



B.S. Abdur Rahman

Crescent

Institute of Science & Technology

Deemed to be University u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956

Regulations 2017
Curriculum and Syllabi

(Amendments updated upto June 2020)

B.Com.LL.B (Hons.)



**REGULATIONS 2017
FOR
LAW DEGREE PROGRAMMES
(Recognized by Bar Council of India)**

**CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI
(Amendments updated upto June 2020)**

B.Com. 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

“Quality with Social Responsibility.”

“To craft a centre of excellence in the field of legal education and research, socially responsible by reaching out to all sections of the society to their advantage.”

Mission

- Affirm purpose of legal education and research with professionalism
- Strive for excellence in teaching, research, and service
- Provide affordable and outstanding legal education
- Provide high-quality and innovative programs
- Mould students to be unswerving and competent legal professionals
- Raise law abiding citizens committed to the cause of social welfare
- Embrace a “students-first” philosophy of education and empowerment
- Serve the public interest and the cause of justice
- Protect academic freedom and integrity
- Nurture a civil community of mutual respect and shared governance
- Promote empowerment through legal education for building ethical society

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 students 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 OUTCOMES:

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

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

PROGRAMME - EDUCATIONAL SPECIFIC OUTCOMES :

B.Com LLB programme has been designed to prepare the graduates for attaining the following specific outcomes:

- Be able to apply the knowledge of accounting, business laws and taxation in business and commerce
- Have sufficient skill to handle the financial matter of organizations
- Communicate effectively and perform efficiently in the organization, social and personal life.
- Be able to aptly use the obligatory knowledge and skill to furnish as an entrepreneur and social entrepreneur.
- Be able to aptly use the obligatory knowledge and skill to furnish as an entrepreneur and social entrepreneur.
- The students can turn into a Manager, Accountant, Legal Officer, Management Accountant, Cost Accountant, Bank Manager, Auditor,

Company Secretary, Tax Consultant etc..

- Students can clear different professional exams like C.A, CS etc..
- Students will be able to do their higher education and can make research in the field of finance and commerce.

**B. S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
REGULATIONS – 2017
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 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. '2

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 Programs:

- BBA. L.L.B. (Hons.)
- B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)

3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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.

3.1. 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.

- 3.2.** 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.
- 3.3.** Students who have a valid Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) score can also seek admission.
- 3.4.** 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:
- One credit per lecture period per week
 - One credit per tutorial period per week
 - One credit for two to three periods and two credits for four periods of practical courses
- 4.3.** Each semester curriculum shall consist of a minimum 25 credits lecture and two credits for internship in all even semesters. The total number of minimum credits is 260 including 10 credits for the internship program.
- 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 advisors 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 types 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 a 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. Each year a student has to take up a minimum of six papers in each semester.

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 passing system wherein a student has to pass with a minimum of 40 % both in the semester end exam which is for 100 marks and also in the case of aggregate marks (75 + 25) as well.

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 mark and credits allotted shall be assessed and awarded in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course as stipulated under the

Rules in Schedule II of Rules of Legal Education issued by the Bar Council of India.

- 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 failed to attend CAT Examination on valid reasons, they can attend for Substitute Examination. Allowing a student to attend Substitute Examination is the discretion of the Dean, School of Law. If the reasons cited by the student for their absence for CAT Examination are not reasonable and justified, he has every right to reject their plea. There will be only one substitute Examination

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 an 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 passing mark for external Examination will be 33 out of 75 and for internal Examination it will be 12 out of 25 (Total 45 out of 100 marks for passing the subject).
- 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 reevaluation 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 reevaluation 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 GP_i is the Grade Point in the i^{th} course, GPA will be calculated according to the formula:

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

Where n = number of courses.

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

"I" and "W" grades will be excluded for calculating GPA.

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

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

Percentage Equivalent of Marks = CGPA X 10

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

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

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

20. PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

20.1. All students shall enroll, on admission, in any of the personality and character development programmes, NCC / NSS / NSO / YRC / Rotaract and undergo practical training.

20.2. The National Cadet Corps (NCC) will have to undergo a specified number of parades.

20.3. National Service Scheme (NSS) will have social service activities in and around Chennai.

20.4. The 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.COM. LL.B (Hons.)

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS, REGULATIONS 2017

SEMESTER I

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	SSC 1184	Principles of Economics	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 1101	Principles of Management & HRM	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 1102	Introduction to Law	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 1103	General Principles of Contract	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 1104	Law and Language	5	1	0	5	25

SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	ENC 1286	Business English	5	1	0	5	
2	SSC 1281	Introduction to Sociology	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 1201	Law of Torts	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 1202	Special Contracts	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 1203	Principles of Accounting	5	1	0	5	
6	GEC 1212	Environmental Studies	2	0	0	2	27

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 2101	Law of Crimes-I(IPC)	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 2102	Family Law-I	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 2103	Constitutional Law-I	5	1	0	5	
4	SSC 2181	Introduction to Political Science	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 2105	Financial Services	5	1	0	5	25

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 2201	Managerial Economics	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 2202	Jurisprudence	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 2203	Family Law-II	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 2204	Constitutional Law-II	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 2206	Cost and Management Accounting	5	1	0	5	
6	BLC 2205	Internship – I	0	0	2	2	27

SEMESTER V

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 3101	Public International Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 3102	Company Law	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 3103	Human Rights	4	1	0	4	
4	BLC 3104	Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 3105	Financial Management	4	1	0	4	
6	BLC 3106	Business Environment	3	1	0	3	
7	BLC 3108	Practical Auditing	4	1	0	4	30

SEMESTER VI

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 3201	Law of Evidence	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 3202	Criminal Procedure Code	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 3203	Labour Law- I	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 3204	Environmental law	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 3205	Public Finance	4	1	0	4	
6	BLC 3207	Administrative Law	5	1	0	5	
7	BLC 3208	Political Science: Public Policy and Analysis	4	1	0	4	
8	BLC 3209	Internship – II	0	0	2	2	
9	BLC 3210	Computerized Accounting	4	1	0	4	39

SEMESTER VII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 4101	Property Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 4102	Law of Banking	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 4103	Labour Law- II	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 4104	Honours Elective- I	4	1	0	4	
5	BLC 4105	Honours Elective- II	4	1	0	4	
6	BLC 4106	Corporate Accounting	4	1	0	4	
7	BLC 4108	Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing - Clinical Course 1	2	1	2	4	31

SEMESTER VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 4201	Law of Taxation	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 4202	Intellectual Property Law	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 4203	Honours Elective- III	4	1	0	4	
4	BLC 4204	Honours Elective- IV	4	1	0	4	
5	BLC 4205	Research Methodology	4	1	0	4	
6	BLC 4206	Banking and Finance System	4	1	0	4	
7	BLC 4208	Professional Ethics - Clinical Course 2	2	1	2	4	
8	BLC 4209	Internship – III	0	0	2	2	32

SEMESTER IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 5101	Insurance Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 5102	Law and Media	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 5103	Women and Criminal Law	5	1	0	5	
4	BLC 5104	Land Laws	5	1	0	5	
5	BLC 5105	Honours Elective- V	4	1	0	4	
6	BLC 5106	Honours Elective- VI	4	1	0	4	
7	BLC 5107	Alternative Dispute Resolution - Clinical Course 3	2	1	2	4	32

SEMESTER X

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLC 5201	Right to Information	5	1	0	5
2	BLC 5202	Law of Banking	5	1	0	5
3	BLC 5203	Cyber Law & Forensics	5	1	0	5
4	BLC 5204	Honours Elective- VII	4	1	0	4
5	BLC 5205	Honours Elective- VIII	4	1	0	4
6	BLC 5206	Moot Court - Clinical Course 4	2	1	2	4 27
TOTAL CREDITS						295

LIST OF ELECTIVES

	L	T	P	C
1 Comparative Constitution	4	1	0	4
2 Law and Corporate Finance	4	1	0	4
3 Criminal Psychology	4	1	0	4
4 Law on Agriculture Labour	4	1	0	4
5 Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	4	1	0	4
6 Citizenship and Immigration Law	4	1	0	4
7 Competition Law	4	1	0	4
8 General Agreement on Tariff and Trade	4	1	0	4
9 Humanitarian and Refugee Law	4	1	0	4
10 Health Law	4	1	0	4
11 Indian Federalism	4	1	0	4
12 Law on Education	4	1	0	4
13 International Trade in Intellectual Property	4	1	0	4
14 Maritime Law	4	1	0	4
15 Farmer and Breeder's Right	4	1	0	4
16 BioDiversity Protection	4	1	0	4
17 IPR in Pharma Industry	4	1	0	4
18 International Environmental Law	4	1	0	4
19 Information Technology Law	4	1	0	4
20 Merger and Acquisition	4	1	0	4

SEMESTER I**SSC1184****PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS**

L	T	P	C
5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide broad understanding of the scope and subject matter of Economics and familiarize the basic features of prevalent economic systems.
- To introduce the students to the basic concepts of demand, supply and market interactions.
- To develop a clear understanding of the concepts and theories of analyzing consumer behavior, costs, revenues and profits.
- To develop a clear understanding of competitions and market structures in which firms operate in an economy.
- To familiarize the students with the basic features of Indian economy and propose solutions to the various issues related to population, poverty and unemployment in India.

MODULE I**NATURE AND SCOPE OF ECONOMICS****12**

Definitions: Wealth, Welfare, Scarcity and Growth – Micro Economics and Macro Economics - Normative and Positive Economics Basic economic problems - production possibilities- Basic features of prevalent economic systems- capitalism, socialism, mixed economy – Gandhian economic principles.

MODULE II**PRICES AND MARKETS****12**

Demand – Individual demand and market demand - Demand curve-Law of demand – Exceptions to the Law of Demand – Law of Supply –Individual supply and market supply – Market equilibrium - shift in demand, supply and price – Elasticity of demand – meaning, degrees and measurement

MODULE III**CONSUMER BEHAVIOR****12**

Consumption - meaning - Utility – Cardinal and Ordinal – Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility. Law of Equi-marginal Utility –Indifference Curve Analysis-consumers surplus.

MODULE IV**PRODUCTION, PRODUCT PRICING, DISTRIBUTION AND MARKETS****12**

Production – basic concepts of costs – opportunity cost – Production function – Short run and Long run – Returns to a factor-Law of variable proportions -Laws of

returns to scale - economies and diseconomies of scale - internal and external economies of scale-Main market forms - Perfect Competition, Monopoly, Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly and Duopoly.

MODULE V INDIAN ECONOMY 12

Indian Economy-Problems-Features– Population-Causes-Trends-Consequences- Population Policy-2000, Poverty Alleviation Programmes - Concepts-Causes-Measurement-Trends - unemployment- causes-types-trends programmes - HDI.

L-50; T-10; TOTAL HOURS-60

REFERENCES:

1. Samuelson. P.A. Nordhaus , Economics, Tata McGraw Hill, 2009.
2. Mankiw, Gregory, Principles of Economics, Cengage Learning, Delhi, (recent edition).
3. Case & Fair, Principles of Economics, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2007.
4. Koutsoyiannis, Modern Microeconomics, Macmillan Press Ltd.London, 1979.
5. Datt Ruddar and KPM Sundaram, Indian Economy, 50th edition, S. Chand and Company, 2004.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explicate the basic concepts of microeconomics and prevalent economic systems.
- Demonstrate the concepts of demand, supply and market equilibrium.
- Understand consumer behavior and utility analysis.
- Comprehend production function, cost analysis and various market structures.
- Develop awareness about Indian economy and its relevant policies.

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)- Job Evaluation, 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-50; T-10; 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.

OUTCOMES:

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

- 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 human resource management.
- 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.

BLC1102	INTRODUCTION TO LAW	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Introduce fundamental concepts of Law, its area of functioning and scope.
- Create awareness about different kinds of laws and prevailing legal systems.
- Acquaint them with the concept of state, its functions and organs.
- Make them understand about rights and courts and other dispute settlement mechanisms.
- Expose them to tools of understanding the Statutes and Judgments.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO LAW 12

Concept of Law - its definition; Law its Scope; Law its nature; Law and its purpose; Law and its relationship with Political Science, Economics, Sociology, History and other social sciences. Law and Custom; Law and Morality; Law and Justice' Law its Sources

MODULE II CLASSIFICATION OF LAW 12

Basic Law-Ordinary Law; Substantive Law and Procedural Law; Domestic (Municipal) Law and International Law, Civil Law and Criminal Law, Public Law and Private Law, Public International Law and Private International Law; What is Common Law; World legal order - Major legal systems in the World.

MODULE III CONCEPT OF STATE AND ITS POWER 12

State and its characteristics; Constitution and the Constitutional Law; Separation of Powers, Custom as a source of Law, Legislation as a source of Law. Legislative process - Law making bodies, / Rule Making power of the Executive and the Law declared by the Court. Definition of Law, Definition of State (Article 12), What is an Ordinance. Striking features of Indian Constitution – Article 32 as a Fundamental Right.

MODULE IV HIERARCHY OF COURTS - CONCEPT OF RIGHT 12

Higher Judiciary-Subordinate Judiciary –Supreme Court and its power - Law Declared by the Supreme Court- Stare Decisis – Precedent –High Court – Powers – Tribunals – Quasi – Judicial Authorities – Commissions – ADR

Mechanisms – Lok – Adalat, Ombudsman.

Rights-Divine Rights, Natural Rights, Human Rights, Fundamental Rights, Constitutional Rights, Legal Rights, Rights arise out of Procedure etc. Rights and Duties

MODULE V INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES 12

How to interpret/ understand an Act/Law. Parts of the Statute and their relevance in interpretation. General rules of Interpretation. Classification of statutes – Welfare, Penal and Tax Laws.

L-48; T-12; TOTAL HOURS-60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar, "*Legal Language*," Asia Law House, 2nd edn, 2009
2. Kush-kalra, "*Law for Common Man*," Vij Books India, 1st edn, 2014
3. Kush-kalra and Ayushi Gaur, "*Law 4 LayMan*," Vij Books India, 1st edn, 2014
4. Prof. N.V.Paranjape "*Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*," Central Law Agency, 2019 edn.
5. V.D.Mahajan "*Jurisprudence and Legal Theory*," Eastern Book Co., 2016 edn.
6. Adam Podgórecki, "*Law and Society*" Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited, 1974 edn.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Define law and familiarize with Law and its different aspects, areas and scope.
- Identify and understand different kinds of laws and major legal systems across the world.
- Understand the concept of state. And differentiate between different organs of states and their functioning.
- Describe rights and different dispute settlement mechanisms available.
- Understand and discuss techniques used in reading or interpreting statutes.

BLC1103	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACTS	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law.
- It aims 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.
- It will give a conceptual clarity on matters relating to legally enforceable contracts. (Formation-Performance-Discharge of contract).
- It will make the students to Identify the situations that constitute breach of contract in such contracts and the remedies available for breach.
- This course will familiarize the students with the Specific Relief Act.

MODULE I ESSENTIALS OF A CONTRACT 12

Basic Nature of Contract – Formation of Contract – Offer, Acceptance, Revocation, Lapse of offer and Acceptance – Intention to create Legal Relationship – Terms of Contracts & Standard form Contracts.

MODULE II CONSIDERATION AND LEGALITY 12

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 12

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 TERMINATION OF CONTRACT 12

Discharge of contracts – by – Impossibility of performance – Discharge by Agreement - Novation, Recession, Alteration – Discharge by Breach - Waiver –

BLC 1104	LAW AND LANGUAGE	L	T	P	C
		5	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 **10**

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 **10**

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 "Wh" and question tags.

Indian Languages as Legal Language - Legal Terms

MODULE III **10**

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

MODULE IV

10

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

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

10

L: Learning Storytelling 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

L-48; T-12; TOTAL HOURS-60

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- DrMadabhushi Sridhar-Asia Law House, Hyderabad
 6. Legal Language and Legal Writing DrS.R.Myneni- Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
 7. Avatar Singh-College Law Dictionary
 8. Dr. Rega Surya Rao: Lecturers on Legal Language and Legal Writing, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
 9. Glanville Williams: Learning the Law
 10. 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.

SEMESTER II

ENC1286	BUSINESS ENGLISH	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- Create awareness about principles of effective communication in a business environment
- Acquaint them with communication after LPG with special attention to Social Media
- Make them understand various kinds of business letters
- Expose them with business correspondence
- Teach the technicalities of Business writing
- Elaborate the usage of Law libraries and identification of Case Laws

MODULE I COMMUNICATION 8

Definition – Methods – Types – Principles of effective communication – Barriers of communications – Relevance and importance of Business communication - Four skills of language Acquisition – understanding spoken language –oral and written. Business Vocabulary.

MODULE II TYPES OF COMMUNICATION 8

Communication in a Globalized world after LPG (Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization) –Modern forms of Communication – Different types of Presentations: e.g. Talking about a product, transaction with a client, Arguing a case – Types of writing: Fax - Email – Video Conferencing – Internet – Websites and their use in Business.

MODULE III BUSINESS LETTERS 8

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

MODULE IV CORRESPONDENCE 8

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

MODULE V REPORTING WRITING**8**

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

MODULE VI

Case law- Identification of case Law from different resources to get case law- Law Websites-Different Law Journals- and their names- Abbreviations...Law 10
Digests-Encyclopedias-How to Use Law Library

L-40; T-10; TOTAL HOURS-50**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Rajendra Pal & J. S. Korlahalli, Essentials of Business Communication, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi 2011.
2. Shirley Taylor, Communication for Business, Pearson Publications 4th ed, New Delhi 2005.
3. Bovee, Thill, Schatzman, Business Communication Today, Pearson Education Private Ltd 12th ed, 2014.
4. Penrose, Raspberry, Myers, Advanced Business Communication 5th ed, 2003.
5. Simon Collin, Doing Business on the Internet, Kogan Page Limited 3rd, London 1999.
6. Mary Ellen Guffey, Business Communication – Process and Product, International Thomson Publishing 8th ed, Ohio 2014.
7. David Annousamy, Answers to language problems, PR books, 2001

OUTCOMES:

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

- Define various principles, types and methods of effective communication through various mediums and the barriers in it.
- Interpret communication in a globalised 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
- Interpret the usage of Law libraries and identification of case laws.

SSC 1281	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the students with concepts and perspectives of Sociology.
- 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.
- To examine the causality and magnitude of social problems facing contemporary India.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 10

Sociology-Definition, scope and importance; Elements of social formation-Society, Community, Groups and Association; Associative Social Process- Cooperation, Accommodation and Assimilation; Dissociative Social Process- Competition and Conflict. Culture-definition, characteristics, functions, types, cultural lag and civilization;

MODULE II SOCIAL INSTITUTION AND SOCIALIZATION 10

Family- definition, types, characteristics, functions of family; Joint Family- definition features, utility, changes; Marriage- definition, characteristics, marriage as sacrament or contract; Socialization – definition, process, stages, agencies and anticipatory socialization; Social Control- definition, characteristics, importance, types & agencies.

MODULE III SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND STRATIFICATION 10

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 IV SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL DEVIANCE 10

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

MODULE V SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA 10

Social Problem-Definition, nature, social disorganization; 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; Contemporary issues- communalism, terrorism and corruption.

L-40; T-10; TOTAL HOURS-50

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Giddens A, Sociology, Cambridge: Polity Press, 1989.
2. HealdHaralambos, R.M,Sociology Themes and Perspectives, Oxford, New Delhi, 2014
3. BhushanVidya and D.R. Sachdeva, Fundamental of Sociology, Pearson, Delhi, 2012.
4. Ahuja Ram,Social problems in India, Rawat Publication: New Delhi, 1999.
5. Ahuja Ram,Society in India,,Rawat Publication: New Delhi, 2014.

REFERENCES:

1. Das Gupta, Samir and PaulomiSaha , An Introduction to Sociology, Pearson, Delhi, 2012.
2. Bottomore, T.B, Sociology- A Guide to Literature and Problems, New Delhi, 1972.
3. Atal, yogesh , Changing Indian Society, Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explicate the basic concepts of Sociology and perspectives of Sociology.
- Explain the importance of social institutions and the socialization process.
- Differentiate between social inequality and social stratification.
- Describe the different forms of social control and social deviance.
- -Understand the various Social problems in India.

BLC 1201	LAW OF TORTS & ACCIDENT CLAIMS UNDER THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES

Learning objectives for this course include the following:

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

MODULE I GENERAL PRINCIPLES 12

Definition, Nature and Scope of Law of Torts - Torts and Crime - Torts and Contract - Pigeon Hole Theory - Relevance of Motive in Law of Torts -Essential Elements of Law of Torts - *damnum sine injuria* and *injuria sine damno*.

Defenses -*Volenti-fit injuria*, Act of God (*Vis major*), Inevitable Accident, Necessity, Private Defense,*Novus actus interveniens*, Contributory Negligence,*Judicial and Quasi-judicial Authority*, Parental and Quasi-parental Authority,*Statutory Authority* - Capacity of parties - Joint tortfeasors – Remedies – judicial and extra judicial remedies – kinds of damages – Remoteness of damages – *Novus actus intravenous* – Foreign torts – Effect of death of parties in tort

MODULE II LIABILITY IN TORTS 12

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

MODULE III SPECIFIC TORTS**12**

Nuisance, Types of Nuisance– Defamation, slander, libel, Innuendo – Defenses – Justification – fair comment – privileges – Trespass to land – trespass to goods – Deceit – Rule in Derry v. Peak – Trespass to person - Assault – Battery – False imprisonment - Negligence – Res ipsa loquitor – contributory negligence – The last opportunity rule.

MODULE IV THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT,1988**12**

Liability under the Act – Amount of compensation in accident cases –liability of insurer – Motor Accident claims tribunal – composition, and powers – application and award of compensation

MODULE V THE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT,1986**12**

Concept and definitions - Unfair Trade Practice and Restrictive Trade Practices - Commercial Service and Public Utility Service - Liability of Doctors and Hospitals and Other Professionals - Consumer disputes redressal agencies –consumer protection councils - Remedies

L-48; T-12; TOTAL HOURS-60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Agrawal, Dr. V.K., Consumer Protection Law and Practice, 8th Edn. (2008).
2. Awasthi, S.K. & Kataria R.P., Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights, Second Edition, Allahabad, Orient Publication Company, (2005).
3. Bangia, R.K, Law of Torts, Eighteen Edition Allahabad, Allahabad Law Agency (2005).
4. Bhat, P. Ishwar, Fundamental Rights, Lucknow, Eastern Law House, (2004).
5. Chakraborty, C., Law of Consumer Protection, New Delhi, Dwivedi Law Agency (2007).
6. Gandhi, B.M., Law of Tort, Lucknow, Eastern Book Company, (1981).
7. Lyon's, Medical Jurisprudence for India, 10th Ed., (1999).
8. Pillai, P.S.A., Law of Torts, 9 th Ed., Eastern Book Co., Lucknow (2004).
9. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, 25th Ed., Wadhwa and Co. Nagpur, 2007.
10. Singh, S.P, Law of Tort, Fourth Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Reprint 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. The Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. The Consumer Protection Act, 1986
4. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

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:

On the successful completion of the course, the students will be able 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.

BLC 1202	SPECIAL CONTRACTS	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:**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 Pawnors and Pawnee. Pledge by non-owners. Lien - kinds of lien - their nature and incidents - How lost

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-48; T-12; TOTAL HOURS-60**REFERENCES:**

1. Dr. Avatar Singh, The Law of Contracts, Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition.
2. Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 1st Edition, 2015.
3. Mulla, Sale of Goods Act and The Indian Partnership Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 2017.

ACTS:

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872.
2. Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
3. Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC1203	PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

To facilitate the understanding of Accounting in General

- To give a comprehensive understanding of the system of Financial Accounting
- To understand the intermediate concepts for assets, liabilities and stockholders' equity
- To develop skill, related to problem solving and critical thinking
- To understand the procedures and methods involved in Bank reconciliation statement
- To analyze the various depreciation accounting methods.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO ACCOUNTING 12

Meaning and scope of Accounting, Basic Accounting Concepts and Conventions, Objectives of Accounting, Accounting Transactions, Double Entry Book Keeping - Journal, Ledger, Preparation of Trial Balance

MODULE II ACCOUNTS 12

Preparation of Final Accounts of a Sole Trading Concern, Closing Stock, Adjustments, Outstanding and Prepaid items, Depreciation, bad debts, Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Provision for Discount on Debtors, Provision for Discount on creditors, Interest on Capital and Drawings, Abnormal Loss of stock.

MODULE III RECTIFICATION OF ERRORS 12

Classification of Errors, Rectification of Errors, Preparation of Suspense Account - Profit & loss adjustment Account.

MODULE IV RECONCILIATION STATEMENT 12

Introduction, Procedure for reconciling the cash book balance with the pass book balance, Methods of Bank Reconciliation Statement

MODULE V DEPRECIATION ACCOUNTING 12

Depreciation, Meaning, Causes, Methods, Straight Line Method, written down Value Method, Change in method of depreciation (retrospective and prospective method) Insurance claims, Average Clause (Loss of stock only)

L-50; T-10; TOTAL HOURS-60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. P.C. Tulsian, Financial Accounting, Pearson Education, 4th edition, 2009.

REFERENCES:

1. Hanif and Mukherjee, Financial Accounting, Mcgraw Hill Education, 8th edition, 2008.
2. T.S. Reddy & A. Murthy, Financial Accounting, Margham Publications, Chennai (2015).
3. Jain & Narang, Financial Accounting, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, (2015)

OUTCOME:

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

- Describe the purpose and methods of accounting that is the core of all business environments.
- Identify the various kinds of debts and also interpret the difference between normal and abnormal loss.
- Define the many types of errors that happen in the course of accounting in the business period.
- Discuss on the preparation for a reconciliation statement for the bank accounts.
- Describe the meaning of depreciation and explain the various methods of depreciation and application of the same.

MODULE III ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND NATURAL DISASTER 8

Definition, cause, effects and control measures of (a) air pollution (b) water pollution (c) soil pollution (d) marine pollution (e) noise pollution (f) thermal pollution (g) nuclear hazards - ill-effects of fireworks and upkeep of clean environment - solid waste management: types (urban, industrial, biomedical and electronic wastes), collection, processing and disposal (incineration, composting and land-fill) - natural disaster and management: flood, cyclone, drought, landslide, avalanche, volcanic eruptions, earthquake and tsunami.

MODULE IV HUMAN POPULATION, HEALTH AND SOCIAL ISSUES 6

Population and population growth, population variation among nations, population explosion, family welfare programme.

Human health: air-borne, water borne diseases, infectious diseases, risks due to chemicals in food and environment.

Sustainable development - environmental legislation and laws: water act, air act, wildlife protection act, forest conservation act, environment protection act - environmental impact assessment, steps in EIA - human rights - women and child welfare.

L-30; T-0; TOTAL HOURS: 30

TEXT BOOKS:

1. ErachBharucha, Textbook for Environmental Studies For Undergraduate Courses of all Branches of Higher Education for University Grants Commission, Orient BlackswanPvt Ltd, Hyderabad, India, 2013.
2. Benny Joseph, Environmental Studies, Tata McGraw-Hill Education, India, 2009.
3. Ravikrishnan A, Environmental Science and Engineering, Sri Krishna Publications, Tamil Nadu, India, 2015.
4. Raman Sivakumar, Introduction to Environmental Science and Engineering, McGraw Hill Education, India, 2009.
5. Venugopala Rao P, Principles of Environmental Science and Engineering, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited; India, 2006.

6. AnubhaKaushik and Kaushik C.P., Environmental Science and Engineering, New Age International Pvt Ltd., New Delhi, India, 2009.

REFERENCES:

1. Masters G.M., Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1997.
2. Henry J.G. and Heike G.W., Environmental Science and Engineering, Prentice Hall International Inc., New Jersey, 1996.
3. Miller T.G. Jr., Environmental Science, Wadsworth Publishing Co. Boston, USA, 2016.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Predict the scenario of various natural resources and suggest remedies to curb the exploitation of these resources.
- Identify food chain and web and its role in various ecosystems, assess the impacts on biodiversity and provide solutions to conserve it.
- Analyze the impacts of pollutants in the environment and propose suitable methods to alleviate the pollutants and the natural disasters.
- Assess on the impact of the human population and the health-related issues and the ethics to be followed for sustainable life.

SEMESTER III

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

OBJECTIVES:

- Crime and Law are so closely connected with each other that it is very difficult to understand one without knowing the other. so, this course will help the students to have a clear understanding about the crimes and laws.
- Students will have clarity on concepts relating to crimes and punishment and exceptions.
- Explain the exception available under Indian Penal Code.
- Identify the offences against the state, against the human body, against property and against marriage.
- The Indian Penal Code (**IPC**) is the main criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of Criminal Law.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION- GENERAL DEFENCES 12

Nature and Scope of Criminal Law: Definition-Essential Elements- Actus Reus- MensRea-Intention and Negligence-Recklessness and Knowledge-Offences without Conduct- Punishment Objectives- Basis and Types-Theories of Punishment- Justification of Punishment- General Defenses- Justifiable defenses- Private defense- Joint and Constructive Liability- Abetment- Conspiracy-Attempt- corporate Liability- Jurisdiction-Territorial-Extra Territorial Personal and Admiralty.

MODULE II OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY: 12

Culpable Homicide and Murder- Suicide-Causing Miscarriage-Hurt-Grievous Hurt -Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement- Assault- Kidnapping-Abduction and Rape

MODULE III GENERAL OFFENCES 12

Offences against State- Offences against Public Peace- Unlawful Assembly- Riot- Affray- Offences against election- Bribery- impersonation- Offences relating to Religion- Offences against Public Justice- Administration of Justice-Giving and Fabricating the false Evidence- disappearance of Evidence.

BLC2102**FAMILY LAW I****L T P C**
5 1 0 5**OBJECTIVES:**

Students will be conversant :

- 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 INTRODUCTION 12

Application of various personal laws- Traditional and modern sources of Hindu Law and Muslim Law – The Classical Schools of Hindu Law and Muslim Law – Origin of the Schools – Main Schools and sub-Schools – Effect of Migration

MODULE II LAW ON MARRIAGE 12

Nature of Marriage – Various forms of marriage and requirements for a valid marriage on a comparative Analysis – Void, voidable and valid marriage in different religious texts and statutes – Laws and Issues on marriage under the Special Marriage Act – Unisex marriage and question on living together – The demand of dowry and the concept of dower under the relevant personal laws – ceremonies of marriage under various religious systems-Triple talaq and its recent developments.

MODULE III LAW ON DIVORCE & MAINTENANCE 12

Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Judicial Separation, Nullity of Marriage and Divorce – Various grounds and procedure on a comparative analysis – Court's jurisdiction and procedure for the issues raised on marriage and divorce – In Camera proceedings – Decree on proceedings – Maintenance under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws – Permanent alimony – Maintenance during pendency of the suit - Maintenance under the Special Marriage Act, the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure. Structure, procedure and jurisdiction of Family Courts – The Family Courts Act

MODULE IV LAW ON LEGITIMACY OF CHILDREN AND 12
ADOPTION

Legitimacy of children born of void and voidable marriages – Their rights and legal issues – Adoption in different religious groups – Requisites, conditions, procedure of adoption – Effect of adoption – Intercountry adoption

MODULE V LAW ON MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP 12

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

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

REFERENCES:**TEXT BOOKS:**

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.R Myneni, Hindu Law & Usage, Asian law House.

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:

On successful completion of the above student will be able to:

- 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.

BLC 2103	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

Students should be able to:

- Understand the meaning of Constitution and the features of the Indian Constitution
- Describe the different doctrines of Indian Constitution
- Interpret the concept of equality
- Demonstrate life and liberty under the Constitution of India
- Discriminate Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy

MODULE I CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION 12
AND GOVERNMENTS

Classification of Constitution and Governments. Definition and meaning of Constitution - Kinds of Constitution - Meaning of Constitutionalism- Features of Indian Constitution. 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 12
-JUDICIAL REVIEW

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

MODULE III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - I 12

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

MODULE IV FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - II 12

Right to Life under Article 21- Life and Liberty-Meaning and Scope- Procedure established by Law- Judicial Interpretation- Maneka Gandhi's Case and its consequences on Constitutional Law. Article 21 A: Right to Education. Landmark

cases in which Right to Life has given a wider scope. Preventive Detention Laws- Exceptions- Safeguards.

Freedom of Religion Article 25 to 28. Secularism-Judicial Interpretation- Cultural and Educational Rights of the Minorities- Recent trends on Minority Educational Institutions. Right to Constitutional remedies Article 32 and Article 226.

MODULE V

12

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

L-48; T-12; TOTAL HOURS-60

REFERENCES:

1. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, LexisNexis, 8th edition
2. V.N. Shukla's, Constitution of India, EBC, 13th edition
3. Durga Das Basu, The Constitution of India, LexisNexis, 24th edition.
4. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central law agency, 51st 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 be able to:

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

SSC 2181	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES

- To know the meaning, nature, Scope and significance of political science.
- To analyze the theories and elements of State.
- To examine the concept of Sovereignty, Equality, Justice and Law.
- To evaluate the forms and organs of government.
- To describe the meaning and theories of international relations .

MODULE I	INTRODUCTION- NATURE, SCOPE, SIGNIFICANCE STATE AND ITS ELEMENTS- FUNCTIONS	10
-----------------	--	-----------

Meaning, Nature, Scope and Significance of Political Science- Political Science and other Social Sciences, Theories of the origin of State- Divine Origin Theory- Force Theory- Patriarchal and Matriarchal theories- Social Contract Theories of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau- Evolutionary Theory. Approaches to study of Political Science- Traditional Approach- Modern Approach- Marxist Approach. Elements of State, State and Society- State and Nation- State and Functions.

MODULE II	EQUALITY-JUSTICE-RIGHTS AND DUTIES- LIBERTY	10
------------------	--	-----------

Equality- Extent of Equality in Modern Times. Rights and Duties-Rights recognized by the State- Human Rights recognized by International bodies Basic Political Concepts: Sovereignty- Characteristics and types of Sovereignty- Justice- Meaning and Kinds of Justice- Liberty- Meaning- Kinds of Liberty- Civil Liberty- Political Liberty-Safeguards of Liberty.

MODULE III	VARIOUS FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS	10
-------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------

Classification of Government. Merits and demerits of Democracy- Merits and demerits of Monarchy, Merits and demerits of Dictatorship- Role of Law in Governance. Laissez Faire theory- Welfare governments-Parliamentary form of government- Presidential form of government- Unitary and Federal systems. Unicameral and Bicameral legislatures- Role of political parties- public opinion

MODULE IV INTERNATIONAL FACETS 10

Introduction to International Relations- Relationship between International Relations and International Law. Theories of International Relations- Moralistic Theory Merits and Demerits- Realistic' Theory- Concept of Political Power of the State- Concept of National Power, Elements of National Power- Limitations of National Power- role of Political Power in International Relations- Two World-Wars and their Impact.

MODULE V GLOBAL SCENARIO 10

Bi-Polar World- Cold War- end of the Cold War- Unipolar world and Multi-polar World- Balance of Power- Non-Aligned movement - UNO and its structure and its role in International Peace and Security- Non State Actors- Terrorism- Human Rights and Environmental issues.

L-40; T-10; TOTAL HOURS-50

REFERENCES:

1. Dr Anup Chand Kapur,"Principles of Political Science" Chand Publications,New Delhi,2010.
2. Dr. SR Myneni,"Political Science" Allahabad Law Agency,New Delhi,2018.
3. Dr. Neelamkant, "Introduction to Political Science" Central Law Publication,New Delhi,January 2016.
4. O.P Gauba, "An Introduction to Political Theory" Macmillan Publishers,2012.
5. MJ Vinod and Meena Deshpande, "Contemporary Political Theory" PHI Learning Publication,New Delhi,2013.
6. Ramaswamy Sushila,"Political theory : Ideas and Concepts,PHI Learning Publishers,New Delhi,2013.
7. Pratiyogita Darpan "Political Science" Upkar Publication,New Delhi,2018.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Define the meaning,nature,scope and approaches of political science.
- Explain the theories of origin of state,Nationalism,Internationalism and Fascism.
- Discuss the nature of international relations and forms of government.
- Analyze the concept of sovereignty,equality and sources of law.
- Examine the methods of representation,political parties and pressure groups.

BLC 2105**FINANCIAL SERVICES**

L	T	P	C
5	1	0	5

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; Factoring Vs Bills discounting; Advantages of Factoring: 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 – 50; T – 10; Total Hours –60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Khan, M .Y. *Financial Services*, 9th Edition (2017) . Tata McGraw Hill

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able:

- 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.
- Identify the legal aspects in the process of leasing and the tax aspects involved in the leasing and hire purchase financing.
- 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.
- Access the origin and growth of merchant banking services in India and identify the role of merchant bankers for the benefit of the investors.
- Analyze the impact of credit rating agencies on the investors and the investment made by them and have exposure on the corporate restructuring.

SEMESTER – IV

BLC 2201	MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
		5	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 analysing 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 12

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 12

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 12

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 12

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 12

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 – 50; T – 10; Total Hours –60

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.

BLC 2202	JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

Jurisprudence is the study of Laws of the Law. The course aims to acquaint the students with the complexities of laws and introduces them to the means of solving them based on sound jurisprudential principles. It further aims to:-

- Create the awareness about the theoretical aspects of development of law and different schools of law
- Acquaint them to different sources of law
- Explain them the concept of Justice and its administration of Justice
- Describe them about Rights and legal status of a person.
- Equip them with the basic legal concepts like property and liability.

MODULE I NATURE, DEFINITION AND SCHOOLS OF 12
JURISPRUDENCE

Nature and definition of jurisprudence – Analytical positivism, Natural law school, Historical school, Sociological school – Economic interpretation of law, Indian jurisprudence – Concept of dharma, PIL, social justice and compensatory jurisprudence.

MODULE II NATURE AND PURPOSE OF LAW 12

Nature and definition of law, constitutional law and international law and their nature. Justice, critical studies, feminist jurisprudence and Art 142 of Constitution – The administration of justice.

MODULE III SOURCES OF LAW 12

Legislation – Nature of legislation – Supreme and subordinate legislation – Relation of legislation to other sources, codification and the interpretation of enacted law.

Precedent – The authority of precedents – Circumstances destroying or weakening the binding force of precedent, the hierarchy of authority – Ratio decidendi and judicial reasoning.

Custom: Kinds of custom, conventional custom, local custom, custom and prescription – The general custom

institutions and offices.

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

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. Asaf Fyzee, 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 ,FamilyLawLectures Family Law II, LexisNexis, 4th edition

OUTCOMES:

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

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

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

MODULE IV EMERGENCY 12

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 12

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- Niti aAyog – Inter- state Council – National Development Council – Local Self Government (Panchayat Raj)

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCE:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain the different powers of President of India
- Clarify the qualifications and disqualification of members of Parliament and State legislature
- Distinguish the legislative, administrative and financial relations between central and state government
- Describe the emergency provisions and its consequences
- Identify different Constitutional bodies

BLC 2206	COST AND MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the importance of Cost Accounting in management functions to take appropriate decisions.
- To have knowledge on accurate cost of goods and services and control of cost
- To develop skills on calculating various methods of wage payment to the labours.
- To understand the various classifications of overheads and functions of each.
- To be able to prepare budgeting including the ascertainment of cost and volume profit analysis.

MODULE I COST ACCOUNTING 10

Definition, Meaning and Objectives- Distinction between Cost and Financial Accounting- elements of Cost and Preparation of Cost sheets and Tender- Management - Definition and Objectives - Distinction between Management and Financial Accounting.

MODULE II MATERIALS 10

Stores Records - Purchase Order - Goods Received - Note - Bin Card - Store Ledger - Purchase, Receipt and Inspection - Inventory Control - ABC Analysis - Economic Ordering Quantity - Maximum, Minimum and Reordering Levels- Methods of Pricing.

MODULE III LABOUR 10

Importance of Labour Cost Control - Various methods of Wage Payment - Calculation of Wages - Methods of Incentives for Schemes.

MODULE IV OVERHEADS 10

Factory, Administration, Selling and Distribution of Overheads- Classification- Allocation and Apportionment - Redistribution (Secondary Distribution) Absorption of Overheads including Machine Hour Rate.

MODULE V MARGINAL COSTING 10

The concept - Break-Even Analysis - Break-Even Chart- Importance and Assumptions - Application of Profit Volume Ratio- Different Types of Problems (Special Emphasis on decision making problems) Budget, Budgetary Control;

Procedure and Utility - Preparation of different types of Budget including flexible Budget.

L – 40; T – 10; Total Hours –50

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Jain S.P. and Narang K.L. - Cost Accounting, Kalyani publishing,2015.
2. T.S.Reddy and Y. Hariprasada Reddy - Cost Accounting, Margham publication,4th edition,2017.
3. N.K. Prasad and V.K. Prasad - Cost Accounting, Book syndicate private limited.
4. Saxena and Vashist - Cost Accounting, Sultan Chand and sons, New Delhi,2015.
5. Wheldon A.J., Cost Accounting and Costing Methods, Macdonald and Evans, 13th edition,1975.

REFERENCES:

1. Iyengar S.P. Cost Accounting: Principles and Practice, Sultan Chand and sons, New Delhi,2005.
2. Khanna B.S. Pandey I.M. Ahuja G.K. and Arora M.N. - Practical Costing, Sultan chand and sons,2013.
3. Hansen/Mewen - Cost Management Accounting and Control, South western Cengage learning,2013..

OUTCOMES:

The student will be able to:

- Interpret the difference between Cost and financial, Management accounting and explain the procedure to prepare cost statements required in the business.
- Describe the necessary records to be maintained by an accountant and manager while receiving any order in the business and differentiate the methods of pricing.
- Identify the ways to have control over the labour cost involved in the business in order to smooth functioning of the production without any delay and also explain the various incentive plans available for the labours.
- Explain the overheads consumption and cost involved in it and the various methods of absorption of cost of overheads.
- Analyze the concepts of marginal costing and access the break-even charts and understand application of cost volume profit and its importance in running the business successfully.

SEMESTER- V

BLC 3101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- This course focuses on the relations between states, international organisations 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 politicised nature of international law.
- To enlighten the students on the structure, power and position of International Organizations, their role in harmonising International Relations for peaceful coexistence.

MODULE I DEFINITION & SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 12

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 12

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 IV RECOGNITION, LAW OF THE SEA 12

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 V EXTRADITION, ASYLUM 12

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 VI INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 12

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

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

BOOKS :

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, BiblioBazaar, 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: MartinusNijhoff, 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.
- Recognise the various sources of Public International Law.
- Summarise 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.

BLC 3102**COMPANY LAW****L T P C**
5 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 12

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 12

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 12

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 OF COMPANY 12

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**12**

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 – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60**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 completion of this course, students should 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

BLC 3103	HUMAN RIGHTS	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

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 12

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 12
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 12
OF INDIA

Constituent Assembly and Human Rights- Constitution and the Universal Declaration- Fundamental Rights and Human Rights- Enumerated Rights-

Unenumerated Rights- Directive Principles of State Policy and Human Rights-
Fundamental Duties and Human Rights- Political Rights and Human Rights

MODULE IV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION – 12
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
 - Organisation 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 – 12
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 – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60**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. G Sharma, Human Rights and Legal Remedies, Eastern Book Company, Ed. 2016
5. S.K.Kapoor: International law and human rights, Central Law Agency, 2014
6. Paras Diwan: Human Rights and Law, Deep and Deep Publications, 1998
7. H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency 1st Ed.
8. H.O.Agarwal: International Law and Human Rights , Central Law Publications, Allahabad,1999
9. Dr. U. Chandra, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency Publications , 1st ed. 1999

OUTCOMES:

On completion this course, students should be able to:

- Describe an insight into the historical struggles faced internationally and nationally in establishing human rights platform in the society
- Explain International mechanisms and their role in the protection of human rights
- Discuss the International legal framework on Human and its Reflection on the Indian Constitution
- Classify human rights of various state countries, all around the world
- Review the various roles played by constitution, state and civic society in attributing the concept of human rights into the Indian society

BLC 3104	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES

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
- 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

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. PLEADINGS - definition and object - Basic Rules of Pleadings, Forms of Pleadings

MODULE II GENERAL PRINCIPLES REGARDING INSTITUTION OF SUITS 12

Res Sub Judice and Res Judicata, Place of Suing - Essentials of Suit - PLAINT AND WRITTEN STATEMENT – Meaning of Plaint, Particular in a Plaint, Admission, Return and Rejection of a Plaint, Meaning of Written Statement, Particulars in Written Statement, Set-off, Counterclaim - 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.

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
- 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

BLC 3105	FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

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.
- To understand how to apply the principles of financial management in modern business

MODULE I	FINANCE FUNCTIONS AND TIME	12
	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	12
------------------	------------------------	-----------

Cost of Capital: Cost of equity- Cost of debentures – Cost of preference shares – Cost of other sources of capital

MODULE III	CAPITAL STRUCTURE	12
-------------------	--------------------------	-----------

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	12
------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------

Working capital management – Factors affecting Working capital - Working capital policy – cash management – Receivables management – Inventory management

MODULE V CAPITAL BUDGETING

12

Capital Budgeting – Basics of Capital Budgeting – Methods of Ranking Investment proposal – Computation.

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. S P Murthy, Financial Management by Margham 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.

BLC 3106	BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

- To expose the students to various environment factors related to the business
- To develop the skill required to make better business decisions at the right time.
- To understand the various roles played by the government which has a direct or indirect impact on the business.
- To have knowledge on the impact of socio-cultural environment in the business and to prepare the social audit.
- To understand the various concepts of natural and technological environments that affects the working of the business.

MODULE I BUSINESS AND ITS ENVIRONMENT 08

Characteristics of modern business, concept and nature of Business Environment, characteristics of environment, Micro and macro environment, Impact of business environment on business decision, process of environment analysis for business decisions

MODULE II ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT 08

Concept and nature of economic environment, critical elements of economic environment, Stock exchange, Basic Economic Systems

MODULE III POLITICAL AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT 08

Concept and nature of political and legal environment, components of political and legal environment, Economic role of government- Regulatory role, Promotional role, Entrepreneurial role, Planning role. State intervention in business. Pros and Cons of intervention. An overview of important pieces of legislations -The securities contract (Regulation) Act 1956, Securities and Exchange Board of India Act 1992

MODULE IV SOCIO-CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT 08

Concept and nature of socio-cultural environment, components of socio-cultural environment, Impact of socio-cultural environment on business, culture and

Globalization, Ethics in Business, Social Responsibility of business. Arguments for and against Social Responsibility, Social Audit, Business participation in cultural affairs.

MODULE V NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT 08

Natural environment – meaning and its impact on business. Natural pollution-meaning, types. Concept and nature of Technological environment, Elements of technological environment, Technology and Society. Economic effect of technology, New Technology policy

L – 32; T – 08; Total Hours –40

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Shaikh saleem, Business Environment, Pearsons Education, 2nd edition, 2009.
2. Sundaram & Black : Business Environment, PHI, New Delhi, 1996.
3. Aswathappa : Essentials of Business Environment, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai, 12th edition, 2014.
4. Jain & Verma : Business Environment, Sathiya Bhawan Publication, 1st edition, 2015.
5. Cartwright : Mastering Business Environment, Pill grave Macmillan, New Delhi.
6. Misra & Puri, Economic Environment of Business, Himalaya Publishing House , Mumbai.
7. Adhikari , Economic Environment of Business, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2012.
8. Dhar P.K. : Business Environment, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 2014.
9. Das Gupta A. & Sengupta N.K.: Govt. and Business, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
10. William C. Fredrick : Business & Society, McGraw Hill Higher Education, New York, 5th edition, 1984.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Describe the nature and concept of the business environment and know the characteristics of the business environment which will help them to analyze the business decisions.
- Define the economic environment of the business and the economic

systems.

- Identify the different roles of government in the business and understand various acts given by the government to the business.
- Assess the impact of socio-cultural environments on business and explain the social responsibility of business.
- Explain the concepts and features of the technological environment and natural environment and its impact on the business.

BLC 3108	PRACTICAL AUDITING	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the various methods of auditing the accounts.
- To understand the role of an auditor in an organization.
- To know the qualification and disqualification of an auditor and also the power and duties of an auditor
- To know the various liabilities under the name of the auditor
- To conduct the auditing through EDP and computers

MODULE I INTRODUCTION AND BASIC CONCEPTS 12

Definition of Audit – Difference between Auditing and Accountancy – Scope of Auditing – Objectives of Auditing –nature and scope of internal check, internal audit and internal control – Audit note book and audit working papers.

MODULE II AUDITING BOOKS 12

Vouching of cash transactions – trading transactions – Audit of various ledger – Outstanding liabilities, Assets – Scrutinizing of expense Accounts – Income Accounts – Asset accounts – Liabilities Balance sheet Audit – Direct confirmation of Balances – Capital and Revenue Expenditures –Verification and Valuation of Assets and Liabilities – Depreciation and Reserves.

MODULE III ROLE OF AUDITOR 12

Appointment Auditor – Appointment of First Auditor – Filing of casual vacancy – Ceiling on number of audits – Appointment of Auditor of Govt. company – Auditors Remuneration – Removal of Auditors – Qualifications And Disqualification - Powers and Duties of Auditors.

MODULE IV LIABILITIES UNDER COMPANIES ACTS 12

Investigation – Distinction between investigation and Auditing – Objectives of investigations – Classes of Investigation – Liabilities of an Auditor – Legal position 49 – Liabilities under companies Act –Liability under Statute – Civil Liability – Criminal Liability –Liability of Joint Auditor – Liability of Auditor of Holding company – Liability for un-audited Accounts – Independence of Auditors– Professional conduct and Ethics.

MODULE V EDP AUDIT**12**

EDP Audit – auditing through computers – Approach to EDP Auditing – Features of Auditing through computer system – Documentation – Problems faced in audit of computerized accounts – Test data – use of CAATs.

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. Tandon, Practical Auditing, S.Chand Publishing, New Delhi(2006).
2. Dr.L.Natarajan, Practical Auditing, Margham Publication,2017.
3. Basu, Auditing: Principles and Techniques, Dorlington Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi (2006).
4. Chauhan K S, Auditing, Suchita Publication, Chennai (2012).
5. Pathak J P, Auditing in a Computerized Environment, Allied Publishes, New Delhi (1999).

OUTCOMES:

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

- Interpret the difference between the concepts of auditing and accounting and will have knowledge on the internal check, internal audit, internal control.
- Describe the impact of auditing on different departments of accounting and also have knowledge on the verification of assets and liabilities.
- Define the whole process of appointing an auditor and the role of an auditor in any company and will be aware of the powers and duties of an auditor and also how and when an auditor is removed from his position.
- Analyze the certain liabilities which are listed under the Companies Act and also will have knowledge on the liabilities of an auditor and the ethics related to it.
- Explain the most advanced technology used in computerized auditing and are aware of problems related to it.

SEMESTER- VI

BLC 3201	LAW OF EVIDENCE	L	T	P	C
		5	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 12

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

MODULE II RELEVANCY OF FACTS 12

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 12

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 12

Dying Declaration – Essentials & Evidentiary Value- Relevancy of Evidence in Prior Judicial Proceeding- Statements made under Special Circumstances-

BLC 3202	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Understand the procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India
- Demonstrate proficiency in legal analysis, problem solving and drafting
- Identify the order, purpose, content of major pleadings in Magistrates and High courts.
- Collect, analyse and evaluate information from statutes, cases/case laws and other source materials
- Apply courts acts and rules and exhibit professionalism and legal ethics.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Object extent and scope of Criminal Procedure - Nature of Criminal Procedure - Classification of offences - Constitution of Criminal Courts - Functionaries under the Code- Important Definitions

MODULE II PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS 12

Stages of Investigation -Information to the police - F.I.R. and procedure after the recording of the F.I.R - Evidentiary value of statements made to the police - process compelling for the presence of accused for investigation and trial - arrest-procedure for arrest - rights of arrested persons consequences of non-compliance of arrest procedures – search and seizure – process of investigation by police – investigation of unnatural and suspicious death – Local jurisdiction of the Courts in Inquiries and Trials – bail procedures – types of bail - General Provision regarding bond of accused and sureties.

MODULE III TRIAL PROCEDURE 12

Principal features of fair trial – Charge – Some common features regarding trial – Disposal of Criminal cases without full Trial – preliminary plea to bar trial – Trial before a Court of Session – Trial of warrant cases by Magistrates – Trial summons cases and Summary Trial

MODULE IV APPEAL, REFERENCE, REVISION AND TRANSFER 12

Appeal , Reference to High Court , Revision and Transfer of cases

**MODULE V MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE & JUVENILE JUSTICE 12
CARE AND PROTECTION ACT, 2001 AND
PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958**

Maintenance procedures – conditions for claiming maintenance – cancellation of maintenance - Introduction – Object – definitions – Statutory bodies for juveniles under the Act –Reformative institutions for juveniles – Special offences – Probation –Object and meaning– Criminal court and probation – Duties of Probation officers - Report of the probation officers - conditions and cancellation of probation

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, Code of Criminal Procedure, LexisNexis, 22nd Edition.
2. S C Sarkar, Code of Criminal Procedure Vol-1, LexisNexis
3. Kelkar R.V., Outlines of Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Company; 6 edition (2018)
4. Duga Das Basu, Code of Criminal Procedure, LexisNexis; Sixth 2017 edition (24 April 2017)
5. P S A Pillai, Criminal Law, LexisNexis; Thirteenth edition (16 August 2017)
6. K N Chandrasekharanpillai, R V kelkar's Criminal procedure, EBC, 6th edition,

ACTS:

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
2. The Indian Evidence Act.
3. The Indian Penal Code.
4. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2005.
5. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the process of the administration of criminal law.
- Understand how the Criminal Procedure code controls and regulates the working of the machinery set up for the investigation.
- Recognise the trial proceedings.
- Recognise the enforcement of the Criminal law.
- The students will know the rights of the accused persons and juvenile offenders.

BLC 3203**LABOUR LAW I**

L	T	P	C
5	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**12**

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 ACT, 1947**12**

Object and Purpose of the Act – Definitions – 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.

MODULE III INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 (CONTD..) 12

Authorities under the Act – Works Committee – Conciliation Officer – Board of Conciliation – Court of Inquiry – Labour Court – Industrial Tribunals – National Tribunals – Restriction made as to the change of conditions of service – Notice of change of conditions of service

MODULE IV TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 12

Trade Union Movement in India – Trade Dispute – Trade Union – Registration of Trade Unions – Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions – Duties – Collective Bargaining and Industrial Peace – Recent Developments and Judicial Interpretations.

**MODULE V THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
(STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946 12**

Object and Purpose – Definition – Standing Orders – Certification – Officers – Procedure – Modification and Temporary Application – Interpretation and Enforcement – Role of the government under the Act.

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES

BOOKS :

1. Dr. G V Goswami, Labour Industrial Laws, 8th Edn. – 2004, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
2. K M Pillai, Labour and Industrial Law, 10th Edn- 2005, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Prof. S N Dhyani, Trade Unions and the Right to Strike, University Book House, Jaipur, 1989
4. S N Mishra, Labour and Industrial Laws, 25th Edn. - 2009, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
5. S C Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, 5 thEdn.-2007, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Kumar, Anil, Labour Welfare and Social Security, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi, 2003.

7. Sharma, A.M., Aspects of Labour Welfare and Social Security, Himalya Publishing House, Delhi, 1991, p. 2010.
8. Joshi, Jagdish Chandra, Labour Welfare Administration, Tools and Techniques, Rajat Publications, New Delhi, 2010.
9. Sinha, P.R.N., (et.al), Industrial Relations, Trade Union and Labour Legislation, Pearson Education, Fourth Edition, 2009.

REPORTS :

1. Planning Commission Report on Labour and Employment, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Report of First National Commission on Labour, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 1969.
3. Report of Second National Commission on Labour, Academic Foundation, New Delhi, 2003.
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

1. Trade Unions Act, 1926
2. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
3. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

OUTCOMES:

On the successful completion of the 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 purpose, 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 movement 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.

BLC 3204	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		5	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 12

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 12

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 12

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 12

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 12

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

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

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:

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

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

BLC 3205	PUBLIC FINANCE	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

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 12

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 12

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

MODULE III PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC FINANCE 12

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 12

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

MODULE V CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS 12

Constitution and function of finance commission, recommendation of latest finance

commission, latest budget of central and state govt. financial relations between central and state govt., main head of revenue and expenditure of central and state govt.

L – 50; T – 10; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

1. Shaikh Saleem, Business Environment, 2nd Edition, Pearson India, New Delhi, 2010.
2. Lekhi RK and Joginder 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.

BLC 3207	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- 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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 12

Meaning – Nature – Definition - Scope and Significance of Administrative Law. Concept of Rule of Law. Doctrine of Separation of Powers and its relevance. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law - Administrative Action– Meaning and Classification

MODULE II DELEGATED LEGISLATION 12

Need of Delegated Legislation – Types of Delegated Legislation – Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation – Limits of Delegated Legislation – What is Essential Legislative Function – Concept of Delegatus Non Potest Delegare – Conditional Legislation – Retrospective Operation

–

MODULE III CONTROL OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION 12

Legislative (Parliamentary Control) – Laying Procedure – Procedural Control - Publication – Consultation – Public Hearing –Judicial Control – Substantive ultra-vires/procedural ultra-vires/ Writs – Article 32,226,139. Tribunals- powers- Finality- Exclusionary Clause.

MODULE IV ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION AND PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE 12

Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion – Need of Administrative Adjudication

and issues. Rules of Natural Justice - Rule against Bias- Rule for fair-hearing – What constitutes fair-hearing? What is post decisional hearing? – Exceptions to rules of natural justice – What is a speaking order?

MODULE V EMERGING TRENDS IN ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 12

Tortious Liability of State- Contractual Liability of State -Prevention of Corruption in Administration - Right to Information Act - Ombudsman – Lokpal - Central Vigilance Commission – Good Governance – Transparency- Social Audit.

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

TEXT BOOKS:

1. MP Jain and SN Jain : Principles of Administrative Law
2. I P Massey: Administrative Law
3. C K Takwani: Lectures on Administrative Law

REFERENCE:

1. C K Thakker, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 2nd Ed. 2012
2. IP Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 9th Reprinted, 2020
3. M P Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, law Publishers, 1994
4. Suranjan Chakravarti, Domestic Tribunals and Administrative Jurisdictions, Eastern book Company, Ed. 1965
5. Ram Jethmalani, D S Chopra, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 1st ed., 2016
6. C.K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co., 2007
7. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, wadhwa Book Company, 2004 reprint 2010

OUTCOMES:

- Differentiate between constitutional law and administrative law
- Explain legislative powers of the executive organ of the State.
- Clarify the legislative powers of the executive and the levels of control exercised over it by other two organs of the Government
- Discuss the the principles of natural justice and its application in controlling administrative discretions
- Provide a concrete idea on different independent and other regulatory agencies in controlling administrative action

BLC 3208	POLITICAL SCIENCE – PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- The main objective of this foundation course is to provide an opportunity to the student to learn the basic areas of public policy on the largest gamut of its canvas.
- It will describe how public policy issues are defined and framed within the context of a given discipline.
- The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in response to the increasing complexity of the government activity. The advancements of technology, changes in the social organization structures, rapid growth of urbanization added to the complexities.
- The study of Public Policy aspires to provide an in-depth understanding of the ills prevailing in society and aids to identify the solutions for them.
- Public policy is an important mechanism for moving a social system from the past to the future and helps to cope with the future.

MODULE I PUBLIC POLICY: THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES 8

Meaning, Nature and Scope of Public Policy - Significance of Public Policy- Basic concepts and variants of Public Policy- Public Policy and Public Administration – Types of Policy Making

MODULE II APPROACHES OF PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSIS AND IMPLEMENTATION 8

Development of the Policy Approach- Approaches of Public Policy Analysis - The Process Approach - The Logical Positivist Approach - The Participatory Approach - Normative Approach- Historical approach - Approaches of Policy Implementation.

MODULE III THEORIES AND STAGES OF PUBLIC POLICY 8

Theories and Models of Policy Making – Stages in Policy Making Process – Policy analysis- Institutions of Policy Making –Role of Universities in Policy making- Social Science in Policy Making.

MODULE IV POLICY MAKING PROCESS 8

Policy Process Policy making process in India –Policy Making Agencies –

Executive- Legislature-judiciary- Bureaucracy- Civil Service etc.

MODULE V POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION 8

Policy Implementation and Evaluation - Techniques of Policy Implementation - Concept of Policy Evaluation - Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation -Global Policy Process - Impact of Globalization on Policy Making.

L – 32; T – 08; Total Hours –40

REFERENCES:

1. Anderson, James E.: Public Policy Making, New York, 1975
2. Charles, Public Policy Making, Lind Bloom.
3. Dror, Y., Public Policy Making Re-Examined, Leonard Hill Books.
4. Ganapathy, R.S. et al. (1985) Public Policy and Policy Analysis in Indict. Delhi. Sage Publications.
5. Hogwood, Brain. W and B.Guy Peters, (1985) Pathology of Public Policy, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
6. Madan, K.D. et. al, - Public Policy Making in Government; Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1982
7. Paul, Devika, (1995) Public Policy formulation and Implementation in India. Delhi: Devika.
8. Sahani, P.: Public Policy Conceptual Dimensions, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad, 1987
9. Saigal, Krishna, Public Policy Making in India: An Approach to Optimization, Vikas, New Delhi, 1983
10. Sapru, R.K. - Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation; Sterling, New Delhi, 2000
11. Shekhar Singh. (ed.) (1994) Environment Policy in India, New Delhi: Indian Institute of Public Administration.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Describe how public policy issues are defined and framed within the context of a given discipline
- Analyze public problems, policy alternatives against criteria such as equity, efficiency and effectiveness.
- Understanding of the political institutions that make public policy and of the non - governmental entities that influence policy making.
- Examine the specific policy areas, problems and policy alternatives.

BLC 3210	COMPUTERIZED ACCOUNTING	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide knowledge on the Basic and Accounting through ERP.
- To expose the student to the current Technological environment and to prepare the balance sheet in tally and other useful features.
- To understand the concepts relating to the different vouchers and their uses.
- To have knowledge on preparing the accounting report containing balance sheets and P&L a/c.
- To expose the students to various types of taxes and their impacts through application in tally.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 8

Introduction to Computerized accounting - Introduction – features, Pros and Cons, Manual and computerized accounting, various components of computerized accounting.

MODULE II TALLY 8

Introduction to Tally, Features of Tally (F11), Configuration (F 12), f Creation.

MODULE III ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS 8

Accounting Master & Transaction – Accounting Masters – Groups, Ledgers, Cost center & Cost Category, vouchers. Accounting Voucher – Contra, Payment, Receipt, Journal, Sales, Purchase, Credit note, Debit Note and Memo Voucher.

MODULE IV ACCOUNTING REPORT 8

Reports – Accounting Report – Trial Balance – Profit & Loss account – Balance Sheet & Stock Statement – Account Books – Cash & Bank Books – Ledger summaries – Bills Receivable & Payable Statements – Budgets – Reconciliation.

MODULE V TAXATION 8

Tax application in Tally – Introduction to VAT – VAT activation and classification – VAT computation – composite VAT – input VAT on capital goods – CST introduction – central Excise Tax – interstate transfer – service tax.

L - 32, T - 08, Total Hours - 40

TEXT BOOKS:

1. K.K. Nidhani , Implementing Tally, BPB publication, latest edition
2. Namrata Agarwal, “ Financial Accounting using Tally”, Dream tech Publishers, New Delhi, 2003. 3. Learning Tally. ERP9-Volume 1-3

OUTCOMES:

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

- Describe various components of computerised accounting
- Apply Tally in preparation of the accounting sheets containing balance sheet and P&L a/c.
- Explain accounting transactions through classifications given under Tally.
- Summarise accounting report and accounts book and their uses in the company.
- Define VAT and its classification and how to apply them on different types of goods.