about the implementing aspect of laws.
- So that they may come out from faculty of law as full-fledged advocates.
- During the course of study, the students will attend the Chambers of the Lawyers practicing at District Court Chennai or at the High Court of Madras in both civil and criminal sides to enable themselves to have direct contact with the clients having different problems and cases of different courts.
- They will discuss the legal problems with the clients and lawyers and will take the dictation, help, and assist the lawyers in the preparation of their brief and arguments in the instant case.
- The students are required to maintain decorum of the court. The students will maintain a daily diary recording the date of visit and matter, which they came across on that day, and the practical experience or knowledge acquired.
- Finally, they will prepare in consultation with their teacher and the supervisor lawyer their project report and submit to the teacher concerned for evaluation.

**Formal Dress Code during internship:**

- Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows: White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe, and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they must have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.
- **(Optional for Girl students)** Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe. The organization or Advocate under whom the internee is laced is required to follow suitable dress code.

**MODULE I MOOT COURT****15**

Every student will do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot courts work will be on assigned problems and it will be evaluated for 5





4. Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparations and Viva-Voce by Dr. P. Tiwari
5. Moot Court and Pre-Trial Preparations by Kailash Rai
6. Recently decided cases by Supreme Court and different High Courts.

**OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course the students will be able to do the following

- Know the process of court of law.
- Get a conceptual clarity on matters relating to practical aspect of law
- To gain hands-on legal experience and get a glimpse of the day-to-day tasks of their chosen career path.
- Create a professional network
- Secure good references and recommendations.
- Boost their confidence
- Application of knowledge acquired in law school into reality
- Familiarity with the functions and procedures of one or more courts, agencies, or other organizations with which the supervising lawyer regularly engages.
- They may come out from faculty of law as full-fledged lawyers.

<b>BLD 5207</b>	<b>MEDIATION - CLINICAL COURSE - V</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To understand the concepts of amicable, peaceful and mutual settlement between parties without intervention of the court.
- To comprehend the advantages of mediation.
- To understand the importance of mediator and its functionalities.
- Differentiate and understand the different forms of alternative dispute resolution methods.
- Comprehensive understandings of techniques for effective mediation.

**MODULE I Introduction to Mediation 15**

Understanding Conflict and Disputes- Modes of Dispute Resolution-Need for ADR & the importance of Mediation-Mediation and Restorative Justice - Theory of restorative justice and its application - Gandhian principles of non-violent conflict resolution- Traditional mediation practices in India and abroad-Mediation Laws in India: Judicial interpretation.

**MODULE II Important Concepts in Mediation 15**

Key Concepts in Mediation - Essential elements-process and stages - Approaches to Mediation - Role of the mediator.

**MODULE III Communication and Mediation 15**

Importance of Communication: Elements of verbal and non-verbal communication - Effective and Ineffective communication techniques - Role of communication in Mediation.

**MODULE IV Techniques for Effective Mediation 15**

Conducting Effective Mediation - Decision-making techniques - Problem-solving tactics - Ensuring positive outcomes - Qualities and Skills of Mediators: Developing mediation skills - Code of ethics - Confidentiality Requirements.

**MODULE V Developments in Mediation 15**

Important Developments in Mediation - Growth of virtual dispute resolution - Pre-Institution Mediation - UNCITRAL Model Law

**L:30; T:15; P:30; TOTAL HOURS - 75**

**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Sriram Panchu, Mediation – Practice & Law (The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution), Lexis Nexis Publication, 2015.
2. Anuroop Omkar & Krithika Krishnamurthy, The Art of Negotiation and Mediation, Funny Bone and a back bone, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2015.
3. Christopher W. Moore, The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict, 4<sup>th</sup> Ed., Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2014.

**REFERENCES:**

- ❖ Mediation Training Manual of India - Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India

**OUTCOMES:**

After completion of this course the students will be able to:

- Understand the differences between and characteristics of mediation, negotiation, arbitration, and litigation.
- Understand how, as a mediator, to build trust, empathy, and rapport with clients while remaining impartial and neutral.
- Know the stages of mediation and the structure and appropriate content of each stage.
- Understand the role of communication in Mediation.
- Recognize how to overcome roadblocks and difficulties in a mediation, such as if a party walks out, if a party is overly emotional, if a party is inflexible, etc.

**SYLLABUS FOR ELECTIVE COURSES**

<b>BLDX 001</b>	<b>RIGHT TO INFORMATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- Understand the historical evolution of right to information
- Understand the concept of transparency & accountability in the working of every public authority
- Familiarizing the role played by central and state information commissions in pro actively make available key information's
- Understand the steps for framing appeals
- Give an insight into all other laws dealing with right to information

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005 in India, International Perspective on Right to Information, Right to Information as Constitutional rights - Significance in Democracy, Judiciary on Right to Information.

**MODULE II BACKGROUND OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005 12**

Historical Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005, Obligation of Public Authorities, Request for Obtaining Information, Disposal of Request

**MODULE III CENTRAL AND STATE INFORMATION COMMISSIONS 12**

The Central Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner; The State Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner, Powers and functions of Information Commissions

**MODULE IV APPEALS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATIONS 12**

Right to Information Act 2005 -Appeals and Penalties. Exemptions from

Disclosure of Information- Specific Provisions of the Act which Exempt certain kinds of Information – Classification of Exempted Information - Grounds that allow for Partial Disclosure of Information - Severability, Third Party Information, Case Study.

## **MODULE V OTHER RELATED LAWS**

**12**

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.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

### **REFERENCES:**

1. Sudhir Naib, The Right to Information in India (Oxford India Short Introductions Series), Oxford University Press; 1 edition (7 March 2013)
2. Farzana Begum, **Right to Information in Developing World**, RAJAT PUBLICATIONS (2010)
3. **Paranjape, Right to Information Law in India**, Lexis Nexis; First edition (2014)
4. Shailesh Gandhi, **RTI ACT - Authentic Interpretation of the Statute**, Vakils, Feffer & Simons Pvt. Ltd. (2016)
5. Prof. (Dr) S.V. Joga Rao, "Law relating to Right to Information", Pentagon Press
6. M. Sridhar Acharyulu, Right to Information (Duty to Disclose), Allahabad law agency; 1s first edition (2015)
7. M P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Justice Jasti Chelameswar (Editor), Justice Dama Seshadri Naidu (Editor), Lexi Nexis; Eighth edition (4 February 2018)
8. The Right to Information Act, 2005
9. The Official Secrets Act, 1923
10. The Public Records Act
11. The Public Records Rules, 1997
12. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002
13. The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952
14. The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972

Important decisions of various High Courts on the Right to Information Act – Case Law Digest, Centre for Public Policy, Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of

Development Administration, Pune; YASHADA.

**OUTCOMES:**

- The students will know the historical evolution of right to information
- The student will get a clear picture as to concept of transparency & accountability in the working of every public authority
- The student will understand the role played by central and state information commissions in pro actively make available key information's
- The students will know the steps for framing appeals
- The students will know all other laws dealing with right to information

**BLDX 002****HEALTH LAW**

<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to :

- The Health Law is designed to look into the essential aspects of Right to Health and its implications in the present legal system
- The problems that are recently encountered in attributing the right to health are modern challenges of biotechnology, patenting etc.
- Though health is a State subject, it is an imperative that the students are familiar with the basic aspects of Health and healthcare and essential role of state in formulating legal norms and principles for institutionalizing the health care delivery throughout the nation.
- The course is designed to provide a better platform for the students to recognize key legal issues in health sector
- To make them understand the need for possible solutions for the reformation of the sector.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION****12**

Concept of health - Different Systems of Medicine- - Right to health and Role of State- Healthcare as a state function - Human Rights perspective of health – International human rights documents on Health- WHO- Indian Constitutional perspective on health – Role of Law Reforming Commissions and Committees on health- Role of Indian Judiciary in securing right to health

**MODULE II RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN HEALTHCARE: ETHICAL AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS****12**

Doctor- Patient Relationship- Rights and Duties of Practitioners and Healthcare Service providers- Healthcare Models- Medical Ethical theories: Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, Emotive theory, Moral and non-moral actions - Professional Ethics and standards- Professional Negligence & Abuse- Issues of Confidentiality -Relevance of Consent- Informed Consent – Laws on Healthcare Service Providers- Clinical Establishments Act 2010- Liability under Tort and Contract- Consumer laws on health services- Judicial Expositions

**MODULE III MEDICAL LAWS IN INDIA****12**

General Laws - Medical Profession - National Commissions on all forms of Medicine - All Laws related to Medical Council- Central Council Act- Dental Council- Nursing Council -Pharmacy Council- Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992- and other statutory councils in healthcare

Other Allied Medical Laws – Drug & Cosmetics- Magic Remedies Act- Narcotics & Psychotropic substances act- - Organ transplantation, Neo-Natal Care Laws- Mental Health - Disabled - old age, geriatric care - Medico- legal perspectives and judicial response- Epidemic Diseases Act

**MODULE IV RIGHT TO HEALTH: LEGAL PERSPECTIVES****12**

Criminal Law and health- Relevant provisions of Evidence Act and IPC as applicable to the medical and healthcare professionals

Environment Protection Laws and Health- Food laws and health measures- Occupational health Laws- Labour Legislations- Maternity Benefits Act- Health of Women & Children

**MODULE V CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN HEALTH LAW****12**

New Dimensions & Challenges in Health- New Drugs & Drug Validation- Clinical Trials- Biotechnology- Use & Abuse- Legal and ethical implications of stem cell research and therapy, cloning and genomic medical interventions, impact of genetic engineering in healthcare, patenting life forms- Patents and medical & surgical procedures- Novel Epidemics Diseases- Surrogacy etc. – Bio medical waste Management- Health insurance

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES****A. ACTS**

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
2. The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1955
3. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
4. Indian Medicine Central Council Act
5. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994
6. Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution Act, 1992
7. Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.
8. Mental Health Act, 1987



9. The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conducts, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
10. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
11. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substance, Act, 1985
12. Medical Council Act, 1956 and code of medical ethics 1972
13. Report of the High-Level Group – Planning Commission
14. Consumer Protections Act, 2019
15. Clinical Establishments Act, 2010
16. Bio Medical waste (Management and handling) rules 1998
17. National Health policies 1983- 2002
18. National Population Policy – 2005
19. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
20. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)
21. National Public Health Programs.

## **B. SUGGESTED READINGS**

- Vijay Malik – Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940, Eastern Book Company, 24th Edition, 2014
- Srivastava, Lily – Law and Medicine (2nd edition, 2013), R, Cambray & Co. Pvt. Ltd, Kolkata
- Mathiharan K: The Fundamental Right to Health Care, Issues in Medical Ethics. 2003
- Roach, gardener, Carter & Douglas, Medical Records and the Law
- Anoop K. Kaushal – Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies, Universal Publishing House, 2nd Edition, 2004
- Jonathan Montgomery – Health Care Law, 1997, Oxford
- Verma S K, Legal Framework for Health care in India
- Barnard Knight, American Medical Practice, [1992], Churchill Livingstone, London
- Bridgit Diamond, Legal Aspect of Care in the Community, (1997), Macmillan Press Ltd., London
- Diane Longley, Health Care Constitution, [1996], Cavendish Publishing Ltd., London Freeman- Law and Medicine
- Caplan, Arthur L. & Coelho, Daniel H – The Ethics of Organ Transplant, the Current Debate, Prometheus Books, 1998.
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Beaglehole and Ruth Bonita 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press

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- R.K. Bag- Medical Negligence and Compensation
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- Behera, P. – Medical law and Ethics, 7 th edition 2007, Cambray& Co. Pvt. Ltd
- Mason and Mc Call Smith- Law and Medical Ethics
- Dr. Lily Srivastava – Law and Medicine, Universal Law Publishing Co
- K. Kannan-Medicine and Law, Oxford University Press
- Angela Reddy Holder, Medical Malpractice Law
- Vulnerable Populations in the United Nations by Leiyu Shi & Gregory D. Stevans, 2nd Edition, Published by Jossey-Bass, A Wiley Imprint, San Francisco
- Reddy K.S.N. Medical Laws and ethics. The Essentials of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. K. Suguna Devi, Hyderabad, 24th Edn. 2005. Pg- 44-46
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's, offences Affecting Life. The Indian Penal code, Wadhwa and Company Law Publisher, New Delhi , 28th Edn, Reprint 2001, Pg- 421-428
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's , Provision as to Inquiries and Trials, The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Law Publisher, New Delhi, 15th Edn. Reprint 2002, Pg- 463-464.

### **OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to :

- Familiarize and understand different areas of health law and related social issues.
- Examine the problems in identifying the legal and ethical obligations of doctors, patients and such other allied professionals and to provide plausible remedies for the same
- To understand related provisions under constitution and other health related laws in framing the jurisprudence of health.
- Analyse the applicability of medical laws in the day-to-day life
- To familiarize public health and the related attributes of human rights

<b>BLDX 003</b>	<b>LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- Genesis and Constitutionality of the scheme for the Local Self-Government
- Structure, powers and functions of the Rural and Urban LSG.
- Issues in decentralization and grass root planning of the LSG
- Comparative Study and modern dimensions to it.

<b>MODULE I</b>	<b>ORGIN AND EVLOUTION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT</b>	<b>12</b>
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Democratic Decentralization a) Genesis of democratic decentralization: Rural, Urban, Tribal and Scheduled Areas b) Gram Swaraj: Gandhian concept, Democracy and Grass root planning c) Dynamics of Local Governments: A Comparative Study of U.K ,France and the U.S.A.- Urban LSG - Pre-Independence a) Evolution of Urban Government in India - Corporation of Madras (1687) b) Charter Acts of 1793-The Act of 1842 and 1850 -Royal Army Sanitation Committee Report (1863) c) Lord Mayo's Decentralization Policy (1870) -Lord Ripon's Resolution (1882)

<b>MODULE II</b>	<b>RURAL LSG - PRE INDEPENDANCE</b>	<b>12</b>
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Rural LSG -Pre-Independence a) Rural LSG Pre-Independence: Royal Commission upon Decentralization (1909)- Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Local Self Government (1918) b) Government of India Resolution (1918) Government of India Act (1919) 57 c) Indian Statutory Commission on Local Self Government (1928) Diarchy and its Consequences- Government of India Act (1935).

<b>MODULE III</b>	<b>RURAL LSG POST INDEPENDANCE</b>	<b>12</b>
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Rural LSG- Post-Independence India a) Community Development Programme, Administrative framework, Nature and Importance of Local Government – Constituent Assembly Debate, Community Development Programme (1952) b) Major Committee Reports: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), RR Diwakar (1964), Asoka Mehta (1978), PK Thungon (1984) – CH Hanumantha Rao (1984), GVK Rao Committee (1985), LM Singhvi (1986) - 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989) – ML Dantwala Committee Report (1998) c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) -Rural Local Government, Gram Sabha meetings, Social

Audit, Nyaya Panchayat, Gram Panchayat- Sarpanch, Taluk/Block Panchayat- Chairman- Powers and functions, Zilla Panchayat- Financial administration devolution of financial powers, composition of State Finance Commission, State Control over PRIs

**MODULE IV      ROLE OF CONSTITUTION ON LSG      12**

Urban LSG- Post-Independence India a) Municipal Corporation-Council, Mayor, Committee-wards committees, district planning committee, Metropolitan planning Committee; Municipal Commissioner, Cantonment Boards, Urban development agencies. b) Major Committee Reports: Local Finance Enquiry Committee (1950) - Committee on the Training of Municipal Employees (1963) - Report on the Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies (1963), Rural-Urban Relationship Committee (1966) - Committee on the Service Conditions of the Municipal Employees (1968) - National Commission on Urbanization (1988)- Administrative Reforms Commission, Sarkaria Commission, Punchi Commission c) 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)- 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) - Schedules XI and XII of the Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy - Art. 40

**MODULE V      QUASI-LEGISLATIVE, FINANCIAL AND JUDICIAL POWERS OF LSG      12**

Quasi-Legislative, Financial and Judicial Powers- LSG a) Quasi-legislative Powers, Rulemaking power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws; b) Financial - Financial Powers, Levying taxes, Licensing power, financial resources and powers. c) Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies, Institutional Control, Social Audit, Citizen Charter, Citizen Report Card.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Sudhakar, V. New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development -Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 2002.
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal and others, Local Governance in India – Decentralization and Beyond, Oxford University Press, 2006.
3. SL Goel, Good Governance – An Integral Approach, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Limited, 2007.
4. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought – Text and Context, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.

5. Yash Ghai, Sophia Woodman, *Practicing Self-Government: A Comparative Study of Autonomous Regions*, Cambridge University Press; Reprint edition (2016)

**JOURNALS/ ARTICLES:**

1. Pol, Tanaji. "Mahatma Gandhi and Governance in India." *Studies in Indian Place Names* 40.24 (2020): 9-13
2. Kumar, Puneet, Dharminder Kumar, and Narendra Kumar. "ICT in local self-governance: a study of Rural India." arXiv preprint arXiv:1401.0591 (2014)
3. Nandal, Santosh. "Reflections on new partnerships between women and local self-government in India: a rural revolution?" *Journal of International Women's Studies* 5.1 (2003): 122-131
4. Mitra, Subrata K. "Making local government work: local elites, Panchayati raj and governance in India." *The success of India's democracy* 6 (2001): 103-126
5. Mahajan, V. D. "WHY HAS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FAILED IN INDIA?" *The Indian Journal of Science* 7.4 (1946): 521-527.

**FURTHER READINGS: BOOKS**

1. Subrata K. Mitra, *Making local government work: Local elites, Panchayati raj and governance in India*, (2001)
2. Kohli (Ed.). *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (2001)
3. Sudhakar, V. *New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development -Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 2002. 59*
4. Joshi, R.P., Narwani, G.S., *Panchayat Raj in India: Emerging Trends across the States* (Rawat Publications), Hyderabad, 2011
5. Khanna, B.S: *Panchayati Raj in India- National Perspectives and State Studies* (Deep and Deep Publications), New Delhi, 1994.
6. M. Venketarangaia & M. Pattabhiram, *Local Government in India* (1969) Allied Publishers, New Delhi
7. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, *Modern Indian Political Thought – Text and Context*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
8. Torfing, Jacob, et.al., *Interactive Governance – Advancing the Paradigm*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
9. Mathew G and Jain L. C (Eds.), *Decentralization and Local Governance*, Orient Black swan, 2005.

10. Kuldeep Mathur, From Government to Governance, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2009.

### **CASES FOR GUIDANCE**

1. Secretary, Sarvodaya Educational Society v. Ginja Panasaiah and Ors. (2002)10 SCC 691
2. Sakthi Coop. Industrial Estate v. Kursheed Begum and Ors. (1998) 8 SCC 528
3. State of Rajasthan v. Shyam Lal Joshi and Ors., (1994), IILLJ656SC
4. Ram Beti v. District Panchayat Raj Adhikari and Ors (1998). 1 SCC 680
5. Surinder Kaur v. State of Punjab & Ors (2010) 1 SLR 87
6. Boddula Krishnaiah v. State Election Commissioner, A.P.and Ors (1996) 3 SCC 416
7. M.V. Venkataramana Bhat v. Returning Officer and Tahsildar & Ors, AIR 1994 SC 1431
8. Jaenendrakumar Phoolchand Daftari v. Rajendra Ramsukh Mishra, AIR 1994 SC 586
9. State of H.P v. Surinder Singh Banolta, AIR 2007 SC 903
10. Baldev Singh v. Shinder Pal Singh, (2007)1 SCC 341
11. Rashid Ahmed v. Municipality Board, AIR 1950 SC 163.
12. Khairana and Ajit Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 856
13. Holmes v. City of Fayetteville 197 N.C. 740 (N.C. 1929)
15. Clinton v. Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, 24 Iowa 455; 1868
19. Vinayakrao Gangaramji Deshmukh v. P.C. Agrawal & Ors, AIR 1999 Bom 142
20. Dr. K. Krishna Murthy and Ors. v. Union of India (UOI) and Anr, 2010 (II) OLR (SC) 530

### **OUTCOMES:**

At the end of the semester, the students will be able to comprehend:

- Grass Root democracy and significance of LSG.
- Critically analyze the issues under- Working -structure and functioning- duties and powers- LSG 61
- Realize the significance of Good Governance -democratic decentralization and the initiatives LSG.
- Reforms and prospects of different models of Local Self Government.

**BLDX 004****LAWS ON EDUCATION**

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	4

**OBJECTIVE:**

- To acquire a strong working knowledge of education law.
- To understand the Constitutional Provisions on Education in India
- To explain even the most complex principles of law relating to education
- To understand the essential principles of law to current policies and practice
- To explain the important concepts and principles of education law and presents court decisions to illuminate them.

**MODULE I CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON EDUCATION IN INDIA 12**

Major Constitutional Provisions on Education in India - Article 14 - Article 15 - Article 17 - Article 21- Article 21A- Article 19 - minority rights relating to the education institutions Article 29(2) - Article 30 - Article 45 - Article 46 - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

**MODULE II NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO HIGHER EDUCATION 12**

National Education Policy 2020 - Right to Education Act, 2009 - University Grants Commission Act, 1956 - Central Educational Institution Act, 2019.

**MODULE III NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO TECHNICAL EDUCATION 12**

All India Council For Technical Education Act, 1987 - AICTE (Information And Conduct Of Inspection Of Technical Institutions, Departments Of The Universities And Institutions Declared As Deemed To Be University And Universities And Institutions Declared As Deemed To Be University) Regulations, 2010 - AICTE (Open and Distance Learning Education) Guidelines for Institutions - Deemed to be Universities, 2019- National Institute of Technology Act,2007.

**MODULE IV STATE POLICIES RELATING TO EDUCATION WITH REFERENCE TO TAMILNADU 12**

Tamil Nadu Elementary Education Act, 1920 (repeated in 1998) - Tamil Nadu Recognized Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 - Tamil Nadu Recognized Private Schools (Regulation) Rules, 1974 - Tamil Nadu Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1994.

**MODULE V CASE STUDIES RELATING TO EDUCATION LAWS 12**

Landmark Supreme Court judgments relating to education -Landmark High Court Judgments relating to education – Important case laws with reference to Tamil Nadu state.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:****Acts:**

- Constitution of India
- National Education Policy 2020
- Right to Education Act, 2009
- University Grants Commission Act, 1956
- Central Educational Institution Act, 2019
- All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987
- National Institute of Technology Act,2007
- Tamil Nadu Elementary Education Act, 1920 (repeated in 1998)
- Tamil Nadu Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1994

**Books**

- Narender Kumar, Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad Law Agency, 10<sup>th</sup> edition (2018).
- Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, 56<sup>th</sup> Edition (2019).
- M.P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, EBC, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition (2017).

**OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to:

- Have an in-depth understanding of education Law
- Establish the importance of national policies relating to technical education
- Explain various national policies relating to higher education
- Evaluate the various Tamil Nadu state policies relating to education.
- Equip them with the required knowledge about various case laws related to law on education.



**BLDX 011****MARITIME LAWS****L T P C**  
**3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

In this globalized world ninety percent of the international trade use to be carried on by sea and with the emergence of sea as a vital channel of global trade & commerce, law students must be acquainted with the conceptual framework of maritime laws. To keep in mind this aspect this course is structured.

- This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational framework Laws of Sea which is different from the Laws of Land.
- The course will familiarize the students with the Admiralty Law, its source and the historical perspective of Admiralty laws.
- It will give a conceptual clarity on matters relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction and its mode of exercise, ownership and management of ships, its safety and security of sea.
- It will also give the exposure to students regarding the application of different international convention related to laws of sea.
- It aims to equip the students with the basics of Law of Marine Environment. And Maritime Labour Laws.

**MODULE I ADMIRALTY LAW 12**

Nature of Admiralty Law: Admiralty Law in relation to public and private international law – admiralty law as a part of mercantile law – admiralty law in relation to common law and civil law –Common law of sea – Sources of maritime law and admiralty law - History of admiralty law in England, other parts of the world and in India – History of admiralty jurisdiction of High Courts of India – admiralty courts

**MODULE II CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF SEA 12**

First Law of the Sea Conventions, 1956 (UNCLOS I) - Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 1964 - Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1964 - Convention on the High Seas, 1962 - Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of High Seas, 1966 - Second Law of the Sea Conventions, 1960 (UNCLOS II) - Third Law of the Sea Convention, 1973 (UNCLOS III)

**MODULE III ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME JURISDICTION 12**

Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction (scope and extent) – Enforcement of maritime claims by actions in rem and in personam – juridical personality of the ship –

maritime liens and priorities. Jurisdiction in matters of collision – Extra territorial jurisdiction – Changing concept of maritime frontiers. International waters; Territorial Waters; Contiguous Zone; EEZ; Continental shelf; High seas; International straits; archipelagos; – Piracy and hot pursuits.

#### **MODULE IV      LAW OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND IMO 12 CONVENTIONS**

International Maritime Organisations - Pollution in the marine environment - Response to Marine Pollution Casualties - Liability and Compensation for Ship-Source Pollution - Regional Approaches to the Protection of Marine Environment - Protection of Marine Diversity

#### **MODULE V      MARITIME LABOUR LAW      12**

Introduction to Maritime Labour Law - Law of the Sea Convention, 1982 - ILO Conventions on Maritime Labour Law - Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 - Minimum requirements for seafarers to work on a ship- Conditions of employment - Health protection, medical care, welfare and social security protection

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

#### **REFERENCES:**

1. Aleka Mandaraka – Sheppard – Modern Maritime Law (Second Edition) (2009)
2. D.C. Jackson, Enforcement of Maritime Claims, London: LLP (2005)
3. Southampton on Shipping Law, Informa (2008)
4. Halsbury's Laws of England, 4th Edition, London (1983)
5. Marsden, Collisions at Sea, London (1961)
6. Francis D. Rose, The Modern Law of Pilotage, London 1984)
7. Geoffrey Brice, Maritime Law of Salvage, London (1983)
8. Chorly and Giles, Shipping Law, 6th Edition. London
9. Kochu Thommen, International Legislation on Shipping, U.N. New York (1968)
10. Samareshwar Mahanty, Maritime Jurisdiction and Admiralty Law in India, Universal Publishing (2009)
11. William Tetley, "Mixed Jurisdictions, Language, Legislatures and Courts " (2003) 78 Tul. L. Rev. 175-218.
12. R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, "The Law of the Sea", 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition., Manchester,

1999

13. Simon Baughen, "Shipping Law", Routledge-Cavendish, London 2004

### **ACTS/CONVENTIONS:**

1. First Law of the Sea Conventions, 1956 (UNCLOS I)
2. Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 1964
3. Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1964
4. Convention on the High Seas, 1962
5. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of High Seas, 1966
6. Second Law of the Sea Conventions, 1960 (UNCLOS II)
7. Third Law of the Sea Convention, 1973 (UNCLOS III)
8. Hague Rules, 1924
9. Hague-Visby Rules, 1968
10. Hamburg Rules, 1978
11. Rotterdam Rules, 2009

### **OUTCOMES:**

At the end of this course the students will be able get an idea of the following

- Know the customs and international convention related to Laws of sea.
- Get a conceptual clarity on civil and criminal liability.
- State the difference between laws of land and laws of sea.
- Familiarized with the Admiralty Law, its source and the historical perspective of Admiralty laws
- Get acquainted with the basics of introductory elements, Maritime boundary and its delimitations.
- Get a conceptual clarity on matters relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction and its mode of exercise, ownership and management of ships, its safety and security of sea.
- Know the application of different international convention related to laws of sea.

**BLDX 012****MEDIA LAW****L T P C**  
**3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES**

- To introduce students to legal and ethical issues related to mass media.
- To help students gain an understanding of media laws in India and their implications on the profession of Journalism.
- To understand the emerging concept of paid news, fake news, media trial.
- To identify and analyse ethical questions pertaining to Journalism.
- To analysis various laws regarding media law in India.

**MODULE I MEDIA AND ETHICS****12**

Understanding the Concept and Nature of Media, History of Press, Development of Media Laws, Theories of Press, Importance of Media, Code of Ethics, Media Bias, Privacy issues, Obscenity, Violence, hate speech, Paid News, Fake News and Post-Truth, Trial by Media

**MODULE II INDIAN MEDIA AND THE STATE****12**

Parliamentary Privileges and Contempt of Court; Official Secrets Act, Sedition Laws, Law of Defamation; Right to Information

**MODULE III MEDIA AND JOURNALISTS****12**

Journalistic Privileges, Journalistic Ethics, Working Journalists Act, All India Radio, Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), Press Council and its composition

**MODULE IV ADVERTISEMENT AND THE LAW****12**

**Basis of Advertisement:** Constitutional Freedom of Commercial Speech, **Drug and Magic Remedies** (Objectionable Advertisements) Act and other Laws regulating Advertisements, Unfair Practices through Advertisements and **Consumers Rights, Misleading Advertisements:** Need for New Law

**MODULE V ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND REGULATORY LAW 12**

Convergence of New Media in the Internet: **Cinema, social media**, Freedom of Private Broadcasting: **Broadcasting Regulation and Cable TV Network Regulation**, Cinematography Act, Pre-censorship, Indecent Representation of Women (**Prohibition**) **Act and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act**, Information Technology Act 2000

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:****STATUTORY READINGS**

1. The Constitution of India, 1950
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. The Cinematography Act, 1923
4. The Official Secret Act, 1923
5. Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986
6. The Press Council Act, 1978
7. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
8. The Cable T.V. Network (Regulation) Act, 1995
9. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

**BOOKS:**

- Basu D.D. : The Law of Press
- Jain M.P. : Parliamentary Privileges & the Press
- Ramchandran V.G. : Law of Parliamentary Privileges in India
- RejeevDhavan : Concept of Court and the press
- Francois W.E., Mass Media Law & the Regulation
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- Neelamalar M., Media Law and Ethics: Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited
- Ravindranath P.K., Press Laws and Ethics of Journalism Authors Press, 2004

- Roger Patching and Martin Hirst, Journalism Ethics: Arguments and cases for the twenty-first century - Routledge,
- Prasad Kiran: Media Law in India, Kluwer Law International
- Manna Bansi: Mass Media and Related Laws in India, Booksway Kolkata
- Kundra S.: Media Laws and Indian Constitution, Anmol Publisher
- Rana, R.S.: Law of obscenity in India, U.K. & U.S.A.
- Chris Frost, Journalism Ethics and Regulation (Longman Practical Journalism) Longman

**OUTCOMES:**

After the completion of the course the students will have the ability to:

- Gain an understanding of laws pertaining to media
- Gain an analytical knowledge into ethical issues related to media
- Apply media laws to case studies and evaluate the relative merits and demerits of laws and ethical questions pertaining to media
- Create an understanding about the importance of responsible Journalism which works within the framework of laws and ethics
- Develop one's own independent and critical assessment of the legal system's engagement with media.

<b>BLDX 013</b>	<b>LOCAL LAWS OF TAMIL NADU</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of this course, the students will be able to:

- Understand various important state legislations of Tamil Nadu
- Explore the relevance various social and fiscal schemes in Tamil Nadu
- Investigate the specific legislations to curb criminal activities in Tamil Nadu
- Comprehend the hierarchical structure and administrative policies in the state of Tamil Nadu
- Assess the nuances of the state environmental policies and state labour regulations

**MODULE I TAMIL NADU ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS 12**

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendments) Act, 2008, Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act 2003, The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act, 2018, Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules, The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act, 1955, Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, Police (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1948, The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888, Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956

**MODULE II TAMIL NADU STATE CRIMINAL MINOR ACTS 12**

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug- Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video Pirates, Act, 1982 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Harassment of Women Act, 1998 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997, Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930, The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998

**MODULE III TAMIL NADU STATE SOCIAL WELFARE LAWS 12**

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board - The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 1979 – The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 - The Tamil Nadu Open Places Disfigurement Prevention Act, 1959 - Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939, The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017 - Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women

**MODULE IV TAMIL NADU LABOUR AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELFARE LAWS 12**

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board, The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, Tamil Nadu unorganised workers welfare board, The Tamil Nadu Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 - The Tamil Nadu Forest Act. 1882, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017, Tamil Nadu State Environmental Policy

**MODULE V TAMIL NADU STATE FINANCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES 12**

Child welfare schemes, Women welfare & Marriage Assistance schemes, Transgender welfare schemes, Welfare of the Aged and Senior Citizens, Student welfare scheme, Essential commodities scheme, Social Security & Pension schemes, Health and Family welfare schemes, Minorities welfare schemes, Tribal welfare schemes, Farmer welfare schemes.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:****Acts:**

- Police (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act,1948
- Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947
- The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendments) Act,2008
- The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act,1955
- The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003
- The Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882
- The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930
- The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act,2018
- The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules
- The Tamil Nadu Open Places (Regulation of pasting of Posters and Fixing of Thatty Boards) Rules, 1995
- The Tamil Nadu Open Places Disfigurement Prevention Act, 1958
- The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act,1958
- The Tamil Nadu Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes Banning Act, 1978
- The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 1979
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Harassment of Women Act, 1998
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of charging of Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003



- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997
- The Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
- The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (Financial Establishments) Act, 1997
- The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899
- The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017
- The Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017
- The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888
- The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920
- The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
- The Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956
- The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber law offenders, offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand offenders, Sexual-offenders, Slum-g
- Pirates Act, 1982
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937

### Books

1. The Tamil Nadu Code, (1977), India: Law Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. Citizen's Charter (2017), Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
3. Policy Note (2019), Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
4. Report on the Administration of the Police of Tamil Nadu. (1973). Government of Tamil Nadu
5. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly debates; official report. (n.d.). Legislative Assembly.
6. Policy Note (2020), Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
7. Tamil Nadu State Policy for Children (2021), Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
8. Policy Note (2021), Social Welfare and Women Empowerment Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.

**OUTCOMES :**

On successful completion of this course, the students must be able to:

- Have an in-depth understanding on Local Laws of Tamil Nadu
- Explore the various social welfare schemes and labour policies of Tamil Nadu
- Evaluate the various criminal activity curbing legislations in the state of Tamil Nadu
- Establish the importance of Social Security and its contemporary relevance
- Examine the administrative policies and enactments in the state of Tamil Nadu

<b>BLDX 014</b>	<b>FORENSIC LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

- To familiarize with basic terms and concepts in Forensic Science
- To provide knowledge and understanding of forensic scientific investigations
- To recognize and retrieve evidence at crime scenes
- To provide knowledge regarding forensic psychology
- To analyze and find out accurate information by scientific methods

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE LAW 12**

Definition and Concepts of Laws relating to Forensic Science-Historical Background of Forensic Science in India-Relevance of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice system-Forensic Science Laboratories-their types and divisions-Forensic Science Laboratories at central and state level - Role of forensic Scientists and medical experts-Relevance and value of expert testimony-Modus operandi of criminals, Criminal Profiling and Corpus delictiin Criminal investigation.

**MODULE II FINGER PRINTS, FOOT PRINTS, TOOL MARKS 12**

Finger prints: History and development of finger print as science for Personal Identification, Type, Classification and Comparison of Finger Prints, Development of Latent Finger Print, Evidentiary value of Fingerprinting; Foot Prints: Importance, Gait pattern analysis; Tool marks: Introduction, nature, location, collection and comparison of tool marks.

**MODULE III DEATH, POSTMORTEM CHANGES, INJURIES AND TOXIC 12**

Death: Definition of Death, changes after death, putrefaction and disposal of dead bodies; Injuries: Legal aspects of injuries; Mechanical injuries; Thermal injuries; Injuries due to electricity; Lightning and radiation; Regional injuries; Medico legal aspects of injuries and asphyxial deaths; Poison: Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead, Post-mortem findings, Corrosive agents, Irritants, Animal Poisons, Plant Poisons: Nature, type, mode of action, Identification of: (i) Neurotic poisons, (ii) spinal poisons, (iii) cerebral poisons, (iv) cardiac poisons, (v) anesthetic agents, (vi) asphyxiates, (vii) food poisons, (viii) drug dependency abuse and (ix) miscellaneous Poisons.

**MODULE IV FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY****12**

Introduction, difference between psychology and psychiatry, importance and the role in justice delivery system. Classes of forensic psychology: Clinical, Experimental, Statistical, Psychotherapy, Consultancy,

**MODULE V POLICY MONITORING AND EVALUATION****12**

Firearms: Early history of firearms - Classification, characteristics and firing mechanism of smooth bored firearms (M.L., B.L.) Rifled firearms (Pistol, Revolver, Rifles and Machine Guns); un Shot Residues (GSR): Mechanism of formation of GSR, modern methods of analysis of GSR from the shooting hand & target with special reference to clothing. Firearm injuries, nature, effect of target, velocity, identification of firearm injuries, and evaluation of firearm injuries.

**L:45; T:15;TOTAL HOURS - 60****REFERENCES:**

- Allen M, Foundations of Forensic Document Analysis: Theory and Practice (Wiley & Sons, Incorporated, John 2015).
- Amendt J, Current Concepts in Forensic Entomology (Springer 2010).
- Ashbaugh David R., Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Ridgeology (CRC-Press, 1999, Reprinted on 2006).
- Bartol C and Bartol A, Introduction to Forensic Psychology (Sage Publications 2012).
- Cooper J and Cooper M, Wildlife Forensic Investigation (CRC Press 2013).
- Genge N.E., Forensic casebook: science of crime scene investigation, (Eburypress , London 2003).
- Gaur S.N., Firearms and Forensic Ballistics (Delhi law house, Delhi 2007).
- Dahiya M. S., Crime Scene Management (2 edn, Shanti Prakashan 2011).
- James S.H and Nordby J.J., Forensic Science: An introduction to scientific and investigative techniques (CRC Press, USA 2003).
- Kelly Jan Seaman, Scientific Examination of Questioned Documents-II (Forensic & Police Series, 2006).

**OUTCOMES:**

- Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.
- Students will be able to understand different tools and interrogation in forensic law.\
- Students will apply the concept, creation and scope of different technologies, analogies to crime investigation and studies its impact.
- Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge with respect to forensic psychology.
- Students will be provided in-depth knowledge and understanding of the modes and methods of forensic evidences.

**BLDX 021****SPORTS LAW****L T P C****3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

- The course is designed to acquaint students with the Sports Law and Historical Background of the Sports Law;
- It aims to acquaint students with various Authorities that Govern Sports in India and their structure and functions;
- It aims to sensitize students against gender discriminations in sports;
- It is designed to acquaint the students with the legal provisions relating to sports contract and rights and obligations under such contracts;
- To acquaint students with violations in sports and remedies available for such violations;

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO SPORTS 12**

Definition of Sports - History of Sports - Sociological and Political aspect of Sports - Commercialization of Sports - BCCI-IPL&ISL - Sports & the Constitution of India – Current Issues within Sports law in India

**MODULE II AUTHORITIES GOVERN SPORTS IN INDIA 12**

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, India's Sports Law and Welfare Association, National Sports Federation - The National Sports Policy  
The Legal Regulations of Drugs in Sports - World Anti-Doping Agency - National Anti-Doping in Sports - National Doping Laboratory.

**MODULE III GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS 12**

Women and Sports in India - International Scenario- UNESCO - International Olympic Committee - Recent Issues - Depiction of Women by the Media - Sexualisation of Sports.

**MODULE IV SPORTS CONTRACT AND PROTECTION OF IPR 12**

Sports related Contract of Employment - Formation and Capacity to Contract- Protection of Minor - Contractual Obligations and the Player's Obligation - Formation of Union - Transfer of Players - Termination of Sports Contract  
Protection of IPR in Sports - Branding - Sports Personality Right and Unfair Competition - The Sports Broadcasting Signal (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007

**MODULE V      VIOLENCE IN SPORTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION      12**

Civil and Criminal Liability in Sports - Voluntary Assumption of Risk - Compensation in Tort - Liability of person Associated with Sports

Governing Bodies - Court of Arbitration for Sports(CAS) - Dispute Resolution on the field - Internal Disciplinary Procedure - ADR in Sports

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Mukul Mudgal & Vidushpat Singhania: La & Sports in India
2. Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik: Supreme Court on Sports, Entertainment and Leisure.
3. Lovely Dasgupta & Shameek Sen: Sports Law in India.
4. Anujaya Krishna: Sports Law
5. *Law and the business of sports*, David Griffith Jones, Butterworths's publishers.

**OUTCOMES :**

After completion of this course the students will be able to do the following:

- get an idea of historical perspective of sports regulation, sport's governing bodies, legal issues and safety in sports,
- Analyse, interpret and apply Sports Laws.
- Recognize the issues involved in sports.
- Understand the structure of sport governing bodies and the dispute resolution mechanism when faced with any legal issue.
- Learn to recognize the rights of sportspersons and take appropriate action in cases when the same are violated or denied.

**BLDX 022****WOMEN AND LAW****L T P C****3 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing of this course to the students is to:

- Identify the major social reforms in India for uplifting women.
- To provide students with an understanding of the legal environment and culture in which the how the rights of women are being treated under personal laws.
- To examine different approaches to interpreting how women have been viewed and treated in the legal context.
- To evaluate and understand different women welfare laws.
- To study how women are being empowered through the instrument of law.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Historical background and status of women in ancient India - Constitutional Provisions and gender justice - Relevant provisions relating to women in Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties under the Indian Constitution.

**MODULE II PERSONAL LAWS AND WOMEN 12**

Laws relating to marriage, divorce, succession - Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights - Feudal institution of joint family – women’s inheritance position - Hindu Law - Muslim Law - Matrimonial property - Movement towards Uniform Civil Code and maintenance under the relevant personal laws with special emphasis on discrimination of women □ Special Marriage Act □ Maintenance under Cr. P.C.

**MODULE III CRIMINAL LAWS AND WOMEN 12**

Special provisions relating to women under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 □ Offences against women under Indian Penal Code □ Outraging the modesty of women □ Sexual Harassment □ Rape □ Bigamy □ Mock and fraudulent marriages □ Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 □ Causing miscarriage □ Insulting women.

**MODULE IV WOMEN WELFARE LAWS 12**



The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961-Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 - Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987- Family Courts Act, 1984

## **MODULE V                      LAWS FOR WORKING WOMEN**

**12**

Welfare Legislations: Maternity Benefit Act -Factories Act - Equal Remuneration Act  
Implementation of Wage Laws and Legislation on Women Employment- Sexual harassment at work place- Visakha case law.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

### **REFERENCES AND BOOKS:**

- Agrawal, S.P (2001), Women's Education in India, Guwahati, Eastern Book House
- Dhagamwar, Vasudha. (1992). "Law, Power and justice: The Protection of Personal Rights in the Indian Code". Second Edition, Sage, New Delhi
- Krishna Iyer, V.R. (1984). "Law and Religion" Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
- T, Brettel, Dawson, (ed). (1990). "Women, Law and Social Change: Core Suggested Readings" and Current Issues, 2nded, O N, Captus Press, New York.
- Agnes, Flavia. (1999). "Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India". OUP, New Delhi
- S.P. Sathe: Towards Gender Justice.
- Dr. Vijay Sharma: Protection to woman in Matrimonial home
- Dr. Sarojini Saxena: Femi juris(Law relating to Women in India)
- Dr. Archana Parsher: Women and Social Reform
- Dr. Paras Diwan: Dowry and protection to married women
- Mary Wollstonecraft: A Vindication of the rights of women.
- Dr. G.B. Reddy: Women and Law, 2nd Edn. Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1998.
- Dr. Anjali Hastak, Empowerment of women through Property Rights in Hindu Law, SPARC publication, Chandrapur
- Nair, Janaki. *Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History*, Kali for

Women in collaboration with NLSIU Bangalore, 1996.

- Verma, Jagmohan Singh. *Gender Justice in India*, Spellbound Publications Pvt Limited, 1999.
- Mill, John Stuart. *The Subjection of Women*, Hayes Barton Press, 1997.
- Rao, Nitya. *Good Women do not Inherit Land Social*, Science Press and Orient Blackswan 2008.
- International Solidarity Network. *Knowing Our Rights*, An imprint of Kali for Women 2006.
- Kaushik, P.D. *Women Rights*, Bookwell Publication 2007.

### **OUTCOMES:**

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

- Evaluate the diversity and multiplicity of cultural forces that shape the world through the study of gender and sexuality, as well as race and class, with special focus on the contributions of and differences between women and men.
- Explain the deleterious impact and the privileges sustained by women in areas such as legal rights, home life and work life through analysis both of court decisions and current events.
- Understand the different personal laws by specifically emphasizing the women's rights
- Analyse the issues related to violence against women and its legal implication.
- Evaluate the different legislations enacted for women development and empowerment

<b>BLDX 023</b>	<b>PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing of this course to the students is to:

- Understand the nature and functions of the conflict of laws.
- Analyze the Jurisdiction related matters, choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
- Understand the sources of the principles of Conflict of Laws.
- Have a clear knowledge about the matrimonial laws prevailing for solving the conflicts.

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

Nature – Scope of private international law – Fundamental concepts of private international law – Theories of private law – Historical origin – Private law in India.

**MODULE II JURISDICTION RELATED ASPECTS 12**

Stages of case involving private international law – Jurisdiction - Classification of cause of action – Selection of law – Application of law – Renvoi – Classification – Defects of double renvoi – Exclusion of foreign law.

**MODULE III DOMICILE 12**

Domicile – Essentials of domicile – Kinds of domicile – Domicile under English law – Domicile under Indian law – Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and decrees / awards – Limitation on recognition of foreign judgements and decrees / awards.

**MODULE IV CONTRACTS 12**

Contracts – Formation, Interpretation- Theory of intention – Localisation theory – Illegality and discharge – Tort – Theories of torts in England – Proper law – Modern English law – Private International Law Miscellaneous Provisions Act – Abolition of double criminality rule.

**MODULE V MATRIMONIAL MATTERS 12**

Marriage – Essentials under the English and Indian law – Formal validity and essential validity of marriage – Matrimonial causes jurisdiction – Recognition and enforcement of foreign decrees – Remedies – Legitimacy – Legitimation – Adoption – Custody

orders – Transfer of property – Immovable and movables – Assignment of debts – Testamentary and intestate succession.

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

- Paras Diwan, Private International Law, 4th Ed., Deep and Deep (1998)
- Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, 3rd Ed., Lexis Nexis (2014)
- V. C. Govindaraj, Conflict of Laws in India, Oxford University Press (2011)
- Cheshire, North & Fawcett: Private International Law, 14th Ed. Oxford University Press (2008)

**OUTCOMES:**

On the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Define the principles of conflict of laws and its application in cases involving foreign element
- Explain the concept of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments
- Apply the principles of conflict of laws in relation to the Indian legal mechanism and its practices.
- Analyse the issue of jurisdiction and application of foreign laws in a case where foreign element is involved
- Analyze and understand the matrimonial related aspects under Private International Law.

<b>BLDX 024</b>	<b>HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

The course is designed with the following objectives:

- To acquaint students with the Humanitarian and Refugee laws and Historical Background of IHL and Refugee Law;
- Its aim remains on the development of International Humanitarian law and protection of victims of armed conflict
- To acquaint students with various International Conventions on IHL & Refugees;
- To acquaint students on the rules that are to be followed when the armed conflict is going on (jus in bello).
- To sensitize students for Protection of rights of Prisoner of War and Refugees;

**MODULE I INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW 12**

International Humanitarian Law: Meaning, Origin, Source and Purpose; Application of IHL; Interface between International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Human Rights Law (IHRL)

**MODULE II INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION ON IHL 12**

Key Humanitarian Treaties: 1907 Hague Regulations, the four Geneva Conventions, and their Additional Protocols:- General Limitations on the Conduct of War; Prohibition on the Use of Certain Weapons- Conventional, Chemical, Biological Weapons and Land Mines; Protection of Prisoners of War

**MODULE III INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT 12**

International Criminal Court (ICC): Overview, Jurisdiction & its Basis; Defences / Grounds for excluding criminal responsibility; India's Stand on the ICC; Contemporary Challenges in IHL

**MODULE IV REFUGEE LAW 12**

Historical Background and development of Refugee Law; Meaning of Refugee under various International Instruments; Refugee Law, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law: Co-relation

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<b>MODULE V</b>	<b>PROTECTION OF REFUGEES UNDER 1951 CONVENTION</b>	<b>12</b>
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The 1951 Refugee Convention: Rights and Duties of Refugees; Welfare measures for Refugees; Solution to Refugee's Problem; Protection of Refugee in India

**L:45; T:15; TOTAL HOURS - 60**

**REFERENCES:**

1. Puneet Pathak; International Humanitarian and Refugee Law; Edition: 1st Edition 2021, Reprinted 2022
2. Md Jahid Hossain; International Humanitarian Law;
3. V.K. Ahuja, The Public International Law, Chapter on International Criminal Court, Lexis Nexis;
4. H.O. Agarwal; **International Law** and Human Rights;
5. V.S. Mani; Handbook of International Humanitarian Law in South Asia;

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Get an idea of historical perspective of IHL and Refugee Law
- Understand the contemporary issues relating to humanitarian and refugee Laws
- Analyse, interpret and apply IHL and Refugee Law.
- Recognize the issues involved in application of IHL and Refugee Laws.
- Understand Importance of IHL and Refugee Laws
- Learn to analysis of the standard treatment of refugees and POW.