



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)

B.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.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

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 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 students so that they can either go for jobs or engage in self-employment.
5. To cultivate among student's innovative learning skills and techniques including e learning to upkeep the challenges of the 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 by 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 –EDUCATIONAL SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- To enable the students to understand and analyze derive solutions using cohesive and logical reasoning
- To enhance managerial skills by creating new business development perspectives
- To develop organizational skills with special reference with human resource management
- To make them understand the basics of criminal law, IPR and to make them understand the procedural aspects of these laws.

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 field of legal education with exceptional analytical, cognitive and documentation skills.

PROGRAMME - EDUCATIONAL SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

BBA LLB programme has been designed to prepare the graduates for attaining the following specific outcomes:

- **Critical Thinking Skills:** Students are able to define, analyze, and devise solutions for structured and unstructured business problems and issues using cohesive and logical reasoning patterns for evaluating information, materials and data.

- Entrepreneurship and Innovation: Students can demonstrate the fundamentals of creating and managing innovation, new business development, and high - growth potential entities.
- Effective usage of managerial skills in the management of organization by command over skills regarding effective human resource management.
- Implication of substantive and procedural laws in civil, criminal, intellectual property rights and taxation matters by applying critical thinking and legal reasoning skills.

**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:

- BBA. L.L.B. (Hons.)
- B.A.LL.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 consist 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 (out of 75) and in aggregate (75 end semester + 25 internals).

Evaluation criteria per course

End semester marks	Internal marks	Total marks	Minimum pass%
75 (Minimum pass %) 40%	25	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 in aggregate 40 marks (75 marks for end semester + 25 for internals). 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^{th} course and GPI is the Grade Point in the i^{th} course, GPA will be calculated according to the formula:

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

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.

**B.S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**

**B.B.A. LL. B (Hons.)
CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS, REGULATIONS 2019**

SEMESTER I

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 1106	Principles of Management and HRM	3	1	0	4
						27
						Credits

SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 1209	Business English	3	1	0	4
2	BLD 1201	Law of Torts and 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 1207	Organizational Behavior Internship I	3	1	0	4
						29
						Credits

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 2104	Marketing Research	3	1	0	4
5	BLD 2105	Financial Services	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 2106	Man Power Management	3	1	0	4
Credits						27

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 2204	Managerial Economics	4	1	0	5
5	BLD 2205	Entrepreneurial Development	3	1	0	4
6	BLD 2208	Communicative English Internship II	4	1	0	5
Credits						29

SEMESTER V

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 3105	Financial Management	4	1	0	5
6	BLD 3106	Production and Material Management	3	1	0	4
Credits						29

SEMESTER VI

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 3205	Public Finance	4	1	0	5
6	BLD 3206	Strategic Management Internship III	3	1	0	4
Credits						29

SEMESTER VII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 4101	Criminal Procedure Code I	3	1	0	4
2	BLD 4102	Civil Procedure Code 1	3	1	0	4
3	BLD 4103	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance – Clinical Course I	2	1	4	5
4	BLD 4104	Quality Management	4	1	0	5
5		Elective I	3	1	0	4
6		Elective II	3	1	0	4
Credits						26

SEMESTER VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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
Credits						25

SEMESTER IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 5101	Land Law – Honours III	4	1	0	5
2	BLD 5102	Law of Taxation	4	1	0	5
3	BLD 5103	Intellectual Property Right – Honours IV	4	1	0	5
4	BLD 5104	Alternate Dispute Resolution - Clinical Course III	2	1	4	5
5		Elective V	3	1	0	4
6		Elective VI	3	1	0	4
Credits						28

SEMESTER X

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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 and Practical Training - Clinical Course IV	2	1	4	5
7	BLD 5207	Mediation – Clinical Course V Internship V	2	1	4	5
Credits						31

TOTAL CREDITS**280**

LIST OF ELECTIVE PAPERS**SEMESTER – VII**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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

SEMESTER - VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLDX 011	Maritime Law	3	1	0	4
2	BLDX 012	Media Law	3	1	0	4
3	BLDX 013	Local Laws	3	1	0	4
4	BLDX 014	Forensic Law	3	1	0	4

SEMESTER - IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
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

BLD 1101	LAW AND LANGUAGE	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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, MensRea, 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 Partum
- 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.Madabhushi 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.Regasurya 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.

BLD 1102	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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.
- Bhushan Vidya 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 Paulomi Saha, 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.

BLD 1103	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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

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.

BLD 1104	LEGAL METHODS	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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 15
STATUTES

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, Lok Adalats.=

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

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.

BLD 1105	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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 constitute 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.

MODULE IV WELFARE MECHANISM 12

Remuneration- Components of Remuneration-Incentives-Benefit-Motivation-Welfare and Social Security Measures-Human Factors-Creativity-Intellectual Skills-Innovation Information Communication and Technology (ICT)- Compensation Plan – Evaluation of Performance, ESOPS

MODULE V EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATION 12

Functions of Trade Unions – Forms of Collective Bargaining-Workers Participation in Management- Types and Effectiveness-Industrial Disputes and Settlements –HR Audit-Nature-Benefit-Approaches- Code of Discipline

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

REFERENCES:

1. C.B.Gupta, Management Theory and Practice, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2017.
2. L.M.Prasad, Principles and Practice of Management, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2019.
3. P.C. Tripathi and P.N. Pandey, Principles of Management, McGraw Hill Education; Sixth edition, 2017.
4. P.C.Tripathi, Human Resource Development, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2013.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- Understand the concept of 'Management' and be familiarized with management functions such as planning, organizing, leading and controlling.
- Explain the importance of management in different kinds of business Organizational
- Define human resource management and know the techniques of recruitment.
- Discuss the concept of remuneration and distinguish the remuneration from salary and wages.
- Analyze the importance of trade union when it comes to Industrial disputes and settlements.

SEMESTER II**BLD 1209****BUSINESS ENGLISH****L T P C****3 1 0 4****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 Websites-Different Law Journals-- Law Digests-Encyclopedias-How to Use Law

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

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

2008, pp. 137-163.

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

COURSE 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, 12th 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, 3rd 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, 5th 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
- Canelaborate 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.

BLD 1204	INDIAN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	L	T	P	C
		2	1	0	3

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

MODULE I THE EAST INDIA COMPANY AND ITS EARLY SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA 10

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

MODULE II BEGINNING OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND PRIVY COUNCIL 10

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.

MODULE III CODIFICATION OF LAWS AND RULE OF LAW 12

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. Chakravathy & 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 19th and in the early 20th 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

BLD 1205	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY	L	T	P	C
		2	1	0	3

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.

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

COURE 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 INDEPENDENCE 09

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 INDIA 09

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, 17th 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, 50th edition, S. Chand and Company, 2004.
4. VK Puri and SK Mishra, Indian Economy, 34th 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.
- 7.

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.

BLD 1207	ORGANISATIONAL BEHAVIOUR	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

COUSE OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the basic concepts of the Organizational Behavior
- To enhance their understanding of the interaction between the individuals and the Organizations.
- To understand the behavior of an employee as an individual and as a group member.
- To demonstrate the various leadership styles and which to adopt according to the situation.
- To have knowledge on how to manage the different types of stress at the workplace.

MODULE I ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR 12

Concepts, meaning, nature, scope features of OB. OB and other disciplines.

MODULE II INDIVIDUAL BEHAVIOR 12

Basic psychological process—personality, Determinants of Personality—personality traits—perception, factors affecting perception—learning, theories of Learning—social learning. Motivation—theories of motivation (Maslow's, Hertzberg, McGreger, X and Y theory) financial and non-financial motivation-Attitudes & Values, personality theories

MODULE III GROUP 12

Concept of group dynamics—features of group—types of group behavior—formal and informal group behavior—stages of group development— group moral—group Norms—group cohesiveness.

MODULE IV LEADERSHIP 12

Types & theories of leadership (Trait theory, Michigan studies and Fideler's contingency model) modern approach to leadership theories—leadership styles.

MODULE V STRESS MANAGEMENT 12

Meaning, types of stress—consequences of work stress—causes of stress—

Conflict, types of conflicts, conflict resolution strategies — Organizational development—Meaning, need, benefits and limitations of OD—steps in OD. Organizational changes.

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

REFERENCES:

1. Fred Luthans: Organizational behavior, Information Age Publishing Inc., 13th edition, 2015.
2. Danial C. Fieldman and Hugh Arnold: Managing individual and group Behavior in organization
3. Henry Mintzberg: The structure of organization, Prentice-Hall, 1979.
4. Edwin Gerlof: Organization theory and design, McGraw Hill Higher Education, 1985.
5. Robin. S. P: Organizational behavior, Pearson, 15th edition, 2012.

OUTCOMES:

- Describe how an Individual will discharge his role in an organization individually and collectively and also different concepts in the organizational behavior.
- Discuss the development in the field of Organizational Behavior and explain the micro and macro approaches to analyze and will be able to compare different models and various theories of motivation which will be applicable in the organizations.
- Explain group dynamics and demonstrates skills required for working in groups therefore enables team building.
- Analyze the various approaches to leadership and identify themselves to the quality suitable for the role of a leader.
- Identify the processes used in developing communication and resolving conflicts in an organization and have skills to manage the stress in the workplace.

SEMESTER III

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

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, 4th 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.

BLD 2104	MARKETING RESEARCH	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To inculcate analytical abilities and research skills among the students.
- To yield to a decision-based outcome of market research
- To equip the students to know about research design, methods and process.
- To examine the problems affecting marketing and to enable the students to suggest possible solutions
- To make understand the students the methods of different kinds of research and its possibilities in consumer world
-

MODULE I MARKETING RESEARCH 12

Introduction, Management uses of marketing research, Problem Formulation & steps in decision Making Process.

MODULE II RESEARCH DESIGN 12

Introduction, Exploratory Research, Descriptive research, Causal/ Experimental Research Design, Relationship between different types of designs.

MODULE III DATA COLLECTION METHODS 12

Primary & Secondary Data, Observation & Questionnaire Techniques, Analysis & interpretation of Data, Development of questionnaire.

MODULE IV SAMPLE DESIGN 12

Sample Plan, Sampling design, Sample Size, Probability & Non- Probability Sampling (Quota Sampling, Purposive sampling, Convenient Sampling etc.) Measurement through different types of scales.

MODULE V PRODUCT RESEARCH 12

Advertising Research – Copy Testing – Test Marketing, Media Selection, Research Report

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

REFERENCES

1. Paul Eliot. Green, Paul E Green & Donald S. Tull, Research for Marketing Decision, Prentice Hall, 1966
2. Harper W. Boyd Jr. , Ralph Westfall, & Stanley F Stasch, Marketing Research: Text and Cases , Richard D Irwin, 7th Ed., 1989
3. RajendraNargundkar: Marketing research, Text and Cases- Tata McGraw hill, 2010
4. Naresh Malhotra, Das: Marketing research: An applied Orientation- Pearson Education 2009.
5. Suja R Nair: Marketing Research, Text with cases, Himalaya Publication-2 nd Revised edition 2014

OUTCOMES:

The student could able to understand:

- Understands what research is in general and marketing research in particular.
- Acquire knowledge about various kinds of research design and its practical implications in reducing the risks
- Market research guides the students in communication with current and potential customers
- Familiarize about sampling and data collection in marketing research
- Imparts analytical abilities and research skills among the students.

BLD 2105	FINANCIAL SERVICES	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the basics of contractual relationships in financial services including fund-based and fee-based financial services.
- To develop knowledge regarding the legal aspects of leasing and hire purchasing services.
- To understand the concepts of factoring and other fund-based services.
- To understand the merchant banking services and understand the role of merchant bankers.
- To have knowledge on the regulatory framework of the credit rating agencies and their importance to the investors.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL SERVICES 12

Meaning, nature, scope of financial Services, Types of financial services: Fund based and Fees based services, Need and the market of various financial Services, Growth of Financial Services in India, Problems faced in the financial services sector.

MODULE II LEASING AND HIRE-PURCHASE FINANCING 12

Leasing: Conceptual framework, Types, Legal framework, Tax aspects of leasing and Financial Evaluation: Perspectives of both Lessee and Lessor; Hire-Purchase Financing: Conceptual framework, Legal framework, and Financial Evaluation.

MODULE III FACTORING AND OTHER FUND-BASED SERVICES 12

Factoring: Meaning, Concept and evolution of Factoring; Functions of a Factor; Types of Factoring; Advantages of Factoring, Factoring Vs Bills discounting, Hundi; Forfeiting – an overview; Venture Capital Financing: Concept, Features, Need, Stages of financing, Exit Route; Consumer Credit and Housing Finance - An overview. Legal aspects of factoring services.

MODULE IV MERCHANT BANKING SERVICES 12

Concept, Growth, Merchant Banking in India, Policy measures, Institutional Structure, Legal and Regulatory Frameworks, Role of Merchant Banker in Appraisal of Projects, Designing Capital Structure and Instruments, Issue Pricing, and Preparations of Prospectus.

MODULE V CREDIT RATING AND OTHER FEE-BASED SERVICES 12

Introduction, Regulatory Framework, Credit Rating Agencies, Rating Process and Methodology, Rating Symbols and Grades; Overview of Stock Broking, Depository Services, Custodial Services, and Corporate Restructuring.

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

TEXT BOOKS:

- Khan, M .Y. *Financial Services*, 9th Edition (2017) . Tata McGraw Hill
- Siddhaiah Thummuluri, *Financial Services*, 1st edition, Pearson India.

REFERENCES:

- Dr. Gurusamy. *Financial Services*. 3rd Edition (2009). Tata McGraw Hill

OUTCOMES:

- To analyze the various financial services and have an exposure on the growth of financial services and will be able to understand the problems linked with the growth of the financial services.
- To identify the legal aspects in the process of leasing and the tax aspects involved in the leasing and hire purchase financing.
- To explain the importance and need of finance in the business sector through factoring, venture capital and also the various types of consumer credit available in the market.
- To access the origin and growth of merchant banking services in India and identify the role of merchant bankers for the benefit of the investors.
- To analyze the impact of credit rating agencies on the investors and the investment made by them and have exposure on the corporate restructuring.

BLD2106	MAN POWER MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

COURE OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the basic concepts of the Man power management.
- To enhance their understanding of the recruitment and selection process involved in the organizations.
- To understand the various techniques of training and its importance and process of executive development.
- To have knowledge on Absenteeism and labour turnover and their causes and effects.
- To enrich the students on different facets of evaluation of labour welfare

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO MAN POWER MANAGEMENT 15

Concepts- Characteristics-Objectives-Importance-Functions of Man power Management-Evolution-Man power Planning-Process-Problems-Guidelines for effective Man power Planning-Job analysis and Job design.

MODULE II RECRUITMENT AND SELECTION 15

Meaning of Recruitment-Process of recruitment-Sources of recruitment-Techniques of recruitment-Recruitment practices in India
Selection- Meaning and Steps in selection -Selection Testing-Types, Selection Interviewing-Types and Steps in Interview process, Limitations of Interview, Government policies for Recruitment and selection

MODULE III TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT 15

Concept-Need Analysis for training, Importance of training-Types of training-Objectives-Methods and techniques of training, Evaluating Training Effectiveness-Retraining-Training process outsourcing-Concept of Executive Development-Process of executive development-Methods and techniques- Performance Appraisal.

MODULE IV MAINTAINING AND RETAINING MAN POWER 15

Job changes-Transfer-Concept of Absenteeism-Causes and effects-Control over Absenteeism-Concept of labour turnover-Measurement of labour turnover-Causes

and effects-Control over labour turnover-Employee safety-Employee welfare.

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

REFERENCES:

1. Dr.C.B.Gupta, Human resource Management, Sultan chand and sons, New Delhi,18th edition,2017.
2. Dr.J.Jayashankar, Human Resource Management, Margham Publications,2018.
3. K Aswathappa, Human Resource Management, Text and Cases paperback, Mc Graw Hill publications, 8th edition,2017.
4. Y.P.Singh, Effective Manpower Management, Anmol Publications, 2001.

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to

- Describe the basic concepts of Manpower management and its evolution and the process involved in the Manpower planning.
- Discuss the various sources of recruitment and selection and will be Kaware of the various stages to go through in the recruitment and selection process.
- Explain and identify the training methods and its evaluation process and the development of an employee through job changes and performance appraisal.
- Analyze the causes and effects of both absenteeism and labour turnover and have the knowledge to control the absenteeism and labour turnover.
- Practical implications of the topics are studied closely through case study method.

SEMESTER - IV

BLD 2201	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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.,
- Suranjan Chakravarti, 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.

BLD 2202	FAMILY LAW – II	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students to understand the system of Institution of family.
- Identify and understand the scheme of succession under the Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws.
- To interpret the concepts of testamentary succession under different religions.
- Comprehend the legal matters relating to Wakfs, Wills, Gifts and pre-Emption.
- To acquaint the knowledge on religious endowments.

MODULE I JOINT HINDU FAMILY 15

Institution of joint family – Coparcenary system – Classification of properties – Karta – Status, powers and duties – Principle of survivorship and succession – Partition.

MODULE II INTESTATE SUCCESSION 15

General principles of succession under Hindu Law, Muslim Law and Christian Law – Statutory conditions of disinheritance and disentitlement – Comparative analysis of right to property of women under different Religious and Statutory Law. Dwelling house and Right of Pre-emption.

MODULE III TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION 15

Testamentary succession under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Law – Limitation to testamentation under various religious and statutory laws – Will and administration of Will – Codicil – Lapse, – Probate, letters of administration and succession certificate.

MODULE IV GIFT UNDER ISLAMIC LAW 15

Hiba – Nature and characteristics of Hiba – Subject matter of Hiba – Hibabiliwaz, Hiba-ba-shart-ul-iwaz – Revocation of gift.

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 institutions and offices.

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

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.

COURE 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.

BLD 2203	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Discuss the different powers of President of India
- Examine the qualifications and disqualification of members of Parliament and State legislature
- Classify the legislative, administrative and financial relations between central and state government
- Explain the emergency provisions and its consequences
- Specify different Constitutional bodies

MODULE I OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND 15
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

The Union Executive - The President – Election, Term of Office, Powers and functions, Impeachment – Immunities – Pardoning power - Ordinance making power - President and Union Council of Ministers-The State Executive -Governor – Appointment, Powers and functions - Immunities – Pardoning power – Removal of Governor, Doctrine of Pleasure - State Council of Ministers

MODULE II PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES 15

Composition of Parliament and State legislatures – Office of the Speaker – Qualification/Disqualification of Members - Legislative Procedures, Legislative Privileges – Judicial interpretations – Anti Defection law, Xth Schedule Union Judiciary-Supreme Court of India (Articles 124-147) – Composition, Appointment and Removal of Judges of Supreme Court - Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Art 32 - Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – Civil, Criminal and in other Matters - Statutory Appeals and Enlargement of Jurisdiction - Special Leave to Appeal (Art. 136) - Power of Review (Art. 137)- Advisory Jurisdiction (Art. 143) - Public Interest Litigation – Compensatory Jurisprudence - Independence of Judiciary – Tribunals State Judiciary -High Courts in the States - Composition, Appointment and Removal of Judges - Writ Jurisdiction of High Courts under Art. 226.

MODULE III DIVISION OF POWERS 15

Distribution of Legislative Powers - Doctrine of Territorial Nexus - Subject matter of

laws made by Parliament and Legislatures of States - Doctrine of Harmonious 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, 13th edition.
3. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central law agency, 51st edition
4. Durga Das Basu, The Constitution of India, LexisNexis, 24th edition
5. Constituent Assembly Debates Vol. 1 to 12

6. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional law of India, Universal publishing company pvt. Ltd, 4th edition
7. P. M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India, Universal law publishing, 14th 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

BLD 2204	MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the prospective lawyers with fundamentals of economics and managerial economics.
- To introduce the students to the basic concepts of demand, supply, demand forecasting and applications of managerial economics in business decision making.
- To develop a clear understanding of the tools and theories of analyzing consumer and producer behaviour.
- To gain understanding of some concepts like costs, revenue and profits in order to improve their ability to understand the business climate.
- To develop a clear understanding of competitions and market structures in which firms operate in an economy.

MODULE I NATURE AND SCOPE OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS 15

Meaning, Nature and Scope - Scarcity- Choice and Allocation - Decision Making Techniques - Marginalism- Equi-Marginalism and Opportunity Cost- Risk and Uncertainties.

MODULE II DEMAND ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING 15

Demand Theory- Types of Demand- Demand Elasticity - Elasticity of Demand and Marginal Revenue - Users of Elasticity - Decision Making - Estimation of Demand and Function - Demand Forecasting - Quantitative and Qualitative Techniques.

MODULE III PRODUCTION ANALYSIS 15

Production Function - returns of Factors - Production Decision - Isoquant-Isocost - Production Possibility - Expansion Path - Optimum Product Mix of Multi-Product Firm - C.S. Function.

MODULE IV COST, REVENUE AND PROFIT ANALYSIS 15

Cost Theories - Applications and Types of Costs - Derivation of Cost Functions - Revenue - Concepts- Functions - Break Even Analysis - Economics Scale vs. Economies of Scope. Profit Maximization- Vs Sales Maximization- Accounting Profit Vs. Economic Profit - theories of Firm.

MODULE V MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRODUCT PRICING 15

Features - Output - Pricing Decisions in Different Markets- Equilibrium of Firm and Industry - Monopoly Power- Welfare Triangle - Pricing and Output Decisions- Differentiate Pricing - Mark up Pricing - government Intervention and Pricing.

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

REFERENCES:

1. Mithani DM, Managerial Economics, Himalaya Publishing House, 2010.
2. Joel Dean, Managerial Economics, Prentice Hall of India, 1951.
3. Cauvery R, Managerial Economics, Sultan Chand Publishing, New Delhi, 2010.
4. Craig H. Petersen, W. Chris Lewis and Sudhir K. Jain, Managerial Economics, Pearson Education, 5th Ed., 2008.
5. Paul G. Keat, Philip K. Y. Young and Sreejata Banerjee , Managerial Economics: Economic Tool for Today's Decision Makers, Pearson Education, 6th Ed., 2013.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Comprehend the basic concepts, nature, scope and importance of managerial economics in business.
- Analyze the effects of market forces on market dynamics.
- Demonstrate production function and production analysis.
- Grasp various business tools like costs, revenue and profit analysis.
- Compare and contrast various market types.

BLD 2205	ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the term entrepreneurship and their types.
- To enhance the students with the concepts of feasibility analysis and idea generation.
- To make them understand how to prepare a project report and its essentials and also understand the role of MSMEs in Economic development.
- To know how a business enters into the market through marketing strategies
- To make the students aware of the role of CSR in enterprises and their forms.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Meaning and Importance- Evolution of term 'Entrepreneurship'- Factors influencing Entrepreneurship-Classifications of Entrepreneurs- Characteristics of Entrepreneur- Intrapreneur and Entrepreneur- Types of Entrepreneur- Challenges and Barriers faced by women entrepreneurs.

MODULE II IDEA GENERATION AND FEASIBILITY ANALYSIS 12

Idea Generation; Creativity and Innovation; Identification of Business Opportunities; Marketing Feasibility; Financial Feasibilities; Political Feasibilities; Economic Feasibility; Social and Legal Feasibilities; Business plan Formulation- Project Appraisal Techniques.

MODULE III PROJECT REPORT & DEVELOPMENT 12

Project report- Contents of a project report-IPR and MSMEs-Patents-Copyrights-Trademarks-Trade Secrets-Growth Strategies-MSMEs meaning- Role of Micro Enterprises in Economic Development.

MODULE IV ENTERING THE MARKET 12

Franchising- Advantages of franchising from entrepreneur's point of view-Product Strategies-Different methods of positioning a product in the market-Pricing strategies-Distribution strategies-Promotional strategies-step by step approach for starting a new business.

MODULE V SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF BUSINESS (SRB) 12

Meaning-Corporate citizenship- CSR Strategy-Arguments against CSR- Forms-Dimensions of CSR-Corporate Social Performance-Strategic Approaches.

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

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Dr. Jayashree Suresh, Entrepreneurial Development, Margham Publications, 2012.
2. Dr. S.S. Khanka, Entrepreneurial Development, Sultan Chand Co., Dec 2007.
3. Poornima M. Charantimah, Entrepreneurship and Small Business Management, Pearson Education India, 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. Ramachandran, Entrepreneurship Development- Indian cases and change agents, McGraw Hill Education Pvt. Ltd., Dec 2008.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the concept and evolution of entrepreneurship and know the difference between intrapreneur and entrepreneur.
- Describe the MSME schemes and their forms of business and functions.
- Define the feasibility analysis and understand the creativity of being an entrepreneur.
- Understand and will be able to prepare a good project report with its contents and essentials suitable to the project.
- Define the strategies used to enter the market with new business and apply it.

BLD 2208	COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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 POETRY **15**

1. SLAVE AUCTION – Frances Ellen Watkins Harper
2. THE TYGER- William Blake
3. GOODBYE PARTY FOR MISS PUSHPA T.S- Nissim Ezekiel
4. 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

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

SEMESTER V**BLD 3101****LABOUR LAW I**

L	T	P	C
4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the need for enactment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926 which declares trade unions as legitimate bodies, provides immunities to the registered trade unions, their members and office bearers against the general law liabilities, namely, restraint of trade and conspiracy, both civil and criminal as long as the primary object is to further legitimate trade union objectives in a peaceful manner.
- To familiarize the students with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 which provides for settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation, voluntary arbitration and compulsory adjudication and to bring home to the students the importance of the basic concepts used in it and the social responsibilities imposed on the employer in certain situations in tune with constitutional mandate brought about by various amendments to the act in the post-constitutional period.
- To familiarize the students with the need for providing uniform statutory conditions of service in the form of certified standing orders under the industrial employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- To examine whether the present legal framework provided by the state is adequate to meet the challenges of globalization and to keep the students abreast of the latest developments in the present economic order
- To discuss critically the resultant changes that need to be made in industrial relations law for achieving higher economic growth tempered with social justice.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION**15**

Labour Laws – Origin and Development – Nature and Need – Objectives and Principles of Labour Laws – Development of Labour Laws in India – Fundamental Rights – Judicial Activism and Labour Welfare in India – Significance of Industrial Relations.

MODULE II THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES RESOLUTION 15

Employer worker disputes and its impact on the society – Necessity for resolution of disputes - Object and Purpose of the Industrial Relations Code, 2020 (No. 35 of 2020) - Important definitions such as Appropriate Government – Industry – 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:****BOOKS:**

1. The Industrial Relations Code,2020

2. O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes, 7th 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

BLD 3102	HUMAN RIGHTS	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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, 4th 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, 2nd 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 , 1st 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****L T P C**
4 1 0 5**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 - SpesSuccessionis – 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 ABSOLUTE INTEREST 15

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 – 15
SPECIFIC 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, 13th 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, 3rd Ed., Lexis Nexis Publication, 2017.
4. Dr.Avatar Singh &Dr.Harpreet Kaur, Transfer of Proeprty Act, 6th Ed., Lexis Nexis Publication, 2018.
5. B.B.Katihar, Law of Easements & Licenses, 16th Ed., Universal Law Publishing, 2017.
6. J.P.S.Sirdhi, Indian Registration Act, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012. \

OUTCOMES:

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

- 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.

BLD 3104**COMPANY LAW**

L	T	P	C
4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Examine Company and its characteristics
- Clarify different procedures for incorporation of companies
- Specify the problems of shareholders
- Discuss the role of Directors
- Explain the reason and procedure for winding up of companies

MODULE I COMPANY AND ITS NATURE AND SCOPE 15

Meaning, Definition and characteristics of Company, Kinds of Companies, Merits and Demerits of Incorporation of Company - Lifting the Corporate Veil.

MODULE II PROCEDURE FOR INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES 15

Memorandum of Association, Contents and alteration – Articles of Association, Contents and alteration Promoters – Position, duties and liabilities, Pre-incorporation contracts – Constructive notice and Doctrine of Indoor Management – Doctrine of Ultra Vires, role of Registrar of Companies and Central Government.

MODULE III PROSPECTUS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES 15

Prospectus - definition, contents of prospectus, remedies for misstatements in prospectus. . The nature and classification of company securities, Shares and general principles of allotment, statutory share certificate, its objects and effects, Transfer of shares, Rights and Privileges of Members and Shareholders, Duties of court to protect interests of creditors and shareholders. Debentures, kinds, remedies of debenture holders.

MODULE IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION 15
OF COMPANY

Directors - Appointment, Qualifications, Types, Directors - Position, Powers, Functions Duties and Liabilities of Directors, Meetings, Kinds, Requisites of Valid Meeting, Majority – Minority management – Rule of majority, Oppression and Mismanagement- Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement - Rule in Foss v/s Harbottle (1843), Powers of Company Law Board and Central Government, Inspection and Investigation

MODULE V WINDING UP OF COMPANIES 15

Meaning, Types, Reasons, Procedure, Payment of Liabilities in the event of winding up. Role of Official Liquidator, Court and National Company Law Tribunal. Merger and demerger.

Emerging trends in corporate social responsibility – Legal liability of company (Civil, criminal, tortious and environmental)

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

REFERENCES:

1. Avatar Singh, Company law, EBC publication, 17th edition
2. Taxmann's, Company law manual, 13th edition
3. Taxmann's, Companies act with rules, 13th edition

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain Company and its characteristics
- Describe different procedures for incorporation of companies
- Solve the problems of shareholders
- Clarify the role of Directors
- Specify the reason and procedure for winding up of companies

BLD 3105	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the students to the activity – gritty of financial management.
- To understand the role of a financial manager to give them an input into various concepts like capital structure planning, cost of capital, dividend policies and working capital which will be foundation if they go for management studies.
- To understand the methods of capital budgeting. .
- To understand the overview of financial management.
- To understand how to apply the principles of financial management in modern business.

MODULE I	FINANCE FUNCTIONS AND TIME	15
	VALUE OF MONEY	

Objectives of Financial Management – Finance function and its importance in business – Role of the finance Manager – Goals of Financial Management (Profit Maximization and Wealth Maximization) - Decision Making (Dividend , Finance , Investing) – Time Value of Money

MODULE II	COST OF CAPITAL	15
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Cost of Capital: Cost of equity- Cost of debentures – Cost of preference shares – Cost of other sources of capital

MODULE III	CAPITAL STRUCTURE	15
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Capital structure decision Factors affecting Capital Structure – Determining Debt and equity proportion - EBT analysis – Theories of capital structures – Leverage – Operational – Financial – Composite leverage

MODULE IV	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	15
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Working capital management – Factors affecting Working capital - Working capital policy – cash management – Receivables management – Inventory management

MODULE V	CAPITAL BUDGETING	15
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Capital Budgeting – Basics of Capital Budgeting – Methods of Ranking

Investment proposal – Computation.

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

TEXT BOOKS:

1. S P Murthy, Financial Management by Margam Publication .

REFERENCES:

1. I.M. Pandey, "Financial Management", Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, 01-Nov-2009 .
2. P.c. Kulkarni, "Financial Management", B.G. Sathyaprasad, Himalaya Publications, 2004.
3. Dr.V.R.Palanivelu, "Financial Management", S.Chand Publication,2010

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the role of the finance manager and also the two main goals of the financial management which will enhance their decision-making skills.
- Describe the cost of various sources of capitals and have a broad knowledge on the different types of cost of preference share capital.
- Identify the various factors affecting the capital structure and determine the debt and equity proportion and also explain the theories of capital structure.
- Access the working capital management and day to day operations affecting the working capital management in the business.
- Define the concepts of capital budgeting and the methods of ranking investment proposals.

BLD 3106	PRODUCTION AND MATERIAL MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The following are the objectives of this course:

- To familiarize the students with the concept of production and material management and plant layout.
- To enhance their understanding of the techniques of production control and factors affecting the production process.
- To have knowledge on the selection of equipment and vendors and inventory control techniques.
- To understand the importance of stores management and importance of warehousing the stocks and materials
- To know about the value analysis and to describe the value analysis concept.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Concept of Production Management-Role and scope of production management - Production Function-Responsibilities of production manager -Types of production Systems-Types of process-Designing a process--Plant Layout-Meaning-Types-Factors influencing plant layout.

MODULE II PRODUCTION PLANNING AND CONTROL 12

Need and objectives of production planning and control- Importance and procedure of production planning - Techniques of production control- Routing & Scheduling-Importance, Forms, Factors- Dispatching and Follow up- Functions, Rules, Quality, Types- Factors affecting production control.

MODULE III MATERIAL MANAGEMENT 12

Meaning- Definition- Objectives of material management- Forecasting-Material Handling-Principles of material handling- Selection of material handling equipment-purchasing Department-Responsibilities & Duties- Vendor selection- Vendor rating-Inventory control techniques- make or buy decision.

MODULE IV STORES MANAGEMENT 12

Meaning-Types- Functions of store keeper-Stores Location-Principles of good store location and Layout- Safety and Security of store-Security measures-

Importance of store accounting-Records and Documents.

MODULE V**VALUE ANALYSIS****12**

Definition-Types of values-Relationship of value, function, cost- Functional approach to value engineering-Tools in value analysis-Stages in value analysis-Advantages of value analysis-Distinction between Value analysis and ABC analysis

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

1. Prof.S.K.Sarangi, Production management and Material management, Asian Books Pvt. Ltd. Publication, Jan 2011.
2. P.Gopalakrishnan and M.Sundaresan, Materials Management: An integrated approach, Prentice Hall India Learning pvt. Ltd., Jan 1977.
3. Ahuja K.K, Production management, CBS Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd., May 2016
4. P.Saravanel&S.Sumathi, Production and Materials Management, Margham Publications, 3rd Edition, 2017.

REFERENCES:

William.J.Stevenson, Productions/Operations management, Irwin Professional Publishing, 6th edition, Jan 1998.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the production concepts and differentiate the various types of process in the production.
- Be aware of the various procedure of production planning and techniques of the production control.
- Know how to select the vendors and material handling techniques.
- Define the essentials of warehousing the stock and need for store verification.
- Describe the value analysis approach and distinguish between the other analyses.

SEMESTER VI

BLD 3201	LABOUR LAW – II	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide an overview of various Social Security and Welfare Legislations in India
- To provide broad understanding of the concept of employee, employer, wages, appropriate government
- To familiarize the students about various health and safety measures
- To give an idea about compensation, pension, and bonus to expose them on concept of floor wages, gratuity, organised and un-organised sectors and 'accident arising out of' and 'in the course of the employment'

MODULE I OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND 15
WORKING CONDITIONS - I

Philosophy of Safety and Labour Welfare - Historical Development of Labour Welfare Legislation in India - Concept Meaning and Scope of Social Security in India, Components of Social Security i.e., social insurance, social assistance, modern component etc. – Brief history of occupational safety, welfare and working conditions including wages

MODULE II OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY, HEALTH AND 15
WORKING CONDITIONS - II

The Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020 - Obligation for Health and Safety and working conditions of Workmen – Concept of liability of employer to provide occupational safety and health and working conditions – Health, Safety and Working Conditions in Factories and Mines – Various welfare provisions – Hours of work and annual leave - Inspector-Cum-Facilitators and Other Authority and other authorities – Brief discussion on contract labour, inter-state workers and audio-visual workers – Construction workers

MODULE III LAW RELATING TO WAGES AND BONUS ETC. 15

History of wages in India -Theories of Wages - Constitutional Provisions - Marginal Productivity Theory, Subsistence Theory, Wage Fund Theory, Supply and Demand Theory, Residual Claimant Theory, Concepts of occupational

safety, 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 unorganised workers, gig workers and Platform workers – Inspector-cum Facilitators under the Code.

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

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.

BLD 3202	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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 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 & EFFECT OF EVIDENCE	15
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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.

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, 7th 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.

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

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 TRENDS IN INTERPREATION – SUBSIDIARY RULES 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.

BLD 3205	PUBLIC FINANCE	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide the students broad understanding of private and public finance and familiarize the principle of maximum social advantage.
- To introduce the characteristics and sources of Indian tax system.
- To illustrate the fundamental concepts of public expenditure and public debt in India.
- To expose the students to various concepts and classifications of Government budget and deficit financing.
- To provide an overview of the constitutional aspects and the financial relations between Centre and State governments.

MODULE I PUBLIC FINANCE 15

Meaning, nature, scope and importance, difference between private and public finance. Principle of maximum social advantage. Role of state in public finance.

MODULE II SOURCES OF REVENUE 15

Taxes, loans, grants and aid – meaning and types, canons of taxation, problem of justice in taxes, incidence of taxation, taxable capacity. Impact of taxation & tax evasion characteristics of Indian tax system, defects & steps of reform

MODULE III PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC FINANCE 15

Principle of public expenditure, principle of public debt and its methods of redemption. Effects of public expenditure on production and distribution, public debt in India.

MODULE IV PUBLIC FINANCE IN INDIA 15

Sources of revenue of central and state govt. concept and types of budgets, Fiscal Deficit, Deficit financing and deficit budget, financial relation between central and state.

MODULE V CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS 15

Constitution and function of finance commission, recommendation of latest finance commission, latest budget of central and state government financial relations between the central and state government., main head of revenue and expenditure of the central and state government.

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

REFERENCES:

1. Shaikh Saleem, Business Environment, 2nd Edition, Pearson India, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Lekhi RK and Jogider Singh, Public Finance, Kalyani Publishers, 2016
3. Janak Raj Gupta, Public Economics in India: Theory and Practice, 2nd Edition, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors Pvt Ltd, 2017.
4. Jonathan Gruber, Public Finance and Public Policy, 4th Revised edition, Worth Publishers Inc., U.S. 2013.
5. Amaresh Bagchi, Readings in Public Finance, Oxford University Press, India, 2005.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Comprehend the basic concepts, nature, scope and importance of private and public finance.
- Understand the meaning and types of taxes and analyze the effects of taxation and tax evasion.
- Grasp the effects of public expenditures and public debts on production and distribution.
- Compare and contrast various kinds of government budgets and deficit financing
- Realize the function of the Finance Commission and financial relations between the Centre and State government.

BLD 3206	STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To expose students to various perspectives and concepts in the field of Strategic Management.
- Demonstrate understanding of the concept of competitive advantage and its sources and the ability to recognize it in real-world scenarios.
- Demonstrate the ability to think critically in relation to a particular problem, situation or strategic decision through real-world scenarios.
- To understand the social responsibilities applicable to the business and how to implement the same.
- To demonstrate the various methods of strategic evaluation and control

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Introduction-Business policy and strategic management: Conceptualization- Policy and strategy: A Comparison-Features of policy and strategy- Levels of strategy-Need for strategic management-Difference between strategic management and operational management.-Strategic decision-making approaches and process-Role of strategic management

MODULE II CORPORATE APPRAISAL AND STRATEGIES 12

Corporate appraisal and its role in strategic management-Process of corporate appraisal- Methods and techniques used in corporate appraisal- Internal-comparative-comprehensive analysis-Growth Strategy-Operative strategies.

MODULE III ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS 12

Environmental Scanning-Approaches-Methods of gathering information- Factors affecting environmental Appraisal-Identification of Environmental factors for analysis-External and Internal Environment: SWOT and Environmental threat and opportunity profile(ETOP).

MODULE IV STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION 12

Definition-Mckinsey's 7s model-Structural Implementation-Types of structure-

Organisational Systems-Behavioral Implementation-Leadership-Corporate Culture-Corporate policies and use of the power-Social Responsiveness-Functional and operational implementation.

MODULE V STRATEGY EVALUATION AND CONTROL 12

Strategy evaluation and control-Barriers-Types of strategic control-Difference between strategic control and operational control-Control process or process of evaluation-Evaluation Techniques for strategic and operational control

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

REFERENCES:

1. David, F.R. - Strategic Management concepts and cases, Pearson Prentice Hall, 10th edition,2004.
2. Dr. S. Sankaran-Strategic Management, Margham Publication, 1st edition, 2018.
3. Kazmi, A. - Strategic Management and Business Policy, Mc Graw Hill, 2008.

OUTCOMES:

- Identify the difference between a policy and strategy and also learn analytical skills among the students to solve business problems and provide strategic solutions and also are aware of various strategic approaches for decision making.
- Explain the concept of corporate strategies and role of corporate appraisal in strategic management and have knowledge on different strategies to be used according to the given situation.
- Understand the basic concepts and principles of strategic management and analyze the internal and external environment of business.
- Fail to plan leads to plan to fail. Students will be able to analyze various facets of Strategic management right from formulation to implementation through this course.
- Define the process of evaluation and control of strategies in a company and identify the difference between the strategic control and operational control.

SEMESTER VII

BLD 4101	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE I	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- This course will help the student to understand the procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.
- The course aims to comprehend the roles & responsibilities of 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 CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	12
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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
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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
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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

COURSE 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 Plaintiff, Particular in a Plaintiff, Admission, Return and Rejection of a Plaintiff, 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.
7. Black's law Dictionary, Fifth edition.

OUTCOMES :

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

- Recognise 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

BLD 4103	DRAFTING PLEADING AND	L	T	P	C
	CONVEYANCING				
	CLINICAL COURSE I	2	1	4	5

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.

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- 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

BLD 4104	QUALITY MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the basic concepts of the Quality management.
- To enhance their understanding of cost of quality and procedure of optimizing the quality cost.
- To understand the various tools and practices of TQM and understand the principle of each tool.
- To have knowledge on how to manage the employees and involve them in participative decision making and team building for better productivity.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO QUALITY MANAGEMENT 15

Introduction-Need for quality-Evolution of quality-Definition of quality-Basic concepts of TQM(Total quality management)-Definition of TQM-Four basic Components of TQM-TQM Framework-Contribution of Deming, Juran and Crosby- Barriers to TQM.

MODULE II COST OF QUALITY 15

Cost of quality-Categories of cost of quality-Models of Cost of quality-Optimizing Costs-Preventing cost of quality.

MODULE III TQM TOOLS AND PRACTICES 15

Need for TQM-Elements of TQM- TQM tools-Japanese Management Techniques- KAIZEN-Just in time- KANBAN-5S approach-Ringi System-Quality Circle-Principles of quality circle-7 Sigma-Bench Marking-Zero Defect-Basic Philosophy-Principles of Zero Defect.

MODULE V EMPLOYEE INVOLVEMENT AND TEAM BUILDING 15

Importance of Employee Involvement-Empowerment-Motivation & Theories of Motivation- Recognition and Reward- Suggestion System-Teams in Organization

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

REFERENCES:

- D.R.Kiran:Total Quality Management: Key concepts and Case studies,BS

Publications pvt. Ltd., Oct 2015.

- Rajaram, Total Quality Management, Dreamtech. press, 2008.
- P.N.Mukherjee, Total Quality Management, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited, Jan 2006.

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to

- Describe the basic concepts relating to Quality management and the importance of quality in any field of work and how it is implied in practice.
- Define the cost of quality involved in the organization and how the resources are used by the organisations to bring out the best quality in productivity.
- Understand the various tools used in TQM and the principles of those tools and how and when it is applied in order to have a smooth flow of production with good quality without any disruption.
- Define the importance of involvement of employees and how to motivate them and recognize their work as an individual and team member.

SEMESTER VIII

BLD 4201	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE II	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- 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

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

COURSE 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

BLD 4203	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS – CLINICAL COURSE II	L T P C
		3 1 2 5

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 krishnaswamylyer – 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

BLD 4204	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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 AND 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. 37thed. (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

SEMESTER IX

BLD 5101	LAND LAWS – HONOURS III	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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-Kaiaeruvarandamdar and Mattuvarandamdar-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.

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 Kudiyiruppu & 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

BLD 5102	LAW OF TAXATION	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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.

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

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.B.A.LLB (Hons.)	Law Programme	Regulations 2019			
BLD 5103	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS – HONOURS IV	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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.

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 19270
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, 23rded. 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*, 3rded. (2014).
2. Justice P.S.Narayan, *The Arbitration and Conciliation Act*, 4th ed.(2007).
3. Chawla, S.L. *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*, Eastern Law House(2004)
4. Markanda P.C., *Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation*, Wadhwa Nagpur

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

BLD 5201	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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, 3rd 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, 2nd edn.
7. I.A. Khan, *Environmental Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2nd edn, 2002
8. D.K. Asthana and Meera Asthana, *Environment Problems and Solutions*, S.Chand & Co. Ltd., 2nd edn, 2001
9. S. Shantakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*, Wadhwa & Company, 2nd 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:

- 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.

BLD 5202	INSURANCE LAW – HONOURS V	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

COURSE 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

- 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, "Tanna'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

COURSE 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; 1stEdn. (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; Evinced Publishing; 1st Edn. 2018
5. M. Dasgupta, Pranay Chaturvedi, Ankur Dalal; Cyber-crime in India: a comparative study; Eastern Law House, 1stEdn. (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

BLD 5205	COMPETITION LAWS – HONOURS - VIII	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

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 COMPETITION LAW 15

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 REGULATION 15

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 Dhall (ed.), Competition Law Today, Oxford University Press, 2007.

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- 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.

BLD 5206	MOOT COURT AND PRACTICAL TRAINING	L	T	P	C
	- CLINICAL COURSE - IV	2	1	4	5

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 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

MODULE II INTERNSHIP 15**Observance of Trial in two Cases, One Civil and One Criminal**

Students will attend two trials in the courses of the last 4 or 5 years of BALL.B(H)/BBALLB(Hons)/ B.Com.LL.B. (Hons). studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. Minimum Period of Internship.

MODULE III INTERNSHIP 15

Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 20 Weeks internship during the entire period of legal studies under Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, 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.

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 a Core Faculty member of the staff each time.

MODULE IV INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND INTERNSHIP DIARY 15

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the lawyer's office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary which will carry 15 marks, each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary which will carry 15 marks.

MODULE V VIVA-VOCE 15

There shall be a Viva-Voce examination of all the above three components.

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

REFERENCES:

1. Rai, Kailash: Moot Court: Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings, (2009), Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
2. The Moot Court Book: A Student Guide to Appellate Advocacy (Contemporary legal education series)
3. Clinical legal Education by Madhav Menon
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.

BLD 5207	MEDIATION - CLINICAL COURSE – V	L	T	P	C
		2	1	4	5

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

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, 4th Ed., Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2014.

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

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

BLDX 001	RIGHT TO INFORMATION	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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****L T P C**
3 1 0 4**OBJECTIVES:**

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 Protection 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, Gardner, 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.

- Public Health at the Crossroads – Achievements and Prospects. Robert Beaglehole and Ruth Bonita 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press
- P K. Dutta – Drug Control, Eastern Law House, 3rd Edition, 1997
- R.K. Bag- Medical Negligence and Compensation
- S.P.Joga Rao - Current issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
- 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

BLDX 003	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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.

MODULE I	ORGIN AND EVLOUTION OF LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT	12
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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)

MODULE II	RURAL LSG - PRE INDEPENDANCE	12
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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).

MODULE III	RURAL LSG POST INDEPENDANCE	12
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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 12 **POWERS OF LSG**

Quasi-Legislative, Financial and Judicial Powers- LSG a) Quasi-legislative Powers, Rulemaking power of the State Government, Regulations and By-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. Ginjaia 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

OBJECTIVES:

- 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, 10th edition (2018).
- Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, 56th Edition (2019).
- M.P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, EBC, 13th 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 91984)
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", 3rd 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
- Rejeev Dhavan : Concept of Court and the press
- Francois W.E., Mass Media Law & the Regulation
- Raghvan G.N.S. : The Press in India : A New History
- Clark D.G. & Hutchinson G.R. : Mass Media & the Law Freedom & Restraint
- Eskin May : Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings & Usages of Parliament
- Nayyar Shamsi, Journalism : Ethics And Code, Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
- 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.

BLDX 013	LOCAL LAWS OF TAMIL NADU	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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 Thattu 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

BLDX 014	FORENSIC LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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; Lightening 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 VIOLANCE 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

BLDX 023	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

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.

BLDX 024	HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW	L	T	P	C
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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

MODULE V PROTECTION OF REFUGEES UNDER 1951 12
CONVENTION

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.