



B.S. Abdur Rahman

**Crescent**

Institute of Science & Technology

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

*Regulations 2019*  
*Curriculum and Syllabi*

(Amendments updated upto June 2020)

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



**REGULATIONS 2019  
FOR  
LAW DEGREE PROGRAMMES  
(Recognized by Bar Council of India)**

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

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



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

### **VISION**

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

### **MISSION**

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



## CRESCENT SCHOOL OF LAW

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

*-John Ruskin*

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### **Vision**

***“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 BASIC EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES**

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

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

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

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

**PROGRAMME- SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**2.2. Law Programs:**

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

**3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Non-Law Subjects

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

Law Subjects

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

- 4.2. Each course is normally assigned certain number of credits:
  - 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 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 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 advisor shall guide the students in taking up the courses for registration and enrolment in every semester and also offer advice to the students on academic and related personal matters.

## **7. COURSE COMMITTEE**

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

## **8. CLASS COMMITTEE**

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

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

- One senior faculty member, preferably not handling courses for the concerned semester, appointed as Chairman by the Head of the Department.
- Faculty members of all courses of the semester.

- Six student representatives (male and female) of each class nominated by the Head of the Department in consultation with the relevant faculty advisors.
  - All faculty advisors and the class advisors.
  - Head of the Department
- 8.3.** The class committee shall meet at least thrice during the semester. The first meeting will be held within two weeks from the date of commencement of classes, in which the nature of continuous assessment for various courses and the weightage for each component of assessment will be decided for the course. The second meeting will be held within a week after the date of mid semester examination report, to review the students' performance and for follow up action.
- 8.4.** During these two meetings the student members representing the entire class, shall meaningfully interact and express opinions and suggestions to improve the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.
- 8.5.** The third meeting of the class committee, excluding the student members, shall meet within 5 days from the last day of the semester end examination to analyze the performance of the students in all the components of assessments and decide their grades in each course. The grades for a common course shall be decided by the concerned course committee and shall be presented to the class committee(s) by the concerned course coordinator.
- 9. REGISTRATION AND ENROLMENT**
- 9.1.** Except for the first semester, every student shall register for the ensuing semester during a specified week before the semester end examination of the ongoing semester. Every student shall submit a completed registration form indicating the list of courses intended to be enrolled during the ensuing semester. Late registration with the approval of the Dean (Academic Affairs) along with a late fee will be permitted up to the last working day of the current semester.
- 9.2.** From the second year onwards, all students shall pay the prescribed fees for the year on or before a specific day at the beginning of the semester confirming the registered courses. Late enrolment along with a late fee will be permitted up to two weeks from the date of commencement of classes. If a student does not enroll, his/her name will be removed from rolls.
- 9.3.** The students of first semester shall register and enroll at the time of admission by paying the prescribed fees.
- 9.4.** A student should have registered for all preceding semesters before

registering for a particular semester.

## **10. COURSE CHANGE / WITHDRAWAL**

### **10.1. Change of a Course**

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

### **10.2. Withdrawal from a Course**

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

## **11. PROVISION FOR SLOW LEARNERS**

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

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

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

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

**13.1.** Course work is divided into 10 semesters. Each year a student has to take up 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 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 of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.  
(Optional for Girl students) Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.
- 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 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 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:

<b>Letter Grade</b>	<b>Grade Points</b>
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 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  $i^{\text{th}}$  course and  $GPI$  is the Grade Point in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  course, GPA will be calculated according to the formula:

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

Where  $n$  = number of courses.

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

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

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

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

Percentage Equivalent of Marks = CGPA X 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**20.4. National Sports Organization (NSO)** will have sports, games, drills and physical exercises.

**20.5. Youth Red Cross (YRC)** will have social service activities in and around Chennai.

**20.6. Rotaract** will have social service activities in and around Chennai.

## **21. DISCIPLINE**

**21.1.** Every student is required to observe disciplined and decorous behavior both inside and outside the campus and not to indulge in any activity which will tend to affect the prestige of the Institution.

**21.2.** Any act of indiscipline of a student, reported to the Dean (Student Affairs), through the HOD / Dean will be referred to a Discipline and Welfare Committee nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, for taking appropriate action.

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

**22.1.** A student shall be declared eligible for the award of B.B.A,LL.B(Hons.) / B.Com.,LL.B.(Hons.) / B.A.LL.B.(Hons.) degree, provided the student has successfully completed all the required courses specified in the program curriculum and earned the number of credits prescribed for the specialization, within a maximum period of 16 semesters from the date of admission, including break of study.

**22.2.** No dues to the Institution, Library Hostels.

**22.3.** No disciplinary action pending against him/her.

**22.4.** The award of the degree must have been approved by the Institution.

## **23. POWER TO MODIFY**

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

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**B.S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY****B.A. LL.B (Hons.)****CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS, REGULATIONS 2019****SEMESTER I**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 1101	Law and Language	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 1102	Introduction to Sociology	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 1103	Basic Principles of Economics	4	1	0	4
4	BLD 1104	Legal Methods	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 1105	General Principles of Contract	5	1	0	5
6	BLD 1107	Principles of Political Science: Theory and Organization	4	1	0	4
7		Court Craft	0	0	0	0
						27

**SEMESTER II**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	ENC 1287	Business English	3	1	0	3
2	BLD 1201	Law of Torts	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 1202	Jurisprudence	4	1	0	4
4	BLD 1203	Special Contracts	4	1	0	4
5	BLD 1204	Indian Legal and Constitutional History	3	1	0	3
6	BLD 1205	Sociology of Indian Society	3	1	0	3
7	BLD 1206	Indian Economy – Problems and Development	3	1	0	3
8	BLD 1208	Social and Political Thoughts in India	3	1	0	3
						27

**SEMESTER III**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 2101	Law of Crimes-I(IPC)	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 2102	Family Law-I	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 2103	Constitutional Law-I	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 2107	Political Science - III: Theory and Practice	4	1	0	4

		in Public Administration					
5	BLD 2108	Law and Social Change	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 2109	Public Personnel Administration	4	1	0	4	27

**SEMESTER IV**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 2201	Criminology and Penology	5	1	0	5	
2	BLC 2202	Constitutional Law - II	5	1	0	5	
3	BLC 2203	Family Law-II	5	1	0	5	
4	BLD 2207	Political Science - IV: International Relations and Organization	4	1	0	4	
5	BLD 2208	Law and Economics	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 2209	Sociology- III	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 2210	Internship-I	0	0	2	2	29

**SEMESTER V**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 3101	Public International Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLD 3102	Company Law	5	1	0	5	
3	BLD 3103	Human Rights	5	1	0	5	
4	BLD 3104	Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act	5	1	0	5	
5	BLD 3108	Principles of Psychology	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 3109	Political Science- V International Relation	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 3110	Indian Govt. and Politics	4	1	0	4	32

**SEMESTER VI**

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 3201	Law of Evidence	5	1	0	5	
2	BLD 3202	Criminal Procedure Code	5	1	0	5	
3	BLD 3203	Labour Law- I	5	1	0	5	
4	BLD 3204	Environmental law	5	1	0	5	
5	BLD 3205	Administrative Law	5	1	0	5	
6	BLD 3208	Police Administration	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 3209	Govt. and Admn in TN	4	1	0	4	

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8	BLD 3210	Internship – II	0	0	2	2	35
<b>SEMESTER VII</b>							
Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 4101	Property Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLD 4102	Law of Banking	5	1	0	5	
3	BLD 4103	Labour Law- II	5	1	0	5	
4	BLD 4104	Honors Elective- I	4	1	0	4	
5	BLD 4105	Honors Elective- II	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 4107	Public Policy	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 4108	Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing - Clinical Course 1	2	1	2	4	31
<b>SEMESTER VIII</b>							
Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 4201	Law of Taxation	5	1	0	5	
2	BLD 4202	Intellectual Property Law	5	1	0	5	
3	BLD 4203	Honors Elective- III	4	1	0	4	
4	BLD 4204	Honors Elective- IV	4	1	0	4	
5	BLD 4205	Research Methodology	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 4207	E-Governance	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 4208	Professional Ethics - Clinical Course- 2	2	1	2	4	
8	BLD 4209	Internship – III	0	0	2	2	32
<b>SEMESTER IX</b>							
Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 5101	Insurance Law	5	1	0	5	
2	BLD 5102	Law and Media	5	1	0	5	
3	BLD 5103	Women and Criminal Law	5	1	0	5	
4	BLD 5104	Land Laws	5	1	0	5	
5	BLD 5105	Honors Elective- V	4	1	0	4	
6	BLD 5106	Honors Elective- VI	4	1	0	4	
7	BLD 5107	Alternative Dispute Resolution - Clinical Course- 3	2	1	2	4	32

**SEMESTER X**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
1	BLD 5201	Right to Information	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 5202	Law of Banking	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 5203	Cyber Law & Forensics	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 5204	Honors Elective- VII	4	1	0	4
5	BLD 5205	Honors Elective- VIII	4	1	0	4
6	BLD 5206	Moot Court - Clinical Course- 4	2	1	2	4 27
<b>TOTAL CREDITS</b>						<b>299</b>

**LIST OF ELECTIVES**

	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
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 Labor	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 Bio-Diversity 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**

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

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I** **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 "Why" and question tags.

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

Adjournment, Affidavit, Alimony, Appeal, Plaintiff, Appellant, Cause Of Action, Civil

Procedure Code, Jurisdiction, Lok-Adalat, Original Jurisdiction, Petition, Plaintiff, Precedents, Respondent, Suit, Summon, Writs, Defendant, Arbitration Actus Rea, Mens Rea, Bail, Execution.

**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**

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

**MODULE IV****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**

- What Is Tort
- Negligence
- Assault

- Battery
- Trespass
- Strict Liability
- Absolute Liability
- Defamation
- Vicarious Liability
- Malice in Law and Malice in Fact

**MODULE V****10**

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

S: Narrating an experience

R: Inferential Reading

W: Process Description – Transcoding a Flow chart.

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

**Legal jargon in Family Law - Business Law****MODULE VI****10**

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

S: Discussion in groups

R: Reading for critical appreciation

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

Language Focus: If clause and phrasal verbs.

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

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

- Municipal Law
- State Succession
- Asylum
- Extradition
- Diplomatic Agents

**L-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 Sing-College Law Dictionary
8. RamanathaAiyer P - The Law Lexicon
9. DrRega Surya Rao: Lecturers on Legal Language and Legal Writing, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
10. Glanville Williams: Learning the Law
11. Dr. Anirud Prasad: Outlines of Legal Language in India

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Demonstrate their range of vocabulary in academic and Technical/legal contexts
- Exchange ideas and make presentations
- Comprehend and respond appropriately to listening tasks.
- Read a text efficiently and process information.
- Create and draft different kinds of academic documents
- Communicate effectively using grammatically correct expressions.

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

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12**

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

**MODULE II SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES 12**

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

**MODULE III CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION 12**

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

**MODULE IV SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND STRATIFICATION 12**

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

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

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

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

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

- Explicate the basic concepts of Sociology and perspectives of Sociology.
- Recognise the sociologist and their contribution for the systematic functioning of Society.
- Distinguish various cultures and norms practiced in different societies.
- Differentiate between social inequality and social stratification followed in society.
- Understand the types, norms and different agencies of social control.





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

**OBJECTIVES :**

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

**MODULE I                    MEANING AND CLASSIFICATION OF LAWS                    12**

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

**MODULE II                    SOURCES OF LAW                    12**

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

**MODULE III                    LEGAL REASONING                    12**

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

**MODULE IV                    READING AND ANALYSIS OF JUDGEMENTS AND 12  
STATUTES**

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

**MODULE V                      BASIC CONCEPTS OF INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM                      12**

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

**L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60**

**REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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

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

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I                    ESSENTIALS OF A CONTRACT                    12**

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

**MODULE II                    FREE CONSENT AND CONSIDERATION                    12**

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

**MODULE III                    PERFORMANCE & ENFORCEMENT                    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.



<b>BLD1107</b>	<b>PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: THEORY AND ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**Module-I: MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE 12**

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

**Module-II: MAIN CURRENTS OF WESTERN AND INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

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

**Module-III: CONCEPTS 12**

Democracy, Rights, Liberty, Equality.

**Module-IV: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT 12**

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

**Module-V: ORGANS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT 12**

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

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

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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

**SEMESTER II**

<b>ENC1287</b>	<b>BUSINESS ENGLISH</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

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

**MODULE I COMMUNICATION 8**

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

**MODULE II TYPES OF COMMUNICATION 8**

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

**MODULE III BUSINESS LETTERS 8**

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

**MODULE IV CORRESPONDENCE 8**

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

**MODULE V TECHNICAL WRITING 8**

Reports – Agenda--, Minutes of Meeting – Memorandum – Office Order –Circular – Notes- Case law- Identification of case Law from different resources - Usage of Law Websites-Different Law Journals-- . Law Digests-Encyclopedias-How to Use Law Library

**L – 32; T – 08; Total Hours –40****REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

On completion of the course the students will be able to

- Define various principles, types and methods of effective communication through various mediums and the barriers in it.
- Interpret communication in a 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





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

**LEGISLATIONS :**

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

**WEBSITES :**

1. <http://airwebworld.com>
2. <http://consumer.indlaw.com>
3. <http://indiankanoon.com>
4. <http://indiatoday.com>
5. <http://jstor.org>
6. <http://legalserviceofindia.com>
7. <http://manupatra.com>
8. <http://oup.com>
9. <http://supremecourtfindia.nic.in>
10. <http://unilawbook.com>
11. <http://westlaw.com>
12. <http://www.highcourtofkerala.nic.in>
13. <http://www.indiancourts.nic.in>
14. <http://www.internationallawoffice.com>
15. <http://www.judis.nic.in>

**OUTCOMES :**

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

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

<b>BLD1202</b>	<b>JURISPRUDENCE</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

:

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

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

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

**MODULE II            SOURCES OF LAW            12**

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

**MODULE III            ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE            12**

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

**MODULE IV            LEGAL CONCEPTS- I            12**

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

**MODULE V            LEGAL CONCEPTS -II            12**

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

**L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60****REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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

**BLD1203****SPECIAL CONTRACTS****L T P C**  
**5 1 0 4****OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE 12**

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

**MODULE II BAILMENT 12**

- Definition - Indian and English definitions.
- Essentials of bailment and classification of bailment.
- Distinction between bailment and pledge-deposit-sale-agency.

- Rights and duties of the bailor and bailee-difference in English Law.
- Pledge-definition-Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee.
- Pledge by non-pawner.
- Lien-kinds of lien-their nature and incidents - 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.



<b>BLD1204</b>	<b>INDIAN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

<b>MODULE III</b>	<b>CODIFICATION OF LAWS AND RULE OF LAW</b>	<b>10</b>
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Development of the Rule of Law – Separation of powers and the independence of judiciary – Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction – Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

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

**MODULE IV CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA****10**

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

**L – 32; T – 08; TOTAL HOURS: 40****REFERENCES:**

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

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

## **OUTCOMES**

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

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

<b>BLD1205</b>	<b>SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I INDIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE 10**

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

**MODULE II INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS 10**

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

**MODULE III SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA 10**

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

**MODULE IV SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA 10**

Socio-cultural Change- Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Modernization; Processes of Social change- Industrialization, Urbanization,

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

**MODULE V SOCIAL THINKERS IN INDIA****10**

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

**L – 42; T – 08; TOTAL HOURS: 50****REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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

<b>BLD1206</b>	<b>INDIAN ECONOMY - PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES**

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

<b>MODULE I</b>	<b>STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF INDEPENDENCE</b>	<b>10</b>
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Planned development in India: adoption of the mixed economy model - objectives, strategy and achievements during the plans - State of Indian economy in 1990-1991 and reasons for crisis - Introduction of economic reforms in 1991: Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization - challenges and opportunities- – NITI Aayog.

<b>MODULE II</b>	<b>POPULATION, POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN INDIA</b>	<b>10</b>
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Population-Causes-Trends-Consequences-Population Policy-2000 - Concept and measurement of poverty - Poverty Alleviation Programs in India - Rural Poverty and rural development - Unemployment: Concept, nature, extent and causes of unemployment - policy of the Government for its removal - HDI.

<b>MODULE III</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE SECTOR</b>	<b>10</b>
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Role of agriculture in Indian economy- Green Revolution- Features and impact of green revolution - its achievements and failure - Agriculture labour and problems - wages, employment and under-employment - Technology Change in Agriculture: Agricultural production strategy - Food Security in India with a brief mention of Food Security Act.

**MODULE IV INDUSTRY SECTOR****10**

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

**MODULE V PUBLIC FINANCE****10**

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

**L – 45; T – 5; Total Hours –50****REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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

<b>BLD1208</b>	<b>SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA</b>	<b>L</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>C</b>
		<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>

**OBJECTIVES:**

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

**MODULE I ANCIENT POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

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

**MODULE II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

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

**MODULE III SOCIAL RENAISSANCE THOUGHT 12**

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

**MODULE IV MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT 12**

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

**MODULE V SOCIALISM THOUGHT 12**

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

**L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60**

**REFERENCES:**

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

**OUTCOMES:**

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

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