



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 February 2022)

B.Com.LL.B (Hons.)



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

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

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

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

Mission

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

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a strong foundation of social sciences to ensure comprehensive understanding of 'Law' as a unique discipline.
2. To develop interdisciplinary platforms of law and other social sciences to meet the demands of the Legal, Corporate and Business world.
3. To provide a strong foundation in Accounting, Business Laws and Taxation to the students
4. To provide career-oriented education to students so that they can either go for jobs or engage in self-employment.
5. To cultivate among 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 EDUCATIONANL SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

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

- To enable the students to apply the knowledge in the accounting, taxation field etc.
- To manage and handle the financial matters involved in an organization
- To manage the professional as well as the social life by working efficiently.
- To use the knowledge aptly to become an entrepreneur.
- To enable the students to choose various professions in the field of accounting.
- To provide the students with enough knowledge by providing them with ample and enough opportunities, so that they can do research in the field of finance and commerce.

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.

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:

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

3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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

3.2. The maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor of Law degree 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 a valid Common Law Admission Test (CLAT) score can also seek admission.
- 3.5. The eligibility criteria such as marks, number of attempts and physical fitness shall be as prescribed by the Institution from time to time.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

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

Non-Law Subjects

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

Law Subjects

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

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

5. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

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

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

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

6. CLASS ADVISOR AND FACULTY ADVISOR

6.1. Class Advisor

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

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

6.2. Faculty Advisor

6.2.1. To help the students in planning their courses of study and for general counseling, the Dean/HOD of the students will attach a maximum of 20 students to a faculty member of the department who shall function as faculty advisor for the students throughout their period of study. Such faculty 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. The students shall be offered theory/practical papers as per Bar Council of India Regulation.

- 13.2.** All semester-end examinations for the theory courses, except for clinical legal education papers, will be conducted for 100 marks which will be scaled down to 75 and added to 25 marks which is allotted for internal examination. This will be the final aggregate marks in a course.
- 13.3.** There is a 2 tier examination passing system consisting of end semester examination of 75 marks and internal examination of 25 marks. A student has to secure a minimum 40% of the marks individually and in aggregate for both end semester examination and internal examination.

Evaluation criteria per course:

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

14. Internal Assessment is further divided into four components:

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

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

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

15. INTERNSHIP

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

Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more

than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

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

Assessment/Evaluation criteria

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

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

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

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

16. SUBSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS

16.1. Those who have failed to attend CAT examination may be allowed to attend substitute examination of the respective CAT exam with the permission of the Dean.

17. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT AND SEMESTER / COURSE REPETITION

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

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

18. REDO COURSES

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

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

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

19. PASSING AND DECLARATION OF RESULTS AND GRADE SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

Where n = number of courses.

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

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

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

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

Percentage Equivalent of Marks = CGPA X 10

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

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

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

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

20. PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

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

21. DISCIPLINE

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

22. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE

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

23. POWER TO MODIFY

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

B.S. ABDUR RAHMAN CRESCENT INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**B.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	4	1	0	5
2	BLC 1101	Principles of Management & HRM	4	1	0	5
3	BLC 1102	Introduction to Law	4	1	0	5
4	BLC 1103	General Principles of Contract	4	1	0	5
5	BLC 1104	Law and Language	4	1	0	5

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SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	ENC 1286	Business English	4	1	0	5
2	SSC 1281	Introduction to Sociology	4	1	0	5
3	BLC 1201	Law of Torts & Accident Claims Under the Motor Vehicles Act	4	1	0	5
4	BLC 1202	Special Contracts	4	1	0	5
5	BLC 1203	Principles of Accounting	4	1	0	5
6	GEC 1212	Environmental Studies	2	0	0	2
		Internship I				

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SEMESTER III

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

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SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 2201	Managerial Economics	4	1	0	5	
2	BLC 2202	Jurisprudence	4	1	0	5	
3	BLC 2203	Family Law-II	4	1	0	5	
4	BLC 2204	Constitutional Law-II	4	1	0	5	
5	BLC 2206	Cost and Management Accounting	4	1	0	5	
		Internship II					25

SEMESTER V

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

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLC 3201	Law of Evidence	4	1	0	5	
2	BLC 3202	Criminal Procedure Code	4	1	0	5	
3	BLC 3203	Labour Law- I	4	1	0	5	
4	BLC 3204	Environmental law	4	1	0	5	
5	BLC 3205	Public Finance	3	1	0	4	
6	BLC 3207	Administrative Law	4	1	0	5	
7	BLC 3208	Political Science: Public Policy and Analysis	3	1	0	4	
8	BLC 3210	Computerized Accounting	3	1	0	4	
		Internship III					37

SEMESTER VII

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

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SEMESTER VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLC 4201	Intellectual Property Law – Honours-III	4	1	0	5
2	BLC 4202	Professional Ethics- Clinical Course-2	4	1	0	5
3	BLC 4203	Banking and Finance System	3	1	0	4
4	BLC 4205	Mediation – Clinical Course-3	4	1	0	5
5		Elective III	3	1	0	4
6		Elective IV	3	1	0	4
7		Internship IV				

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SEMESTER IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLC 5101	Interpretation Of Statutes – Honours IV	4	1	0	5
2	BLC 5102	Child Law – Honours V	2	1	0	3
3	BLC 5103	Land Law – Honours VI	4	1	0	5
4	BLC 5104	Alternative Dispute Resolution – Clinical Course 4	2	1	4	5
5		Elective- V	3	1	0	4
6		Elective- VI	3	1	0	4

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SEMESTER X

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLC 5201	Taxation Law	4	1	0	5
2	BLC 5202	Competition Law – Honours VII	4	1	0	5
3	BLC 5203	Insurance Law – Honours VIII	4	1	0	5
4	BLC 5204	Cyber Laws	4	1	0	5
5	BLC 5205	Moot Court – Clinical Course 5	2	1	4	5
6		Internship V				25
TOTAL CREDITS			278			

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

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLCX 001	Right to Information	3	1	0	4
2	BLCX 002	Health Law	3	1	0	4
3	BLCX 003	Private International Law	3	1	0	4
4	BLCX 004	Local Self Government Including Panchayat Administration	3	1	0	4
5	BLCX 005	Law on Education	3	1	0	4

LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - VIII

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

LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLCX 021	Women and Law	3	1	0	4
2	BLCX 022	Criminology Penology And Victimology	3	1	0	4
3	BLCX 023	Sports Law	3	1	0	4
4	BLCX 024	Humanitarian And Refugee Law	3	1	0	4

SEMESTER I

SSC1184	PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS	L	T	P	C
		4	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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15
MARKETS**

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 15

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

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.
DattRuddar 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.

sources and Techniques of recruitment-Interview Techniques-Placement-Induction-Training. Methods-Techniques-Identification of the Training needs- Training and Development- Performance Appraisal-Career Development.

MODULE IV WELFARE MECHANISM 15

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 15

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

REFERENCES

1. C.B.Gupta, Management Theory and Practice, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2017.
2. P.C. Tripathi and P.N. Pandey, Principles of Management, McGraw Hill Education; Sixth edition, 2017.
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 Organizational
- Define human resource management and know the techniques of recruitment.

- Discuss the concept of remuneration and distinguish the remuneration from salary and wages.
- Analyze the importance of trade union when it comes to Industrial disputes and settlements.

BLC1102	INTRODUCTION TO LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. Madabhushi Sridhar, “*Legal Language*,” Asia Law House, 2ndedn, 2009
2. Kush-kalra, “*Law for Common Man*,” Vij Books India, 1stedn, 2014
3. Kush-kalra and Ayushi Gaur, “*Law 4 LayMan*,” Vij Books India, 1stedn, 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 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 CONTRACT	L	T	P	C
		4	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 15

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

MODULE II CONSIDERATION AND LEGALITY 15

Consideration – past, present, future consideration – Privity as to consideration - Value & Adequacy of consideration, Rule in Pinnel's case – Exceptions to consideration – Capacity to contract – Free consent – Factors which vitiate free consent – Objects of a Contract – Unlawful & illegal objects or considerations – Valid, Voidable, Void Agreements.

MODULE III PERFORMANCE & ENFORCEMENT 15

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

BLC 1104**LAW AND LANGUAGE****L T P C****4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

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

MODULE I**12**

L: Listening for general information

S : Self Introduction, Introducing one another.

R: Predicting the content

W: Paragraph Writing

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

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

MODULE II**12**

L: Listening for specific information (from dialogues)

S: Exchanging opinion.

R: Skimming technical Passages

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

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

Indian Languages as Legal Language - Legal Terms

MODULE III**12**

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**12**

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**12**

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**15**

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

REFERENCES:

1. Carol Rosenblun Perry (2011). The Fine Art of Technical Writing. Create Space Independent Publishing Platform, New Delhi.
2. Dutt, P.K. Rajeevan. G and Prakash , C.L.N. (2007) A course in Communication Skills. Cambridge University Press, India.
3. Sen, Leena. (2004) Communication Skills. Prentice Hall, New Delhi.
4. Matt Firth, Chris Sowton et.al. (2012). Academic English: An Integrated Skills Course for EAP. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
5. Legal Language- 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.

- 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
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquaint the students with concepts and perspectives of Sociology
- To explain the reflection of society in Individuals and vice versa
- To present a portrayal of the Social Inequality and Stratification
- To explicate the dimensions, forms and Social Control and Deviance.
- To examine the causality and magnitude of social problems facing contemporary India.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15

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

MODULE II SOCIAL INSTITUTION AND SOCIALIZATION 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Giddens A. "Sociology" Cambridge: Polity Press, 1989.
2. Heald Haralambos, R.M "Sociology Themes and Perspectives", Oxford, New Delhi-92, 2014.
3. Bhushan Vidya and D.R. Sachdeva "Fundamentals 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 Paulomi Saha, "An Introduction to Sociology", Pearson, Delhi, 2012.
2. Bottomore, T.B. 1972. *Sociology- A Guide to Literature and Problems*, New Delhi,
3. Atal, Yogesh, "Changing Indian Society" Rawat Publications, Jaipur, 2006.

OUTCOMES:

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

- 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&KatariyaPrasant, 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. HarijalAhuwaliya, 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:

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****4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

- The objectives of this course is to provide an overview of Specific Contracts.
- Such contracts range from contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee to Bailment and Pledge and to Agency.
- The focus of the course would be to ingrain in the students a critical understanding of the context and importance of such contracts from an economic, social and legal perspective.
- This course will also provide an idea about the rights and liabilities of the parties of such specific contracts.
- It will familiarize the students with the concepts of 'Sale of Goods' and 'Partnership'.

MODULE I**INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE****15**

Definition - English and Indian Definitions, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee. Rights of the Indemnity Holder, Rights of the Indemnifier, Implied indemnity; 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****15**

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-pawnors, Lien-kinds of lien-their nature and incidents – Finder of Lost goods.

MODULE III SALE OF GOODS ACT 15

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 15

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 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 15

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

- Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- 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
		4	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 15

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 15

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 15

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

MODULE IV RECONCILIATION STATEMENT 15

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

MODULE V DEPRECIATION ACCOUNTING 15

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 - 60; T - 15; TOTAL HOURS - 75

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)

OUTCOMES:

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.

social, ethical, aesthetic and option values - threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts - conservation of biodiversity: in-situ and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity

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, and 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; 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:

The student will 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
		4	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 15

Nature and Scope of Criminal Law: Definition-Essential Elements- Actus reus- Mens Rea-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: 15

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC2102**FAMILY LAW I****L T P C****4 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****15**

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****15**

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****15**

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 15
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 – Inter-Country adoption

MODULE V LAW ON MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP 15

Guardian under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 – Definition- types of guardians – Guardianship under Muslim Law – Procedure for appointment and their powers – Guardian under the Guardian and Wards Act 1890

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

REFERENCES:

1. Mulla, Hindu Law, LexisNexis, 22th edition
2. N.R. Raghavachari , Hindu Law
3. Dr. Paras Diwan , Family Law, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Mulla, Principles of Mahomedan Law, LexisNexis, 21th edition
5. Asaf A.A Fyzee , Outlines of Mahomedan Law,6th edition
6. Kusum , Family Law Lectures , Family Law I ,LexisNexis,5th edition
7. Dr.S.RMyneni, Hindu Law & Usage, Asian law House.

ACTS:

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. The Special Marriage Act, 1954
5. The Guardian and Wards Act, 1890
6. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
7. The Christian Marriage Act 1872
8. Indian Divorce Act, 1869
9. Indian Majority Act, 1875
10. The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986

11. The Family Courts Act, 1984
12. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
13. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act 1856
14. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

OUTCOMES:

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

BLC 2103	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

At the end of this course, 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
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MODULE I	CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENTS	15
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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 -JUDICIAL REVIEW	15
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Doctrine of Basic Structure, Development of Basic Structure theory- Doctrine of Eclipse-Severability and Ultra Vires- Judicial Review.

MODULE III	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - I	15
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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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

SSC 2181	INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	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,	15
	SIGNIFICANCE STATE AND ITS ELEMENTS-	
	FUNCTIONS	

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	15
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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	15
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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 15

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 15

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-60; T-15; TOTAL HOURS-75

REFERENCES:

1. Amal ray and MohitBattacharya - Political Theory: Ideals and Institutions.
2. Norman, D. Palmer and Howard, C. Perkins- International Relations: - The World Community in Transition.
3. A.C.Kapoor - Principles of Political Science
4. Hans J. Margenthan - Politics among Nations
5. Baylis - Introduction to International Relations

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
		4	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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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 – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

TEXT BOOKS:

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

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I NATURE AND SCOPE OF MANAGERIAL ECONOMICS 15

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

MODULE II DEMAND ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING 15

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

MODULE III PRODUCTION ANALYSIS 15

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

MODULE IV COST, REVENUE AND PROFIT ANALYSIS 15

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

MODULE V MARKET STRUCTURE AND PRODUCT PRICING 15

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

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

MODULE IV LEGAL CONCEPTS I 15

Legal Rights and Duties – Right – Duty correlation – Persons – Nature of personality – Status of unborn, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead persons – Corporate Personality Possession and Ownership

MODULE V LEGAL CONCEPTS II 15

Title – Definition, Nature, Classification; Property, - Meaning, Kinds, Theories, Modes of Acquisition; Liability - Definition, Nature, Classification, General Conditions of Liability, Obligation - Definition, Nature, Classification & Sources, and the Procedure Law – Elements of Judicial Procedure.

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

1. P J Fitzgerald, “*Salmond on Jurisprudence*,” Sweet & Maxwell, 12thedn, 2016.
2. G.W.Paton, “*A Textbook of Jurisprudence*,” Oxford University Press, 2007.
3. H.L.A. Hart, “*Concept of law*,” Oxford University Press, 3rdedn, 2014.
4. Dias, “*Dias Jurisprudence*,” Lexisnexis, 2013.
5. 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..

OUTCOMES:

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

- Describe concepts Law and its philosophy. They will be able to discuss 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 concept of Rights and legal status of a person.
- Understand the concept of property and liability

BLC 2203**FAMILY LAW – II****L T P C****4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

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

MODULE I JOINT HINDU FAMILY 15

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

MODULE II INTESTATE SUCCESSION 15

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

MODULE III TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION 15

Testamentary succession under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Law – Limitation To test amentation under various religious and statutory law – Will and administration of will – Codicil – Lapse, – Probate, letters of administration and succession certificate.

MODULE IV GIFT UNDER ISLAMIC LAW 15

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

MODULE V RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND WAKF 15

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:**Acts:**

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

Books:

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

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.

MODULE III DIVISION OF POWERS 15

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

MODULE IV EMERGENCY 15

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

MODULE V CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES 15

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 2206	COST AND MANAGEMENT	L	T	P	C
	ACCOUNTING	4	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 15

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 15

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 15

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

MODULE IV OVERHEADS 15

Factory, Administration, Selling and Distribution of Overheads- Classification-

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
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I DEFINITION & SCOPE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 15

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

MODULE II SUBJECTS AND SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 15

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

MODULE III RECOGNITION, LAW OF THE SEA 15

Meaning & Theories of Recognition - De Facto & De Jure Recognition - Express,

Implied & Conditional Recognition - Withdrawal & Retroactivity of Recognition - Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf & Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas.

MODULE IV EXTRADITION, ASYLUM 15

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

MODULE V INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS 15

The United Nations & its Organs – the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council and the Secretariat; The International Court of Justice - International Criminal Court and other Specialized Agencies.

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

1. S.K. Kapoor, International Law, Human Rights, Central Law Agency, 2009
2. Aryal Ravi Sharma, "Interpretation of Treaties", Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2003.
3. McNair, "The Law of Treaties", Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1986.
4. Oppenheim, "International Law", Sir Robert Jennings and Sir Arthur Watts (ed), 9th ed., Vol.2, Pearson Education, Delhi, 2003
5. Salmond, "Jurisprudence", P.J. Fitzgerald (ed), 12th ed., Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2010.
6. United Nations, "Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Dignity and Justice for All of Us", 60th Anniversary Special Edition, United Nations Department of Public Information, 2009
7. Oppenheim, International Law, Biblio Bazaar, LIC, 2010 James Crawford Brownlie, Principles of International Law, Oxford University Press, 2013
8. Starke, Introduction to International Law, Oxford University Press, 2013
9. Shaw, International Law, Cambridge University Press, 2008 (6th Edn)
10. Boyle & C. Chinkin, The Making of International Law, Foundations of Public

International Law, Oxford University Press, 2007

11. R. P. Dhokalia, The Codification of Public International Law, United Kingdom: Manchester University Press, 1970

12. Mark Villiger, "The Factual Framework: Codification in Past and Present", in Customary International Law and Treaties, Mark Villiger, pp.63-113, The Netherlands: Martinus Nijhoff, 1985

13. 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 :

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

OUTCOMES:

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

- Define Public International law and explain the nature of International Law and will be able to differentiate between Public International Law and Private International Law.

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

BLC 3102	COMPANY LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

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

MODULE I COMPANY AND ITS NATURE AND SCOPE 15

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

MODULE II PROCEDURE FOR INCORPORATION OF COMPANIES 15

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

MODULE III PROSPECTUS, SHARES AND DEBENTURES 15

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

MODULE IV MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANY 15

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

MODULE V WINDING UP OF COMPANIES 15

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

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 3103	HUMAN RIGHTS – HONOURS - I	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVE:

- 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 OF INDIA 12

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

MODULE IV HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION – REGIONAL FRAMEWORKS 12

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

MODULE V HUMAN RIGHTS PROTECTION – NATIONAL FRAMEWORK 12

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 – 45; T – 15; 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. K C Joshi, International Law and Human Rights, Eastern Book Company, 4th Ed., 2019 Reprint, 2020
5. Justice D M Dharmadhikari, Human Values and Human Rights, Universal Law Publishing, 2nd ed. 2016
6. G Sharma, Human Rights and Legal Remedies, Eastern Book Company, Ed. 2016
7. H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency 1st Ed. (Rep) 2014
8. S.K.Kapoor: International law and human rights, Central Law Agency, 2014
9. Paras Diwan: Human Rights and Law, Deep and Deep Publications, 1998
10. Malcom N. Shah, An introduction to International Law, Cambridge university press, 2003
11. Tripathi, S.M., The Human Rights Face of the Supreme Court of India: Public Interest Litigation in the Apex Court, D.K. Publications, 1996
12. H.O. Agarwal: International Law and Human Rights , Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 1999
13. Peter Laslett, John Locke, Two Treatises of Government: A critical Edition with an introduction and apparatus criticus, Cambridge University Press, 2nd ed., 2003
14. Raphael D.D., Macmillan – Human Rights Old and New
15. Ronald Dworkin, Taking rights seriously, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1977
16. Dr. U. Chandra, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency Publications , 1st ed. 1999

OUTCOMES:

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

BLC 3104	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVE:

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

- Understand the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- Give an insight into the skill of drafting or art of framing various plaints, written statement etc.
- Identify the order, purpose and object of summons, temporary injunction etc.
- 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	15
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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	15
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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

REFERENCES:**Acts:**

1. Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
2. Limitation Act, 1963

Books

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

OUTCOMES :

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

- Recognise the procedure for administration of civil law in India and also various legislations and connected rules and regulations
- Develop the skill of drafting or art of framing various plaints, written statement etc
- Identify the order, purpose and object of summons, temporary injunction etc
- 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
		3	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.

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

MODULE III	CAPITAL STRUCTURE	12
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Capital structure decision Factors affecting Capital Structure – Determining Debt and equity proportion - EBT analysis – Theories of capital structures – Leverage – Operational – Financial – Composite leverage

MODULE IV	WORKING CAPITAL MANAGEMENT	12
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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 – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60**TEXT BOOKS:**

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

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 3106	BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT	L	T	P	C
		2	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 09

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 09

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

MODULE III POLITICAL AND LEGAL ENVIRONMENT 09

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 09

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 09

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 – 30; T – 15; Total Hours –45

REFERENCES:

1. Shaikh saleem, Business Environment, Pearsons Education, 2nd edition, 2009.
2. Sundaram&Black : Business Environment, PHI, New Delhi,1996.
3. Ashwathappa : Essentials of Business Environment, Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai,12th edition,2014.
4. Jain &Verma : Business Environment, SathiyaBhawan 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
		3	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 – 45; T – 15; 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.

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

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

MODULE V PROOF AND PRODUCTION & 15
EFFECT OF EVIDENCE

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 3202	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	L	T	P	C
		4	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, analyses 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 15

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 15

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 15

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 15

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

MODULE V MAINTENANCE PROCEDURE & JUVENILE JUSTICE CARE AND PROTECTION ACT, 2015 AND PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958 15

Maintenance procedures – conditions for claiming maintenance – cancellation of maintenance - Introduction – Object – definitions – Statutory bodies for juveniles under the Act –Reformatory 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 – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

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.
6. Probation of offenders Act, 1958.
7. Juvenile Justice care and Protection Act 2015.

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
- Recognize the trial proceedings
- Recognize 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
4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize the students with the need for enactment of the Trade Unions Act, 1926
- To familiarize the students with the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947
- To familiarize the students with the need for providing uniform statutory conditions of service in the form of certified standing orders under the industrial employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
- To examine whether the present legal framework provided by the state is adequate to meet the challenges of globalization and to keep the students abreast of the latest developments in the present economic order
- To discuss critically the resultant changes that need to be made in industrial relations law for achieving higher economic growth tempered with social justice.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15

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

MODULE II THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 15

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...) 15

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 15

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 15**

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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

- Trade Unions Act, 1926
- The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
- The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

OUTCOMES:

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

- Analyze the evolution of the labour laws in the country and discuss the efficient part played by the judiciary and about the various labour welfare legislations.
- Examine the importance, object and purposes, various definitions and to understand the importance of strikes and lockouts under Industrial Disputes Act.
- Discuss the various authorities under the Industrial Disputes Act.
- Examine the Trade Union in India and to identify the rights and liabilities of trade unions and learn about the importance of collective bargaining and other related aspects.
- Interpret the Standing Orders Act and analyze the importance of various definitions and the role of the government under the Standing Orders Act

BLC 3204	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION – INDIA & THE WORLD 15

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

MODULE II CONSTITUTION AND OTHER LAWS 15

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

Law of Crimes - IPC provisions and Section 133 of Cr.P.C. and Public Health. (Ratlam Case)

MODULE III ANTI POLLUTION LAWS 15

Pollution Control Boards- Powers and functions. Water, Air and Noise Pollution - Solid Waste Management – Medical Waste – E-Waste- Marine pollution (case-law)

Powers of Central Government under Environmental Protection Act, 1986 – Authorities established under this Act. Structure of Union Ministry of Environment and Climate Change

MODULE IV FOREST AND WILDLIFE 15

Laws that conserve forests – Laws that protect Wild-Life – Laws that prohibits cruelty against Animals - Out lines of Bio-Diversity Laws. (GodavarmanTirumal pad case) (Nagarajan case)

MODULE V. JUDICIAL TRENDS 15

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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, 3rdedn. 2008.
5. R.S. Bedi& A.S. Bedi, “*Encyclopaedia of Environment & Pollution Laws*” Orient Law House, 2002 edn.
6. MaheshwaraSwamy, *Textbook on Environmental Law*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2ndedn.
7. I.A. Khan, *Environmental Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2ndedn, 2002
8. D.K. Asthana and Meera Asthana, *Environment Problems and Solutions*, S.Chand& Co. Ltd., 2ndedn, 2001
9. S. Shantakumar, *Introduction to Environmental Law*,Wadhwa& Company, 2ndedn. 2005.

LEGISLATIONS

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
6. The Indian Forest Act, 1927 and
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.
- Acquire knowledge about the constitutional provisions for protection of the environment.
- Familiarize with different legislations to resolve pollution problem in India.
- Understand the Indian Laws that are made to protect the flora and fauna of Country.
- Recognize the judicial trend for protection of Environment.

BLC 3205	PUBLIC FINANCE	L	T	P	C
		3	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, problem of justice in taxes, incidence of taxation, taxable capacity. Impact of taxation & tax evasion characteristics of Indian tax system, defects & steps of reform

MODULE III PRINCIPLES OF PUBLIC FINANCE 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 government financial relations between the central and state government., main head of revenue and expenditure of the central and state government.

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 3207**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW****L T P C****4 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.
- To raise an awareness on the importance of good governance and the standards of ethics and morality into the principles of natural justice in the era of information.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE LAW 15

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 15

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 Delegate – Conditional Legislation – Retrospective Operation

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MODULE III CONTROL OF DELEGATED LEGISLATION 15

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

powers-Finality- Exclusionary Clause.

MODULE IV ADMINISTRATIVE ADJUDICATION AND 15 PRINCIPLES OF NATURAL JUSTICE

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 15

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 – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

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
4. D DBasu: Administrative Law

REFERENCES:

1. C K Thakker, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 2dn Ed. 2012
2. IP Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 9th Reprinted, 2020
3. John Aneurin Grey Griffith & Harry Street, Principles of Administrative Law, Pitman, 1973
4. Law Commission Reports- First, Second and Fourteenth Report
5. F Frankfurter, JF Davison, Cases and materials on administrative law, The Foundation Press, Inc., 193
6. Suranjan Chakravarti, Domestic Tribunals and Administrative Jurisdictions, Eastern book Company, Ed. 1965

7. Ram Jethmalani, D S Chopra, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company, 1st ed., 2016
8. Stephen G, Breyer Richard B Stewart Cass R. Sunstein A, Administrative Law & Regulatory Policy: 2015-2016 Case Supplements, First Ed.
9. Stanley A. De Smith, Rodney Brazier, Constitutional and administrative law, Penguin Publishers, 1985
10. H W R Wade & CF Forsyth, Administrative Law, 11th Ed. Oxford University Press, 2014
11. David Foulkes, Administrative Law, Butterworths, 1995
12. M P Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, law Publishers, 1994
13. M.P. Jain and S.N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Wadhwa & Co. 2007
14. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law, wadhwa Book Company, 2004 reprint 2010
15. C.K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, Eastern Book Co., 2007
16. Indian Law Institute, Cases and Material on Administrative Law in India, New Delhi, 1966
17. AT Markose, Judicial Control of Administrative action in India, Madras Law Journal Office, 1956
18. Report on the Committee of Minister's power Franks Committee report.

OUTCOMES:

- Describing the evolution of statehood and its transition from laissez faire to an administrative state in the domain of public law.
- Providing a fundamental idea on various powers and functions of bureaucracy and its subsequent encroachments on human rights and liberties.
- Understanding the principles of administrative Law and to facilitate the understanding of the working of different mechanisms involved in

exercising and controlling it.

- Explaining the systematic conceptualization of administrative discretion and the role of the judiciary in controlling the misuse and abuse of it by upholding the principles of human rights and liberties.
- Familiarizing the relation between rights to access to information as a part of good governance.

MODULE III THEORIES AND STAGES OF PUBLIC POLICY 12

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 12

Policy Process Policy making process in India –Policy Making Agencies – Executive- Legislature-judiciary- Bureaucracy- Civil Service etc.

MODULE V POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND EVALUATION 12

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 – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

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 the 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
		3	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 12

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

MODULE II TALLY 12

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

MODULE III ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS 12

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 12

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****12**

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 - 45, T - 15, Total Hours - 60**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.

SEMESTER – VII**BLC 4101****PROPERTY LAW**

L	T	P	C
4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TRANSFER 15

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

MODULE II SPECIFIC TRANSFERS - TRANSFER OF 15
ABSOLUTE INTEREST

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

impart in detail the basic principles relating to the transfer of property in India

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

BLC 4102	LAW OF BANKING – HONOURS-II	L T P C
		4 1 0 5

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Create awareness about the banking history and types of banks.
- Create understanding about Banker and customer relationship
- Enable them to explore and differentiate types of negotiable instruments including, cheques, bill of exchange, promissory note etc.
- Make them understand different kinds of liability incurred by a banker and the customer.
- Get a knowledge of different laws and forum involved in paying off debts.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15

History of Banking – Different types of Banks viz. Central Bank, Commercial Bank, Co-operative Banks, Specialized Banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), NABARD, Financial Institutions and their respective functions – Nationalization of major banks - Reserve Bank of India Act- RBI's control over commercial banks – Special status of RBI and its functions - State Bank of India – Subsidiary Banks

MODULE II LEGAL CONCEPT OF BANKER and CUSTOMER 15

Banking Regulation Act- Definition of Banker & Customer and relationship between them – Special types of customer –minor, lunatic, women, HUF, Partnership, company– Different types of accounts – Duties and rights of the Banker - Effect of winding up of Banking Companies – Rights of customers on winding up of banking companies

MODULE III BANKERS OMBUDSMAN AND DRT 15

Banking ombudsman – Debt Recovery Tribunal – Recovery of debts due to banks, Financial Institutions Act, 1993- SARFESI Act 2002.- Necessity for reforms in Indian Banking Law to meet global challenges

MODULE IV BANKING SERVICES AND LIABILITIES 15

Laws relating to loans, advances and investments by Banks Subsidiary business operations of bankers with special reference to Safety Deposit Lockers – Liability of Banker in case of bank robberies and fraud by bank employees – Vicarious liability of the bank employees – Vicarious liability of the bank – Recovery of loans and Advances.

MODULE V LAW RELATING TO NEGOTIABLE 15
INSTRUMENTS

Negotiable Instruments Definition and characteristics- Different types of instruments– Parties to negotiable instruments – Presentation of cheques – Negotiation discharge and dis-honour – Liability – Various kinds of crossing of Cheques – effect of crossing of cheque – Rights of holder and holder in due course against Banker –Civil and criminal liability for dis-honour of cheques- Paying Banker and Collecting Banker.

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

TEXT BOOKS:

1. P.N. Varshney, "Banking Law & Practice", Sultan Chand & Sons, New Delhi, 2017.
2. Avtar Singh, "Banking and Negotiable Instruments Act", Eastern Books Co., 2017.
3. S.R. Myneni, "Law of Banking" Asia Law House., 2019

REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Vinod Kothari, "Tannan's, Banking Law and Practice in India", Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2017.
2. RangnathMisra J. "Bhashyan&Adiga, Negotiable Instruments", Bharat Law House Pvt Ltd. New Delhi, 23rd edn, 2020.
3. S.N. Gupta, "Dishonour of Cheques Liability Civil & Criminal", Universal Law, 9th edn. 2017
4. M.S Parthasarathy, "Khergavala on the Negotiable Instrument Act",

Butterworth, New Delhi, 1998.

5. S.N.Gupta, "The Banking Law in Theory and Practice" Universal, New Delhi, 1999.

ACTS:

1. Negotiable Instrument (amendment) Act, 2018.
2. Banking Regulation Act 1949.
3. Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002.
4. The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks And Financial Institutions Act, 1993.
5. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Explain the existence of different of various banks in India.
- Recognize different relations existing between a banker and the customer.
- Discuss and differentiable various kinds of Negotiable instruments.
- Explain the various kinds of liabilities existing in a banking relationship between, banker, customer and a third party.
- Illustrate the legal provisions for recovery of debts used by the banks.

BLC 4103	LABOUR LAW – II	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I LAW RELATING TO WAGES AND BONUS 15

Theories of Wages- Marginal Productivity Theory, Subsistence Theory, Wage Fund Theory, Supply and Demand Theory, Residual Claimant Theory, Concepts of Wages (minimum wage, fair wage, living wage, need-based minimum wage, floor wages); Constitutional Provisions; The Code on Wages, 2019: Historical Background, Objectives and Salient Features of the Code, Components of Minimum Wages, Procedure for Fixation and Revision of Minimum Rates of Wages, Regulation of Payment of Wages, Authorized Deductions, Payment of Bonus.

MODULE II HEALTH, SAFETY, AND COMPENSATION 15

Obligation for Health and Safety of Workmen; Employers Liability to Pay Compensation for Employment Injury; Legal Protection: Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 - Concept of 'accident arising out of' and 'in the course of the employment'; Doctrine of Notional Extension and Doctrine of Added Peril; Total and Partial Disablement; Quantum and Method of Distribution of Compensation. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Benefits provided under the Act; Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions; Machinery for the Implementation of the Act; ESI Court and Appeal to High Court.

MODULE III LAW RELATING TO RETIREMENT BENEFITS 15

Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions of Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees' Pension Scheme 1995; The Changing Rules Regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes; Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – Concept of Gratuity; Eligibility for Payment of Gratuity; Determination of Gratuity; Forfeiture of Gratuity.

MODULE IV LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY 15

Philosophy of Labour Welfare; Historical Development of Labour Welfare Legislation; Welfare Measures under Factories Act, 1948; Welfare of Women and Child Labour: Protective Provisions under Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act; Concept Meaning and Scope of Social Security in India, Components of Social Security (social insurance, social assistance, modern component); Historical Backdrop of Proposed Bills on Social Security for Unorganized Sector (2004, 2005 & 2007), Social Security for Unorganized Workers (The Unorganized Workers Social Security Act, 2008).

MODULE V PROTECTION OF WEAKER SECTIONS OF LABOUR 15

Problems of Bonded Labour, Bidi Workers, Domestic Workers, Construction Workers, Inter-State Migrant Workmen; Legal Protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter-State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979; Contract Labour: Problems of Contract Labour; Legal Protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970, aims and objective of the Act, Controversy Regarding Abolition of Contract Labour and their Absorption; Land mark cases: United Labour Union case (1997) & SAIL case (2002); Proposed Amendment and its Impact on the Contract Labour. Unorganised Labour: Introduction and Concept of Unorganised Labour, Characteristic of Unorganised Labour, Problem of Definition and Identification

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

1. A. J. Fonseca, Wage Determination and Organised Labours in India, Oxford University Press, New York

2. Dr. V.G. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
4. Anil Kumar, Social Security and Labour Welfare, Deep & Deep Publications.
5. Bagri: Law of Industrial Disputes, Kamal Law House, Delhi.
6. S. C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing House, Noida.
7. Pramod Verma, Labour Economics and Industrial Relations, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Mavi Anupreet Kaur, Educated Unemployed, Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.
9. Khan and Khan, Labour Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

OUTCOMES:

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

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

MODULE V LIQUIDATION OF COMPANIES**12**

Liquidation – Meaning and Definition – Modes of Winding Up — Liquidator's Final Statement of Accounts

L - 45, T - 15, Total Hours - 60**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. T.S. Reddy & Murthy, "Corporate Accounting", Margham Publications, Reprint, 2013.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr. S. Kr.Paul&Chandri Paul, "Corporate Finance", New Central Book Agency (p) Ltd, 2009.
2. K. K. Varma, "Corporate Accounting", Published by Anurag Jain for Excel Books, First Edition, 2008.
3. Dr. Naseem Ahmed, "Corporate Accounting", Atlantic Publication, First Edition, 2007

OUTCOMES:

On successful completion of this course students are able to

- Understand the features of Shares and Debentures
- Understanding about the concept of sources of redemption of debentures and redemption of preference shares.
- Gets an exposure to the company final accounts.
- Learn about the valuation method of shares and goodwill and measurement of performance of companies.
- Find out how can a company dissolve and also to enable the students to be aware on the Corporate Accounting in conformity with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

BLC 4106	DRAFTING PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING	L	T	P	C
	(CLINICAL COURSE - 1)	2	0	4	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I PLEADINGS 12

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

MODULE II PLEADINGS IN CIVIL 12

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

MODULE III PLEADINGS IN CRIMINAL 12

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

1973, Criminal Appeals

MODULE IV MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS 12

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

MODULE V CONVEYANCING 12

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

L - 20; P – 40; Total Hours – 60

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

SEMESTER – VIII

BLC 4201	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW – HONOURS -	L	T	P	C
	III	4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15

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

MODULE II TRADEMARK 15

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

MODULE III PATENT**15**

The Patents Act (1970) and 2005 amendment- objectives, definitions, salient features- Patent office and power of Controller- patentable subject matter and Patent eligibility- Patent Application- specification, priority date and procedures of Patent Registration- Term of patent; Rights and obligations of Patentee- Transfer of Patent Rights - surrender and revocation of patents- Compulsory licenses, use of invocation of patents, purposes of government, Patent Infringement and Remedies available - international arrangements.

MODULE IV COPYRIGHT AND INDUSTRIAL DESIGN**15**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Trade-secret- Meaning -Criteria of Protection.

L - 60; T - 15; Total – 75 hours**TEXT BOOKS:**

1. P. Narayanan, "Intellectual Property Law," Eastern Law House.
2. Dr. B.L. Wadehra "Law relating to patents, trademarks, copyright, design and geographical indications," Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd.

3. V.K.Ahuja, "Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights" (Paperback), Lexis Nexis.
4. Dr. S.R. Myneni "Law of Intellectual Property:", Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
5. Elizabeth Verky, "Intellectual Property" Eastern Book Company.

REFERENCES:

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

STATUTES:

1. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
2. The Patent Act of 19270
3. The Copyright Act, 1957
4. The Designs Act, 2000
5. The Geographical Indication of Goods Act, 1999
6. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 4202**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
(CLINICAL COURSE - 2)****L T P C
4 1 0 5****OBJECTIVES:**

Aim of introducing this course to the students is to:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO LEGAL PROFESSION 15

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

MODULE II PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT AND ADVOCACY 15

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

MODULE III LAW RELATING TO LEGAL PROFESSION AND ITS ACCOUNTANCY 15

Advocates Act, 1961 - Advocate – Bar Council of India – Legal Practitioner – State Bar Council and its composition, powers and functions – Bar Council of India and its composition, powers and functions – Committees such as Disciplinary committee, Legal aid committee and other committees – Admission and Enrolment

– Disqualification – Senior Advocate, Advocate on Record – Misconduct and its punishment for misconduct - Deficiency in Service and Negligent act of Advocacy – Liability and Remedy - Bar Council of India Rules, - BCI and its Committees – Directorate of Legal Education – All India Bar Examination – Legal Education (amendment) Rules, 2016 - The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 – Contempt of Court – Civil contempt and Criminal contempt - Defences and Punishments – Appeal.

MODULE IV BAR – BENCH RELATIONS 15

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

MODULE V LEGAL SERVICES IN MODERN ERA 15

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

L-60; T-15; Total:- 75 Hours

REFERENCES:

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

STATUTES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 4203	BANKING AND FINANCE SYSTEM	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To familiarize with the regulations of banking and finance and to understand the various services provided by banks.
- To understand the functions of commercial banks and e-banking.
- To acquaint with the knowledge of central banking functions and the monetary policy framework.
- To enhance their knowledge on the recent trends of capital market operations.
- To have knowledge on the various types of negotiable instruments and their rights and duties.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO BANKING AND FINANCE SYSTEM 12

Origins of Banks-Banking Regulations Act 1949 (Definition of Banking, Licensing, Opening of Branches, Functions of banks, Inspection)-Role of Banks in Economic development- Financial Markets and services-Listing of securities

MODULE II COMMERCIAL BANKS 12

Commercial Banks – Functions- Accepting deposits- Lending of funds- E-Banking- ATM cards- Functions of ATM- Merits and Demerits- Facilities provide by E-Banking- Electronic fund transfer -Types of Accounts- Types of customer-Ombudsman

MODULE III CENTRAL BANKING AND MONETARY POLICY 12

Central Banking - Reserve Bank of India (RBI)- RBI (History and Preamble- Organization Structure-Objectives-Functions-Instrument of credit control- RBI Vs Commercial Banks) - Monetary Policy in India (Definition-Process-Goals) - Monetary Policy Framework - Instruments of Monetary Policy - Contractionary/ Expansionary Monetary Policy

MODULE IV RECENT TRENDS IN CAPITAL MARKET OPERATIONS 12

Merchant Banking- Underwriting- Types of underwriting- Credit rating agencies- Hire purchase system- Advantages and Disadvantages- Leasing – Players of Leasing- Credit control- Principles of lending and Investment

MODULE V NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS 12

Negotiable Instruments- Promissory notes- Treasury Bills- Bills of exchange- Characteristics - Cheque- - Definition, Features, Types, Dishonor of cheques, - Paying Banker- Rights and Duties

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

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Sundaram and Varshney , Banking theory law and practice, Sultan chand and sons, Jan 2015.
2. S.Gurusamy, Banking theory law and practice, Vijay Nicole prints, 4th edition,Jan 2017.
3. B.Santhanam, Banking and Finance system, Margham Publicaitons, Jan 2012.
4. Parameswaran, Indian Banking, Sultan Chand Co.
5. D. N. Dwivedi, Macroeconomics- Theory & Policy ,Tata McGraw-Hill comp, 3rd edition, pg 577-599

REFERENCES:

1. M.L.Tannan, Banking theory law and practice, Lexis Nexis Publications, May 2017

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the origin of the banks and know on how to open and manage bank accounts
- Define the functions of the commercial banks and the types of accounts provide for the various types of customer.
- Analyze the working of Central Bank(RBI) and the conduct of monetary policy
- Describe the working of the players in the financial system and their principles.
- Describe the features and importance of negotiable instruments and roles of bankers.

BLC 4205	MEDIATION	L	T	P	C
	(CLINICAL COURSE – 3)	4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- To understand the concepts of amicable, peaceful and mutual settlement between parties without intervention of the court.
- To comprehend the advantages of mediation.
- To understand the importance of mediator and its functionalities.
- Differentiate and understand the different forms of alternative dispute resolution methods.
- Comprehensive understandings of techniques for effective mediation.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO MEDIATION 15

Understanding Conflict and Disputes- Modes of Dispute Resolution - Need for ADR & the importance of Mediation-Mediation and Restorative Justice - Theory of restorative justice and its application - Gandhian principles of non-violent conflict resolution- Traditional mediation practices in India and abroad - Mediation Laws in India: Judicial interpretation.

MODULE II IMPORTANT CONCEPTS IN MEDIATION 15

Key Concepts in Mediation - Essential elements-process and stages - Approaches to Mediation - Role of the mediator.

MODULE III COMMUNICATION AND MEDIATION 15

Importance of Communication: Elements of verbal and non-verbal communication - Effective and Ineffective communication techniques-Role of communication in Mediation.

MODULE IV TECHNIQUES FOR EFFECTIVE MEDIATION 15

Conducting Effective Mediation - Decision-making techniques - Problem-solving tactics - Ensuring positive outcomes-Qualities and Skills of Mediators: Developing mediation skills - Code of ethics - Confidentiality Requirements.

MODULE V DEVELOPMENTS IN MEDIATION 15

Important Developments in Mediation - Growth of virtual dispute resolution - Pre-Institution Mediation - UNCITRAL Model Law

L - 60; T - 15; Total Hours:75

TEXT BOOKS:

1. SriramPanchu, Mediation – Practice & Law (The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution), Lexis Nexis Publication, 2015.
2. AnuroopOmkar&Krithika Krishnamurthy, The Art of Negotiatin and Mediation, Funny Bone and a back bone, Lexis Nexis Publication, 2015.
3. Christopher W.Moore, The Mediation Process : Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict, 4th Ed., Jossey-Bass Publishers, 2014.

REFERENCES:

1. Mediation Training Manual of India - Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the differences between and characteristics of mediation, negotiation, arbitration, and litigation.
- Understand how, as a mediator, to build trust, empathy, and rapport with clients while remaining impartial and neutral.
- Know the stages of mediation and the structure and appropriate content of each stage.
- Understand the role of communication in Mediation.
- Recognize how to overcome roadblocks and difficulties in a mediation, such as if a party walks out, if a party is overly emotional, if a party is inflexible, etc.

SEMESTER IX

BLC 5101	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	L	T	P	C
	- HONOURS - IV				
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

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

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

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

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

MODULE III MAJOR RULES OF INTERPRETATION 15

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

MODULE IV TRENDS IN INTERPRETATION – SUBSIDIARY RULES 15

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

MODULE V 15

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

L – 60; T – 15; Total Hours –75

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 5102	CHILD LAW – HONOURS-V	L	T	P	C
		2	1	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

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

- To understand the different constitutional provisions regarding child law.
- To provide the students an understanding regarding Juvenile justice system.
- To examine the laws relating to trafficking.
- To evaluate the different legislation regarding child laws.
- To develop a better understanding regarding international perspective regarding child laws.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO CHILD RIGHTS 9

Introduction- Rights of the Child; An Overview- Child Abuse, Neglect, Violence and Exploitation -Vulnerable Children and their Issues- Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) -Stakeholders in Child Protection, Constitutional Provisions for Child rights. Status of a child in matters of marriage, legitimacy, guardianship, adoption, maintenance and custody. Child and Contractual Liability - Minors Agreements - Testimony of children - Suits by and against minors.

MODULE II JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA 9

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 -Background and Overview of the Juvenile Justice System, Principles of Juvenile Justice Children in Conflict with Law, Children in Need of Care and Protection.

The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 - Role, Functions and Powers of National Commission and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights, Role of children court.

MODULE III LAWS RELATING TO TRAFFICKING 9

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 - Objectives –sexual offences against children-aggravated sexual assault-procedure & powers-recording of child statement-special courts. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) – Provisions & Punishment-Protective Homes-Special courts.

MODULE IV LEGISLATION FOR UPHOLDING THE BASIC RIGHTS OF CHILDREN 9

Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009-Philosophy, Objectives and Key Provisions, Role of Child Protection Practitioner, Effective Use of the Provisions under the Act to Ensure Child Protection (Case laws) .Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986-Child Labour: Concept and Reasons, Key Provisions of the law and case laws. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 -Scope and Key Provision of the law.Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 - Scope and Key Provision of the PCPNDT Act.

MODULE V INTERNATIONAL LEGAL STATUS OF CHILD 9

International concern and Endeavour for the welfare of the children - Minimum Age conventions - Child rights conventions - U.N. Declaration of the rights of the child, 1924, 1959.

International conventions and recommendations of the ILO-

L - 30, T - 15; Total hours- 45

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Bajpai, A. (2003) Child Rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India: Law, Policy and Practice, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. International Child Law - 4th Edition – Routledge.
4. Child Law: A Guide for Courts and Practitioners - Richard Powell.
5. Law Relating to Women and Children - SP Gupta

REFERENCES:

1. Dabir, N.; Kashyap, L.; Bajpai, A. (et al) (2010) Saarathi Manual for Training of Frontline Workers in Child Development Agencies, UK: Kusuma Trust.
2. Sagade, J. (2005) Child Marriage in India: Socio-legal and Human Rights Dimensions, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Dayaram (2011) School Management Committee and the Right to Education Act 2009, New Delhi: American India Foundation.

ACTS:

- Child Marriage Prohibition Act, 2006
- Right to Education Act,2009
- Juvenile Justice Care and Protection Act, 2000
- Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) Act, 1986
- Pre- Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act,2012

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understands the rights of child.
- Explain the existence of different Laws in India for the Protection of Children.
- Understand Centrally Developed Schemes for the Development of Children.
- Understand the measures to be taken to uplift Child Rights.
- Understands International conventions pertaining to child Protection

BLC 5103	LAND LAW – HONOURS -VI	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION- CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY 15

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

MODULE II ACQUISITION OF LAND 15

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

MODULE III ENACTMENTS AND CULTIVATING TENANTS 15

- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection Act, 1955: Definitions-Landlord not entitled to evict the tenant-Right to restoration of possession-Special provision for member of armed forces- Bar of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts- Revision by High Courts – The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Arrears of Rent Relief Act, 1972 & 1980 – The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants Protection from Eviction Act, 1983 & 1989
- The Tamil Nadu Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act, 1956: Definitions-Interpretation-Rights and Liabilities of Cultivating Tenants and Land Owners-Fair Rent-Alteration or Revision of Fair Rent-Kaiaeruvaramdar and Mattuvaramdar-Rent Court and Rent Tribunals-Exception-Powers of High Court.
- The Tamil Nadu Agricultural Land Record of Tenancy Right Act, 1969: Definition-Preparation of Records of Tenancy Rights-Record Officer-Advisory Committee-Modification of entries in the draft and approved record of tenancy rights-Appeals-Revision-Penalty for failure to furnish information-Offences.
- The Tamil Nadu Occupants of Kudiyiruppu & Conferment of Ownership Act, 1971: Definitions-Occupant-Conferment of ownership-Alternative Site-Prohibition of alienation- Authorized Officer- Compensation- Offences by Companies

MODULE IV LAW AND LAND CEILING**15**

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

MODULE V LAW AND BUILDINGS**15**

Tenancy Laws: The Tamil Nadu Regulation of Rights and Responsibilities of Landlords and Tenants Act, 2017: Definitions: Landlord, Premises, Property manager, Tenant - Tenancy and Rent - Obligations of Landlord and Tenant - Repossession of Premises-Appointment of Rent Authorities - Constitution of Rent Court and Tribunals

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

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

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

ACTS:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

Foreign Award: Public Award

MODULE V MEDIATION, CONCILIATION AND NEGOTIATION 15

Mediation: Meaning, Scope and Importance of Mediation – Adjudication vs Mediation – Techniques of Mediation – Mediation Ethics and Obligations of Mediation

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

TEXT BOOKS:

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

ACTS:

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

REFERENCES:

- O. P. Malhotra &Indu Malhotra, *The Law and Practice Arbitration and Conciliation*, 3rded. (2014).
- Justice P.S. Narayan, *The ArbitrationandConciliationAct*,4thed. (2007).
- Chawla, S.L. *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation*, Eastern Law House (2004)
- Markanda P.C., *Law Relating to Arbitration and Conciliation*, Wadhwa Nagpur

OUTCOMES:

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

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

SEMESTER X

BLC 5201	TAXATION LAW	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

- The objective of this course is to relate the economic policies and processes of tax and fiscal policies in different systems of economic administration keeping the constitutional goals in view.
- Learning about Direct taxes, Indirect taxes and its administration is the focus of this course.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 15

History of Taxation – Concept of Tax –Nature, Definition and characteristics of tax-Distinction between tax and fee, cess, toll - Canons of Taxation- Kinds of taxes; progressive, proportion; regressive and digressive – Direct and Indirect taxes- Tax evasion and tax avoidance- Tax buoyancy and tax elasticity – Tax Policies -Tax Incentives –Double Taxation- Mutual relationship between Income Tax Act and Finance Act, Finance Bill and Money Bill –Interpretation of tax laws-Aids and Rules of Interpretation -Constitutional provisions of taxation - Taxation and Fundamental Rights - Scope of taxing powers of Parliament, State Legislatures and Local bodies - Immunity of Instrumentalities - Applicability of doctrines under the constitution to taxation laws.

MODULE II THE INDIAN INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 15

Preliminaries- Concepts; 'income', 'agricultural income', 'casual income', 'assessed- person'-Residential status – Previous year, Assessment year – General charging section and specific charging section–Income–Received–Arising-total income-Exempted Income-Agricultural Income and its treatment; Taxability under specific heads: Income from 'salaries', Income from 'house property', Income from 'business or profession', Income from 'capital gains', Income from 'other sources; Clubbing of income: Income of other persons in assessee's total income. –Tax deduction at Source- Advance payment of Tax-Treatment of losses – set-off-carry forward of Loss-General deductions.

MODULE III COMPUTATION AND AUTHORITIES UNDER INCOME TAX ACT, 1961 15

Computation of total income and tax liability of an individual, H.U.F., and firm - Due Dates - Procedure for assessment, Assessment of special class of assesses - Rebate & Relief – Refund; Income tax Authorities under the Act, Role of High Court and Supreme Court, Appeals, Review and Revision, Filing of Returns Collection and Recovery of Tax-Penalties and Prosecution.

MODULE IV GOODS AND SERVICE TAX 15

101st Constitutional Amendment for introduction of GST - History of GST - Models of GST law -International comparison - Comparison of previous indirect tax regime with GST regime -Revenue loss compensation scheme for states - Acts under the GST Regime - Centre State Relations - GST Council - GST Network - GST Registration - Filing of Returns - Central GST, State GST and Inter State Good and Services Act. Application of GST and Authorities under GST- GST Compensation to States Act, 2017.

MODULE V OTHER INDIRECT TAXES 15

Indirect Tax regime before the introduction of GST-Customs Act Excise Act and exclusions under GST Nature, scope and basis of levy of central excise duty, meaning of goods, Manufacture and manufacturer, classification and valuation of goods, duty payment and exemption provisions, procedure dealing with registration and clearance of goods. The Central Excise Act, 1944 and The Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.

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

1. Vinod Singhania & Kapil Singhania, Direct Taxes Law and Practice, Taxmann, 2014.
2. Chaturvedi & Pithisaria, Income Tax Act with Relevant Tax Allied Acts, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
3. Law and Procedure: Professional Approaches to Direct Taxes by

Girish Ahuja

4. Income Tax Act by Taxmann
5. Law of Taxation by S R Myneni
6. Income Tax Act by Manoharan

REFERENCES:

1. B.B. Lal, Income Tax, Pearson Publications, NewDelhi, 1stEdition, 2010.
2. Kailash Rai: Taxation Laws, Allahabad Law Agency, 9thEdition, 2007.
3. Vinod K. Singhania: Direct Taxation: Law and Practice of Income Tax, Taxman, 36thEdn, 2007.
4. Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes by Dinager Pagre
5. 5. Income Tax Law Practice by Dr. Bagawathi Prasad

OUTCOMES:

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

1. Interpret and apply the basic principles and doctrines relating to taxation law to specific situations and real-life cases
2. Identify and summarize the various legislations relating to direct and indirect taxation regime in India.
3. Summarize and interpret the various tax law provisions regarding imposition, collection and administration of taxes and thus to analyses the applicability to practical situations.
4. Demonstrate the existing problem-solving techniques and to develop newer methods to suit the requirements of modern individual and corporate taxation.
5. Evaluate the applicability and effectiveness of the existing taxation laws so as to formulate possible suggestions or recommendations for change

MODULE III ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION AND ITS REGULATION 15

Concept of Dominance, Dominance in Relevant Market, Abuse of dominance, Predatory & Penetrative Pricing.

MODULE IV LAWS OF REGULATIONS AND COMBINATIONS 15

Combinations- Combinations covered under the Competition Act, 2002; Merger- Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers; Acquisition, Amalgamation and Takeover; Regulations, Penalties.

MODULE V ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS, COMPETITION ADVOCACY AND LENIENCY PROGRAMME 15

Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India; Powers and Functions; Jurisdiction of the CCI; adjudication and appeals, Director General of Investigation (DGI); Penalties and Enforcement; Competition Advocacy in India; Leniency; Emerging Trends in Competition Law (National and International)- Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law, International Trade and Competition Law, The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2012, Draft National Competition Policy, 2011.

L - 60;T-15; Total Hours - 75

REFERENCES:

1. Maher M. Dab bah, EC and UK Competition Law: Commentary, Cases and Materials, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
2. Piet Jan Slot and Angus Johnston, An Introduction to Competition Law, Oxford and Portland, Oregon, 2006.
3. Suresh T. Viswanathan, Law and Practice of Competition Act, Bharat.
4. Richard Whish, Competition Law, Oxford University Press, 2008.
5. Mark Furse, Competition Law of the EC and UK, 6thed. – 2008, Oxford University Press.
6. S.M. Dugar, Commentary on MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection Law, thed. -2006, Wadhwa Nagpur.
7. Abir Roy & Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law House, New Delhi.
8. P. Satyanarayana Prasad, Competition Law and Cartels, Amicus Books, ICFAI University Press, 2007.

9. Kristy Middleton, Barry Rodger & Angus Mac Culloch, Cases and Materials on UK and EC Competition Law, Oxford University Press, 2003.
10. Vinod Dhall (ed.), Competition Law Today, Oxford University Press, 2007.
11. Philips E. Areeda & H. Hovenkoup, Fundamentals of Anti-Trust Law, ASPEAN Publications, 2006.
12. T Ramappa, Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues and Developments, 3rd ed. 2013, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
13. Mittal D.P., Taxmann's Competition Law and Practice, 3rd ed. 2007.
14. Universal Guide to Competition Law in India, Universal Law Publishing Company, New Delhi, 2003.

OUTCOMES:

After the completion of this course the aspirant will be able:

- To achieve a fair and sound understanding of the concepts of the Competition Law.
- To demonstrate good comprehension of Competition Law in areas of aspirant's interest and professional field.
- To apply basic research methods, data analysis, and interpretation in the field of Competition Law.
- To identify the bone of contentions of Competition Law, evaluate problem-solving strategies, and develop science-based solutions.
- To evaluate, integrate, and apply provisions and doctrine of Competition Law to create a cohesive and persuasive argument, and to propose an effective design concept on the subject in hand.

BLC 5203	INSURANCE LAW – HONOURS-VIII	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVE:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

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

MODULE II CONCEPTS AND PRINCIPLES OF INSURANCE LAW 12

Uberrimae fidei - Insurable Interest, Indemnity - Doctrine of Subrogation and Contribution

Special features of Insurance Contract (Aleatory Contract, Contract of Adhesion etc) -

The Risk (Meaning and Scope of Risk and kind) – Premium (Definition-Method of Payment, Return of Premium) - Nomination and Assignment - Difference between Nomination and Assignment. – Reinsurance (Kinds and Methods of Reinsurance) - Double Insurance

MODULE III LIFE INSURANCE 12

Nature & scope of life insurance - Kinds of life insurance contracts - Events insured against in life insurance with special reference to Felo De Se - Factors affecting risk in life insurance - Persons entitled to payment under life insurance - Settlement of claims -

Legislations governing Life Insurance-LIC Act, 1956.

MODULE IV FIRE INSURANCE & MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE 12

Nature of fire Insurance Contract - General Rules and Regulations of Fire Insurance Policy - Standard fire policy - Doctrine of Approximation - Nature and Scope (Motor vehicle insurance) - Third Party or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles – Tribunal

MODULE V MARINE INSURANCE 12

Nature & scope of marine insurance - Salient features of the English & Indian Marine Insurance Acts - Classification of marine insurance policies – Warranties - Change of voyage and deviation - Maritime perils – Loss.

MODULE VI MISCELLANEOUS & REGULATORY AUTHORITY 15

Burglary and theft insurance - Livestock insurance - Agricultural insurance - Plate Glass insurance - Goods in transit insurance - Adjudicating Authorities of Insurance Claims -

Powers and Functions of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.

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

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Dr. S R Myneni – Law of Insurance
2. M.H. Srinivasam- Principals of Insurance law
3. Avtar Singh, Principles of Insurance law, 7th ed (Nagpur; Wadhwa & Co, 2002).
4. K.S.N Murthy & Dr. KVS Sharma, Modern Law of Insurance in India, 4th ed. (New Delhi; Lexis Nexis Butterworths, 2002)

ACTS:

1. Insurance Act, 1938
2. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999

3. Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956

REFERENCES:

1. K.B. Agarwal and Vandana Singh – Insurance law in India 2012
2. Taxmann's Insurance Laws Manual - 22nd Edition - 2021
3. R.M. Ray - Life Insurance in India - Its History, Law, Practice and Problems

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLC 5204**CYBER LAWS**

L	T	P	C
4	1	0	5

OBJECTIVE:

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

- Interconnect the interface between technology & law
- Comprehend the regulation of cyber space at national and international level
- Explain about the various facets of cyber law & crimes
- Enumerate of problems arising out of electronic transactions and provoke them to find solutions
- Clarify the Intellectual Property issues in the cyber space and the growth and development of the law in this regard
- Understand the core importance of data protection & privacy
- Differentiate between Privacy Rights & Data Protection Rights

MODULE I CYBER SPACE**15**

Interface of Technology and Law – Fundamental definitions - Jurisprudence and Jurisdiction in Cyber Space - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement agencies – Need for IT act - International Perspective - UNCITRAL Model Law – E-Commerce basics; Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction – Recent Amendments - Regulation of Certifying Authorities - Impact of the Act on other Laws

MODULE II CYBER LAW & ELECTRONIC GOVERNANCE**15**

Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic records and secure digital signatures - Formation of Online Contracts - E-Banking Transactions - Online Payment Options - Online Advertising - Taxation Issues in Cyber Space - Indirect Tax - Tax Evasion - Double Tax - Financial Frauds - International Tax Permanent Establishment - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - Regulators under the Act -The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability– Powers of Police under the Act - Penalties and Adjudications; Offences under the Act.

MODULE III CYBER CRIMES 15

Cyber Crimes - Types of Cybercrime, Hacking, Attack vectors, Cyberspace and Criminal Behaviour, Clarification of Terms, Traditional Problems Associated with Computer Crime – Cyber Offences - Introduction to Incident Response - Digital Forensics - Contemporary Crimes –Relevant provisions under Information Technology Act, 2000, Indian Penal Code, Pornography Act and Evidence Act etc. - Cybercrime against women & children -Investigation and Adjudication of Cyber Crimes in India - Cyber Arbitration

MODULE IV CYBER SECURITY & IP 15

Definition of Cyber Security, Computer & Cyber Security - Types of Attacks - Network Security - Overview of Security threats - Email security - Database Security - Introduction to Information Security - Access Control - Communications Security - Computer Operations Security - Physical Security - Law, Investigation and Ethics – International Governance; Copyright Issues in the Internet - Protection of Computer Software - Trademark Issues in the Internet - Domain Name Registration - Domain Name Dispute - Linking - Meta tagging - Database issues in the internet - Cyber Security Breaches - Dispute resolution;

MODULE V DATA PROTECTION & PRIVACY 15

Concept of Data - Information privacy - Data protection - Freedom of information - Privacy as a fundamental right - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy – General Data Protection Rules - Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 - Indian Court cases - misuse of social media - Human Right perspective of data protection & Privacy - Social Networking sites Vis – a – Vis Human Right - Issue of Censorship - National Security and Social Security.

L - 60;T - 15;Total Hours - 75

REFERENCES:**ACTS:**

- Information and Technology Act, 2000
- Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and

sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011

- The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021

BOOKS

1. Harish Channder; Cyber laws and IT Protection; PHI Learning Private Limited; 1stEdn. (2012)
2. Pavan Duggal; Cyber law: the Indian perspective; Saakshar Law Publications, 2002
3. Vakul Sharma; Information Technology Law and Practice; Universal Law Publishing Co.; 3rd Edn. (2011)
4. Rohit Arvind Jain; Cyber Crimes and Law, An Overview on Securing Cyber Space; Evince pub Publishing; 1st Edn. 2018
5. M. Dasgupta, Pranay Chaturvedi, Ankur Dalal; Cyber-crime in India: a comparative study; Eastern Law House, 1stEdn. (2009)
6. Aparna Viswanathan; Cyber Law: Indian & International Perspectives on Key Topics Including Data Security, E-commerce, Cloud Computing and Cyber Crimes; LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2012
7. Talat Fatima; Cyber Law in India; Wolters Kluwer; 1st Edn. 2008
8. Pooja Kiyawat, Manish Yadav; Critical Analysis of Cyber Laws with Respect to Cyber-Crimes in India; SPS, 2016
9. Farooq Ahmad; Cyber Law in India: (law on Internet); Pioneer Books, 2001
10. Susan W. Brenner; Cybercrimes and the law Challenges, issues and Outcomes; Noth Eastern University Press; 2012
11. Matthew Richardson: Cyber Crime: Law and Practice; Wildy, Simmonds & Hill Publishing, 2014

OUTCOMES:

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

- Have an in-depth understanding of Information Technology Law
- Explain various Cyber Crimes & its investigation procedure
- Evaluate the various intellectual property issues in Cyberspace.
- Establish the importance of Cyber Security and its contemporary relevance

- Equip them with the required Professional Skills to ensure privacy justice in the society
- Prepare themselves to face the issues & challenges of the future technologically advanced society

BLC 5205**MOOT COURT
(CLINICAL COURSE – 5)****L T P C****2 1 4 5****OBJECTIVES:**

- The main objective of this paper is to remove the myth that Law in Books is different from law in action by inculcating among the law student's awareness about the implementing aspect of laws.
- So that they may come out from faculty of law as full-fledged advocates.
- During the course of study, the students will attend the Chambers of the Lawyers practicing at District Court Chennai or at the High Court of Madras in both civil and criminal sides to enable themselves to have direct contact with the clients having different problems and cases of different courts.
- They will discuss the legal problems with the clients and lawyers and will take the dictation, help, and assist the lawyers in the preparation of their brief and arguments in the instant case.
- The students are required to maintain decorum of the court. The students will maintain a daily diary recording the date of visit and matter, which they came across on that day, and the practical experience or knowledge acquired.
- Finally, they will prepare in consultation with their teacher and the supervisor lawyer their project report and submit to the teacher concerned for evaluation.

Formal Dress Code during internship:

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

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

1. Rai, Kailash: Moot Court: Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings, (2009), Central Law Publication, Allahabad.
2. The Moot Court Book: A Student Guide to Appellate Advocacy (Contemporary legal education series)
3. Clinical legal Education by Madhav Menon
4. Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparations and Viva-Voce by Dr. P. Tiwari
5. Moot Court and Pre-Trial Preparations by Kailash Rai
6. Recently decided cases by Supreme Court and different High Courts.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Know the process of court of law.
- Get a conceptual clarity on matters relating to practical aspect of law
- To gain hands-on legal experience and get a glimpse of the day-to-day tasks of their chosen career path.
- Create a professional network
- Secure good references and recommendations.
- Boost their confidence
- Application of knowledge acquired in law school into reality
- Familiarity with the functions and procedures of one or more courts, agencies, or other organizations with which the supervising lawyer regularly engages.
- They may come out from faculty of law as full-fledged lawyers.

SYLABUS FOR ELECTIVE PAPERS**ELECTIVE COURSES FOR VII SEMESTER**

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

OBJECTIVES:

- Understand the historical evolution of right to information
- Understand the concept of transparency & accountability in the working of every public authority
- Familiarizing the role played by central and state information commissions in pro actively make available key information's
- Understand the steps for framing appeals
- Give an insight into all other laws dealing with right to information

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005 in India, International Perspective on Right to Information, Right to Information as Constitutional rights - Significance in Democracy, Judiciary on Right to Information.

MODULE II BACKGROUND OF RIGHT TO INFORMATION ACT 2005 12

Historical Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005, Obligation of Public Authorities, Request for Obtaining Information, Disposal of Request

MODULE III CENTRAL AND STATE INFORMATION COMMISSIONS 12

The Central Information Commission : Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner; The State Information Commission : Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner, Powers and functions of Information Commissions

MODULE IV APPEALS AND EXEMPTIONS FROM DISCLOSURE 12
OF INFORMATIONS

Right to Information Act 2005 -Appeals and Penalties. Exemptions from Disclosure of Information - Specific Provisions of the Act which Exempt certain kinds of Information – Classification of Exempted Information - Grounds that allow for Partial Disclosure of Information - Severability, Third Party Information, Case Study.

MODULE V OTHER RELATED LAWS 12

Other related laws - The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Freedom of Information Act, 2002; The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

1. SudhirNaib,The Right to Information in India (Oxford India Short Introductions Series), Oxford University Press; 1 edition (7 March 2013)
2. Farzana Begum, **Right to Information in Developing World**, RAJAT PUBLICATIONS (2010)
3. [N.V. Paranjape](#),**Right To Information Law In India**, Lexis Nexis; First edition (2014)
4. [Shailesh Gandhi](#), **RTI ACT - Authentic Interpretation of the Statute**,Vakils, Feffer& Simons Pvt. Ltd. (2016)
5. Prof. (Dr) S.V. Joga Rao, “Law relating to Right to Information”, Pentagon Press
6. M. Sridhar Acharyulu, Right To Information (Duty To Disclose),allahabad law agency; 1s first edition (2015)
7. M P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Justice JastiChelameswar (Editor), Justice DamaSeshadri Naidu (Editor), LexiNexis; Eighth edition (4 February 2018)
8. The Right to Information Act, 2005
9. The Official Secrets Act, 1923
10. The Public Records Act

11. The Public Records Rules, 1997
12. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002
13. The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952
14. The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972

Important decisions of various High Courts on the Right to Information Act – Case Law Digest, Centre for Public Policy, Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration, Pune; YASHADA.

OUTCOMES:

- The students will know the historical evolution of right to information
- The student will get a clear picture as to concept of transparency & accountability in the working of every public authority
- The student will understand the role played by central and state information commissions in pro actively make available key information's
- The students will know the steps for framing appeals
- The students will know all other laws dealing with right to information

BLCX 002	HEALTH LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVE:

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

- The Health Law is designed to look into the essential aspects of Right to Health and its implications in the present legal system
- The problems that are recently encountered in attributing the right to health are modern challenges of biotechnology, patenting etc.
- Though health is a State subject, it is an imperative that the students are familiar with the basic aspects of Health and healthcare and essential role of state in formulating legal norms and principles for institutionalizing the health care delivery throughout the nation.
- The course is designed to provide a better platform for the students to recognize key legal issues in health sector
- To make them understand the need for possible solutions for the reformation of the sector.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Concept of health - Different Systems of Medicine- - Right to health and Role of State- Healthcare as a state function - Human Rights perspective of health – International human rights documents on Health- WHO- Indian Constitutional perspective on health – Role of Law, Reforming Commissions and Committees on health- Role of Indian Judiciary in securing right to health

MODULE II RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN HEALTHCARE: ETHICAL AND MORAL CONSIDERATIONS 12

Doctor- Patient Relationship- Rights and Duties of Practitioners and Healthcare Service providers- Healthcare Models- Medical Ethical theories: Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, Emotive theory, Moral and non-moral actions - Professional Ethics and standards- Professional Negligence & Abuse- Issues of Confidentiality -Relevance of Consent- Informed Consent – Laws on Healthcare Service Providers- Clinical Establishments Act 2010- Liability under Tort and Contract- Consumer laws on health services- Judicial Expositions

MODULE III MEDICAL LAWS IN INDIA 12

General Laws - Medical Profession - National Commissions on all forms of Medicine-All Laws related to Medical Council- Central Council Act- Dental Council- Nursing Council -Pharmacy Council- Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992- and other statutory councils in Healthcare

Other Allied Medical Laws – Drug & Cosmetics- Magic Remedies Act- Narcotics & Psychotropic substances act- - Organ transplantation, Neo-Natal Care Laws- Mental Health - Disabled - old age, geriatric care - Medico- legal perspectives and judicial response- Epidemic Diseases Act

MODULE IV RIGHT TO HEALTH: LEGAL PERSPECTIVES 12

Criminal Law and health- Relevant provisions of Evidence Act and IPC as applicable to the medical and healthcare professionals

Environment Protection Laws and Health- Food laws and health measures- Occupational health Laws- Labour Legislations- Maternity Benefits Act- Health of Women & Children

MODULE V CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES IN HEALTH LAW 12

New Dimensions & Challenges in Health- New Drugs & Drug Validation- Clinical Trials- Biotechnology- Use & Abuse- Legal and ethical implications of stem cell research and therapy, cloning and genomic medical interventions, impact of genetic engineering in healthcare, patenting life forms- Patents and medical & surgical procedures- Novel Epidemics Diseases- Surrogacy etc. – Bio medical waste Management- Health insurance

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours – 60

REFERENCES:**A. ACTS**

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940
2. The Drugs and Magic Remedies Act, 1955
3. The Indian Medical Council Act, 1956
4. Indian Medicine Central Council Act

5. The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994
6. Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods(Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution Act, 1992
7. Maternity Benefits Act, 1961.
8. Mental Health Act, 1987
9. The Indian Medical Council (Professional Conducts, Etiquette and Ethics) Regulations, 2002
- 10.Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994
- 11.Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substance, Act, 1985
- 12.Medical Council Act,1956 and code of medical ethics 1972
- 13.Report of the High Level Group – Planning Commission
- 14.Consumer Protections Act, 2019
- 15.Clinical Establishments Act, 2010
- 16.Bio Medical waste (Management and handling) rules 1998
- 17.National Health policies 1983- 2002
- 18.National Population Policy – 2005
19. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)
- 20.National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)
- 21.National Public Health Programs.

B. SUGGESTED READINGS

- Vijay Malik – Drug and Cosmetic Act, 1940, Eastern Book Company, 24th Edition, 2014
- Srivastava, Lily – Law and Medicine (2nd edition, 2013), R, Cambray& Co. Pvt. Ltd, Kolkata
- Mathiharan K: The Fundamental Right to Health Care, Issues in Medical Ethics. 2003
- Roach, gardener, Carter & Douglas, Medical Records and the Law
- Anoop K. Kaushal – Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies, Universal Publishing House, 2nd Edition, 2004
- Jonathan Montgomery – Health Care Law, 1997, Oxford
- Verma S K, Legal Framework for Health care in India

- Barnard Knight, American Medical Practice,[1992], Churchill Livingstone, London
- Bridgit Diamond, Legal Aspect of Care in the Community, (1997), Macmillan Press Ltd., London
- Diane Longley, Health Care Constitution, [1996],Cavendish Publishing Ltd., London Freeman- Law and Medicine
- Caplan, Arthur L. & Coelho, Daniel H – The Ethics of Organ Transplant, the Current Debate, Prometheus Books, 1998.
- Public Health at the Crossroads – Achievements and Prospects. Robert Beaglehole and Ruth Bonita 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press
- P K. Dutta – Drug Control, Eastern Law House, 3rd Edition, 1997
- R.K. Bag- Medical Negligence and Compensation
- S.P.Joga Rao - Current issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
- Behera, P. – Medical law and Ethics, 7 th edition 2007, Cambray& Co. Pvt. Ltd
- Mason and Mc Call Smith- Law and Medical Ethics
- Dr. Lily Srivastava – Law and Medicine, Universal Law Publishing Co
- K. Kannan-Medicine and Law, Oxford University Press
- Angela Reddy Holder, Medical Malpractice Law
- Vulnerable Populations in the United Nations by Leiyu Shi & Gregory D. Stevans, 2nd Edition, Published by Jossey-Bass, A Wiley Imprint, San Francisco
- Reddy K.S.N. Medical Laws and ethics. The Essentials of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology. K. Suguna Devi, Hyderabad, 24th Edn. 2005. Pg-44-46
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's, offences Affecting Life. The Indian Penal code, Wadhwa and Company Law Publisher, NewDelhi , 28th Edn, Reprint 2001, Pg- 421-428
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's , Provision as to Inquiries and Trials, The code of Criminal Procedure, Wadhwa and Company Law Publisher,

New Delhi, 15th Edn. Reprint 2002, Pg- 463-464

OUTCOMES :

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

- Familiarize and understand different areas of health law and related social issues.
- Examine the problems in identifying the legal and ethical obligations of doctors, patients and such other allied professionals and to provide plausible remedies for the same
- To understand related provisions under constitution and other health related laws in framing the jurisprudence of health.
- Analyse the applicability of medical laws in the day to day life
- To familiarize Public health and the related attributes of human rights

BLCX 003	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Understand the nature and functions of the conflict of laws.
- Analyze the Jurisdiction related matters, choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments.
- Understand the sources of the principles of Conflict of Laws.
- Have a clear knowledge about the matrimonial laws prevailing for solving the conflicts.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Nature – Scope of private international law – Fundamental concepts of private international law – Theories of private law – Historical origin – Private law in India.

MODULE II JURISDICTION RELATED ASPECTS 12

Stages of case involving private international law – Jurisdiction - Classification of cause of action – Selection of law – Application of law – Renvoi – Classification – Defects of double renvoi – Exclusion of foreign law.

MODULE III DOMICILE 12

Domicile – Essentials of domicile – Kinds of domicile – Domicile under English law – Domicile under Indian law – Recognition and enforcement of foreign judgements and decrees / awards – Limitation on recognition of foreign judgements and decrees / awards.

MODULE IV CONTRACTS 12

Contracts – Formation, Interpretation- Theory of intention – Localisation theory – Illegality and discharge – Tort – Theories of torts in England – Proper law – Modern English law – Private International Law Miscellaneous Provisions Act – Abolition of double criminality rule.

MODULE V MATRIMONIAL MATTERS**12**

Marriage – Essentials under the English and Indian law – Formal validity and essential validity of marriage – Matrimonial causes jurisdiction – Recognition and enforcement of foreign decrees – Remedies – Legitimacy – Legitimation – Adoption – Custody orders – Transfer of property – Immovable and movables – Assignment of debts – Testamentary and intestate succession.

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

- Paras Diwan, Private International Law, 4th Ed., Deep and Deep (1998)
- Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, 3rd Ed., Lexis Nexis (2014)
- V. C. Govindaraj, Conflict of Laws in India, Oxford University Press (2011)
- Cheshire, North & Fawcett: Private International Law, 14th Ed. Oxford University Press (2008)

OUTCOMES:

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

- Define the principles of conflict of laws and its application in cases involving foreign element
- Explain the concept of recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments
- Apply the principles of conflict of laws in relation to the Indian legal mechanism and its practices.
- Analyse the issue of jurisdiction and application of foreign laws in a case where foreign element is involved
- Analyze and understand the matrimonial related aspects under Private International Law.

BLCX 004	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- Genesis and Constitutionality of the scheme for the Local Self-Government (LSG)
- Structure, powers and functions of the Rural and Urban LSG.
- Issues in decentralization and grass root planning of the LSG
- Comparative Study and modern dimensions to it.

MODULE I ORGIN AND EVLOUTION OF LOCAL SELF 12
GOVERNMENT

Democratic Decentralization a) Genesis of democratic decentralization: Rural, Urban, Tribal and Scheduled Areas b) Gram Swaraj: Gandhian concept, Democracy and Grass root planning c) Dynamics of Local Governments: A Comparative Study of U.K ,France and the U.S.A.- Urban LSG - Pre-Independence a) Evolution of Urban Government in India - Corporation of Madras (1687) b) Charter Acts of 1793-The Act of 1842 and 1850 -Royal Army Sanitation Committee Report (1863) c) Lord Mayo's Decentralization Policy (1870) -Lord Ripon's Resolution (1882)

MODULE II RURAL LSG - PRE INDEPENDANCE 12

Rural LSG -Pre-Independence a) Rural LSG Pre-Independence: Royal Commission upon Decentralization (1909)- Montagu-Chelmsford Report on Local Self Government (1918) b) Government of India Resolution (1918) Government of India Act (1919) 57 c) Indian Statutory Commission on Local Self Government (1928) Diarchy and its Consequences- Government of India Act (1935).

MODULE III RURAL LSG POST INDEPENDANCE 12

Rural LSG- Post-Independence India a) Community Development Programme, Administrative framework, Nature and Importance of Local Government – Constituent Assembly Debate, Community Development Programme (1952) b) Major Committee Reports: Balwant Rai Mehta (1957), RR Diwakar (1964), Asoka

Mehta (1978), PK Thungon (1984) – CH Hanumantha Rao (1984), GVK Rao Committee (1985), LM Singhvi (1986) - 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989) – ML Dantwala Committee Report (1998) c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992) -Rural Local Government, Gram Sabha meetings, Social Audit, Nyaya Panchayat, Gram Panchayat- Sarpanch, Taluk/Block Panchayat- Chairman- Powers and functions, Zilla Panchayat- Financial administration devolution of financial powers, composition of State Finance Commission, State Control over PRIs

MODULE IV ROLE OF CONSTITUTION ON LSG 12

Urban LSG- Post-Independence India a) Municipal Corporation-Council, Mayor, Committee-wards committees, district planning committee, Metropolitan planning Committee; Municipal Commissioner, Cantonment Boards, Urban development agencies. b) Major Committee Reports: Local Finance Enquiry Committee (1950) - Committee on the Training of Municipal Employees (1963) - Report on the Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies (1963), Rural-Urban Relationship Committee (1966) - Committee on the Service Conditions of the Municipal Employees (1968) - National Commission on Urbanization (1988)- Administrative Reforms Commission, Sarkaria Commission, Punchi Commission c) 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill (1989)- 74th Constitutional Amendment (1992) - Schedules XI and XII of the Constitution, Directive Principles of State Policy - Art. 40

MODULE V QUASI-LEGISLATIVE, FINANCIAL AND JUDICIAL 12 **POWERS OF LSG**

Quasi-Legislative, Financial and Judicial Powers- LSG a) Quasi-legislative Powers, Rulemaking power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws; b) Financial - Financial Powers, Levying taxes, Licensing power, financial resources and powers. c) Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies, Institutional Control, Social Audit, Citizen Charter, Citizen Report Card.

L – 45; T-15; Total Hours – 60

REFERENCES:

1. Sudhakar, V. *New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development -Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 2002.*
2. Niraja Gopal Jayal and others, *Local Governance in India – Decentralization and Beyond*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
3. SL Goel, *Good Governance – An Integral Approach*, New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications Pvt. Limited, 2007.
4. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, *Modern Indian Political Thought – Text and Context*, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
5. Yash Ghai, Sophia Woodman, *Practicing Self-Government: A Comparative Study of Autonomous Regions*, Cambridge University Press; Reprint edition (2016)

JOURNALS/ ARTICLES:

1. Pol, Tanaji. "Mahatma Gandhi and Governance in India." *Studies in Indian Place Names* 40.24 (2020): 9-13
2. Kumar, Puneet, Dharminder Kumar, and Narendra Kumar. "ICT in local self-governance: a study of Rural India." *arXiv preprint arXiv:1401.0591* (2014)
3. Nandal, Santosh. "Reflections on new partnerships between women and local self-government in India: a rural revolution?" *Journal of International Women's Studies* 5.1 (2003): 122-131
4. Mitra, Subrata K. "Making local government work: local elites, Panchayati raj and governance in India." *The success of India's democracy* 6 (2001): 103-126
5. Mahajan, V. D. "WHY HAS LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT FAILED IN INDIA?" *The Indian Journal of Political Science* 7.4 (1946): 521-527.

FURTHER READINGS: BOOKS

1. Subrata K. Mitra, *Making local government work: Local elites, Panchayati raj and governance in India*, (2001)
2. Kohli (Ed.). *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (2001)
3. Sudhakar, V. *New Panchayati Raj System: Local Self-Government Community Development -Jaipur: Mangal Deep Publications, 2002.* 59

4. Joshi, R.P., Narwani, G.S., Panchayat Raj in India: Emerging Trends across the States (Rawat Publications), Hyderabad, 2011
5. Khanna, B.S: Panchayati Raj in India- National Perspectives and State Studies (Deep and Deep Publications), New Delhi, 1994.
6. M. Venketarangaia& M. Pattabhiram, Local Government in India (1969) Allied Publishers, New Delhi
7. Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought – Text and Context, Sage, New Delhi, 2009.
8. Torfing, Jacob, et.al., Interactive Governance – Advancing the Paradigm, New York: Oxford University Press, 2012.
9. Mathew G and Jain L. C (Eds.), Decentralization and Local Governance, Orient Black swan, 2005.
10. Kuldeep Mathur, From Government to Governance, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2009.

CASES FOR GUIDANCE

1. Secretary, Sarvodaya Educational Society v. Gijjala Panasaiah and Ors. (2002)10 SCC 691
2. Sakthi Coop. Industrial Estate v. Kursheed Begum and Ors. (1998) 8 SCC 528
3. State of Rajasthan v. Shyam Lal Joshi and Ors., (1994), IILLJ656SC
4. Ram Beti v. District Panchayat Raj Adhikari and Ors (1998). 1 SCC 680
5. Surinder Kaur v. State of Punjab & Ors (2010) 1 SLR 87
6. Boddula Krishnaiah v. State Election Commissioner, A.P.and Ors (1996) 3 SCC 416
7. M.V. Venkataramana Bhat v. Returning Officer and Tahsildar & Ors, AIR 1994 SC 1431
8. Jaenendrakumar Phoolchand Daftari v. Rajendra Ramsukh Mishra, AIR 1994 SC 586
9. State of H.P v. Surinder Singh Banolta, AIR 2007 SC 903
10. Baldev Singh v. Shinder Pal Singh, (2007)1 SCC 341
11. Rashid Ahmed v. Municipality Board, AIR 1950 SC 163.
12. Khairana and Ajit Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967 SC 856
13. Holmes v. City of Fayetteville 197 N.C. 740 (N.C. 1929)

14. The Quarry Owners Association v. The State of Bihar & Ors, AIR 2000 SC 2870
15. Clinton v. Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad, 24 Iowa 455; 1868
16. Merrill v. Monticello, 138 U.S. 673 (1891)
17. People v. Hurlbut, 24 Mich 44, 95(1871)
18. Hunter v. Pittsburgh, 207 U.S. 161 (1907)
19. Vinayakrao Gangaramji Deshmukh v. P.C. Agrawal & Ors, AIR 1999 Bom 142
20. Dr. K. Krishna Murthy and Ors. v. Union of India (UOI) and Anr, 2010 (II) OLR (SC) 530

OUTCOMES

At the end of the semester, the students will be able to comprehend:

- Grass Root democracy and significance of LSG.
- Critically analyze the issues under- Working -structure and functioning- duties and powers- LSG 61
- Realize the significance of Good Governance -democratic decentralization and the initiatives LSG.
- Reforms and prospects of different models of Local Self Government.

BLCX 005	LAWS ON EDUCATION	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- To acquire a strong working knowledge of education law.
- To understand the Constitutional Provisions on Education in India
- To explain even the most complex principles of law relating to education
- To understand the essential principles of law to current policies and practice
- To explain the important concepts and principles of education law and presents court decisions to illuminate them.

MODULE I CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS ON EDUCATION IN 12 INDIA

Major Constitutional Provisions on Education in India - Article 14 - Article 15 - Article 17 -Article 21- Article 21A- Article 19-.minority rights relating to the education institutions Article 29(2) - Article 30 - Article 45 - Article 46 - Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

MODULE II NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO HIGHER 12 EDUCATION

National Education Policy 2020 - Right to Education Act, 2009 - University Grants Commission Act, 1956 - Central Educational Institution Act, 2019.

MODULE III NATIONAL POLICIES RELATING TO TECHNICAL 12 EDUCATION

All India Council For Technical Education Act, 1987 - AICTE (Information And Conduct Of Inspection Of Technical Institutions, Departments Of The Universities And Institutions Declared As Deemed To Be University And Universities And Institutions Declared As Deemed To Be University) Regulations, 2010 - AICTE (Open and Distance Learning Education) Guidelines for Institutions - Deemed to be Universities, 2019- National Institute of Technology Act,2007.

**MODULE IV STATE POLICIES RELATING TO EDUCATION WITH 12
REFERENCE TO TAMILNADU**

Tamil Nadu Elementary Education Act, 1920 (repeated in 1998) - Tamil Nadu Recognized Private Schools (Regulation) Act, 1973 - Tamil Nadu Recognized Private Schools (Regulation) Rules, 1974 - Tamil Nadu Compulsory Elementary Education Act, 1994.

MODULE V CASE STUDIES RELATING TO EDUCATION LAWS 12

Landmark Supreme Court judgments relating to education -Landmark High Court Judgments relating to education – Important case laws with reference to Tamil Nadu state

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

OUTCOMES :

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

- Have an in-depth understanding of education Law
- Establish the importance of national policies relating to technical education
- Explain various national policies relating to higher education
- Evaluate the various Tamil Nadu state policies relating to education.
- Equip them with the required knowledge about various case laws related to law on education.

ELECTIVE COURSES FOR VIII SEMESTER

BLCX 011	MARITIME LAWS	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

This course is designed

- To acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational framework Laws of Sea which is different from the Laws of Land.
- To familiarize the students with the Admiralty Law, its source and the historical perspective of Admiralty laws.
- To give a conceptual clarity on matters relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction and its mode of exercise, ownership and management of ships, its safety and security of sea.
- To provide the exposure to students regarding the application of different international convention related to laws of sea.
- To equip the students with the basics of Law of Marine Environment and Maritime Labour Laws.

MODULE I ADMIRALTY LAW 12

Nature of Admiralty Law: Admiralty Law in relation to public and private international law – admiralty law as a part of mercantile law – admiralty law in relation to common law and civil law –Common law of sea – Sources of maritime law and admiralty law - History of admiralty law in England, other parts of the world and in India – History of admiralty jurisdiction of High Courts of India – admiralty courts

MODULE II CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF SEA 12

First Law of the Sea Conventions, 1956 (UNCLOS I) - Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 1964 - Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1964 - Convention on the High Seas, 1962 - Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of High Seas, 1966 - Second Law of the Sea Conventions, 1960 (UNCLOS II) - Third Law of the Sea Convention, 1973 (UNCLOS III)

MODULE III ADMIRALTY AND MARITIME JURISDICTION 12

Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction (scope and extent) – Enforcement of maritime claims by actions in rem and in personam – juridical personality of the ship – maritime liens and priorities. Jurisdiction in matters of collision – Extra territorial jurisdiction – Changing concept of maritime frontiers. International waters; Territorial Waters; Contiguous Zone; EEZ; Continental shelf; High seas; International straits; archipelagos; – Piracy and hot pursuits.

MODULE IV LAW OF MARINE ENVIRONMENT AND IMO CONVENTIONS 12

International Maritime Organisations - Pollution in the marine environment - Response to Marine Pollution Casualties - Liability and Compensation for Ship-Source Pollution - Regional Approaches to the Protection of Marine Environment - Protection of Marine Diversity

MODULE V MARITIME LABOUR LAW 12

Introduction to Maritime Labour Law - Law of the Sea Convention, 1982 - ILO Conventions on Maritime Labour Law - Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 - Minimum requirements for seafarers to work on a ship- Conditions of employment - Health protection, medical care, welfare and social security protection

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

REFERENCES:

1. Aleka Mandaraka – Sheppard – Modern Maritime Law (Second Edition) (2009)
2. D.C. Jackson, Enforcement of Maritime Claims, London: LLP (2005)
3. Southampton on Shipping Law, Informa (2008)
4. Halsbury's Laws of England, 4th Edition, London (1983)
5. Marsden, Collisions at Sea, London (1961)
6. Francis D. Rose, The Modern Law of Pilotage, London 1984)
7. Geoffrey Brice, Maritime Law of Salvage, London (1983)
8. Chorly and Giles, Shipping Law, 6th Edition. London
9. Kochu Thommen, International Legislation on Shipping, U.N. New York

(1968)

10. Samareshwar Mahanty, Maritime Jurisdiction and Admiralty Law in India, Universal Publishing (2009)
11. William Tetley, "Mixed Jurisdictions, Language, Legislatures and Courts " (2003) 78 Tul. L. Rev. 175-218.
12. R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, "The Law of the Sea", 3rd Edition., Manchester, 1999
13. Simon Baughen, "Shipping Law", Routledge-Cavendish, London 2004

ACTS/CONVENTIONS:

1. First Law of the Sea Conventions, 1956 (UNCLOS I)
2. Convention on the Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone, 1964
3. Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1964
4. Convention on the High Seas, 1962
5. Convention on Fishing and Conservation of Living Resources of High Seas, 1966
6. Second Law of the Sea Conventions, 1960 (UNCLOS II)
7. Third Law of the Sea Convention, 1973 (UNCLOS III)
8. Hague Rules, 1924
9. Hague-Visby Rules, 1968
10. Hamburg Rules, 1978
11. Rotterdam Rules, 2009

OUTCOMES:

At the end of this course the students will be able get an idea of the following

- Know the customs and international convention related to Laws of sea.
- Get a conceptual clarity on civil and criminal liability.
- State the difference between laws of land and laws of sea.
- Familiarized with the Admiralty Law, its source and the historical perspective of Admiralty laws
- Get acquainted with the basics of introductory elements, Maritime boundary and its delimitations.
- Get a conceptual clarity on matters relating to Admiralty Jurisdiction and its mode of exercise, ownership and management of ships, its safety and security of sea.
- Know the application of different international convention related to laws of sea.

BLCX012	MEDIA LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The core objective of this course is:

- To introduce students to legal and ethical issues related to mass media.
- To help students gain an understanding of media laws in India and their implications on the profession of Journalism.
- To understand the emerging concept of paid news, fake news, media trial.
- To identify and analyse ethical questions pertaining to Journalism.
- To analysis various laws regarding media law in India.

MODULE I MEDIA AND ETHICS 12

Understanding the Concept and Nature of Media, History of Press, Development of Media Laws, Theories of Press, Importance of Media, Code of Ethics, Media Bias, Privacy issues, Obscenity, Violence, Hate speech, Paid News, Fake News and Post-Truth, Trial by Media

MODULE II INDIAN MEDIA AND THE STATE 12

Parliamentary Privileges and Contempt of Court; Official Secrets Act, Sedition Laws, Law of Defamation; Right to Information

MODULE III MEDIA AND JOURNALISTS 12

Journalistic Privileges, Journalistic Ethics, Working Journalists Act, All India Radio, PrasarBharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India), Press Council and its composition

MODULE IV ADVERTISEMENT AND THE LAW 12

Basis of Advertisement: Constitutional Freedom of Commercial Speech, **Drug and Magic Remedies** (Objectionable Advertisements) Act and other Laws regulating Advertisements, Unfair Practices through Advertisements and **Consumers Rights, Misleading Advertisements:** Need for New Law

MODULE V ELECTRONIC MEDIA AND REGULATORY LAW 12

Convergence of New Media in the Internet: Cinema, Social Media, Freedom of Private Broadcasting: Broadcasting Regulation and Cable TV Network Regulation, Cinematography Act, Pre-censorship, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act and Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, Information Technology Act 2000

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:**STATUTORY READINGS**

1. The Constitution of India, 1950
2. Indian Penal Code, 1860
3. The Cinematography Act, 1923
4. The Official Secret Act, 1923
5. Indecent Representation of Women Act, 1986
6. The Press Council Act, 1978
7. The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867
8. The Cable T.V. Network (Regulation) Act, 1995
9. Contempt of Court Act, 1971

BOOKS:

- Basu D.D. : The Law of Press
- Jain M.P. : Parliamentary Privileges & the Press
- Ramchandran V.G. : Law of Parliamentary Privileges in India
- RejeevDhavan : Concept of Court and the press
- Francois W.E., Mass Media Law & the Regulation
- Raghvan G.N.S. : The Press in India : A New History
- Clark D.G. &Hustchinson G.R. : Mass Media & the Law Freedom & Restraint
- Eciskine May : Treatise on the Law, Privileges, Proceedings & Usages of Parliament

- NayyarShamsi, Journalism : Ethics And Code, Anmol Publication, New Delhi.
- MittikaSingalBhushan, Development of Media and Media Law, Aadi Publications,
- Neelamalar M., Media Law and Ethics: Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited
- Ravindranath P.K., Press Laws and Ethics of Journalism Authors Press, 2004
- Roger Patching and Martin Hirst, Journalism Ethics: Arguments and cases for the twenty-first century - Routledge,
- Prasad Kiran: Media Law in India, Kluwer Law International
- Manna Bansi: Mass Media and Related Laws in India, Booksway Kolkata
- Kundra S.: Media Laws and Indian Constitution, Anmol Publisher
- Rana, R.S.: Law of obscenity in India, U.K. & U.S.A.
- Chris Frost, Journalism Ethics and Regulation (Longman Practical Journalism) Longman

OUTCOMES:

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

- Gain an understanding of laws pertaining to media
- Gain an analytical knowledge into ethical issues related to media
- Apply media laws to case studies and evaluate the relative merits and demerits of laws and ethical questions pertaining to media
- Create an understanding about the importance of responsible Journalism which works within the framework of laws and ethics
- Develop one's own independent and critical assessment of the legal system's engagement with media.

BLCX 013	LOCAL LAWS	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVE:

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

- Understand various important state legislations of Tamil Nadu
- Explore the relevance various social and fiscal schemes in Tamil Nadu
- Investigate the specific legislations to curb criminal activities in Tamil Nadu
- Comprehend the hierarchical structure and administrative policies in the state of Tamil Nadu
- Assess the nuances of the state environmental policies and state labour regulations

MODULE I TAMIL NADU ADMINISTRATIVE LAWS 12

The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act, 1920, The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act, 1958, The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendments) Act, 2008, Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act 2003, The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act, 2018, Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules, The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act, 1955, Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1899, Police (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1948, The Tamil Nadu City Police Act, 1888, Tamil Nadu Official Language Act, 1956

MODULE II TAMIL NADU STATE CRIMINAL MINOR ACTS 12

Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Drug- Offenders, Forest Offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand Offenders, Sexual Offenders, Slum-Grabbers and Video Pirates, Act, 1982 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Harassment of Women Act, 1998 - The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997, Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930, The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Act, 1998

MODULE III TAMIL NADU STATE SOCIAL WELFARE LAWS 12

Tamil Nadu Social Welfare Board - The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 1979 – The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 - The Tamil Nadu Open Places Disfigurement Prevention Act, 1959 - Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939, The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017 - Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation, Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women

MODULE IV TAMIL NADU LABOUR AND ENVIRONMENTAL WELFARE LAWS 12

Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Board, The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972, Tamil Nadu unorganised workers welfare board, The Tamil Nadu Employees' State Insurance Corporation, Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947 - The Tamil Nadu Forest Act. 1882, The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017, Tamil Nadu State Environmental Policy

MODULE V TAMIL NADU STATE FINANCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES 12

Child welfare schemes, Women welfare & Marriage Assistance schemes, Transgender welfare schemes, Welfare of the Aged and Senior Citizens, Student welfare scheme, Essential commodities scheme, Social Security & Pension schemes, Health and Family welfare schemes, Minorities welfare schemes, Tribal welfare schemes, Farmer welfare schemes.

REFERENCES:**Acts:**

- Police (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 1948
- Tamil Nadu Shops and Establishments Act, 1947
- The Registration (Tamil Nadu Amendments) Act, 2008
- The Tamil Nadu Court Fees and Suit Valuation Act, 1955
- The Tamil Nadu Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2003
- The Tamil Nadu Forest Act, 1882
- The Tamil Nadu Gaming Act, 1930

- The Tamil Nadu Lokayukta Act,2018
- The Tamil Nadu Motor Vehicle Rules
- The Tamil Nadu Open Places (Regulation of pasting of Posters and Fixing of Thattu Boards) Rules, 1995
- The Tamil Nadu Open Places Disfigurement Prevention Act, 1958
- The Tamil Nadu Panchayats Act,1958
- The Tamil Nadu Prize Chits and Money Circulation Schemes Banning Act, 1978
- The Tamil Nadu Prize Schemes (Prohibition) Act, 1979
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Harassment of Women Act, 1998
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of charging of Exorbitant Interest Act, 2003
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Ragging Act, 1997
- The Tamil Nadu Property (Prevention of Damage and Loss) Act, 1992
- The Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (Financial Establishments) Act, 1997
- The Tamil Nadu Registration of Births and Deaths Act,1899
- The Tamil Nadu Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Rules, 2017
- The Tamil Nadu Public Health Act, 1939
- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Tamil Nadu Amendment) Act, 2017
- The Tamil Nadu City Police Act,1888
- The Tamil Nadu District Municipalities Act,1920
- The Tamil Nadu Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972
- The Tamil Nadu Official Language Act,1956
- The Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers, Cyber law offenders, offenders, Goondas, Immoral Traffic Offenders, Sand offenders, Sexual-offenders, Slum-gr
- Pirates Act, 1982
- The Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937

Books

1. The Tamil Nadu Code, (1977), India: Law Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. Citizen's Charter (2017), Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
3. Policy Note (2019), Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.

4. Report on the Administration of the Police of Tamil Nadu. (1973).
Government of Tamil Nadu
5. Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly debates; official report. (n.d.).
Legislative Assembly.
6. Policy Note (2020), Social Welfare and Women Empowerment
Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
7. Tamil Nadu State Policy for Children (2021), Social Welfare and Women
Empowerment Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.
8. Policy Note (2021), Social Welfare and Women Empowerment
Department, Government of Tamil Nadu.

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours – 60

OUTCOMES:

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

- Have an in-depth understanding on Local Laws of Tamil Nadu
- Explore the various social welfare schemes and labour policies of Tamil Nadu
- Evaluate the various criminal activity curbing legislations in the state of Tamil Nadu
- Establish the importance of Social Security and its contemporary relevance
- Examine the administrative policies and enactments in the state of Tamil Nadu

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

OBJECTIVES

:

- To familiarize with basic terms and concepts in Forensic Science
- To provide knowledge and understanding of forensic scientific investigations
- To recognize and retrieve evidence at crime scenes
- To provide knowledge regarding forensic psychology
- To analyze and find out accurate information by scientific methods

MODULE I	INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE AND THE LAW	12
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Definition and Concepts of Laws relating to Forensic Science-Historical Background of Forensic Science in India-Relevance of Forensic Science in Criminal Justice system-Forensic Science Laboratories-their types and divisions-Forensic Science Laboratories at central and state level - Role of forensic Scientists and medical experts-Relevance and value of expert testimony-*Modus operandi* of criminals, Criminal Profiling and *Corpus delicti* in Criminal investigation.

MODULE II	FINGER PRINTS, FOOT PRINTS, TOOL MARKS	12
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Finger prints - History and development of finger print as science for Personal Identification, Type, Classification and Comparison of Finger Prints, Development of Latent Finger Print, Evidentiary value of Fingerprinting

Foot Prints: Importance, Gait pattern analysis.

Tool marks: Introduction, nature, location, collection and comparison of tool marks.

MODULE III	DEATH, POSTMORTEM CHANGES, INJURIES AND TOXIC	12
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Death: Definition of Death, changes after death, putrefaction and disposal of dead bodies. **Injuries:** Legal aspects of injuries; Mechanical injuries; Thermal injuries; Injuries due to electricity; Lightning and radiation; Regional injuries; Medico legal

aspects of injuries and asphyxial deaths. **Poison:** Diagnosis of poisoning in living and dead, Post-mortem findings, Corrosive agents, Irritants, Animal Poisons, Plant Poisons: Nature, type, mode of action, Identification of: (i) Neurotic poisons, (ii) spinal poisons, (iii) cerebral poisons, (iv) cardiac poisons, (v) anesthetic agents, (vi) asphyxiates, (vii) food poisons, (viii) drug dependency abuse and (ix) miscellaneous Poisons.

MODULE IV FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY 12

Introduction, difference between psychology and psychiatry, importance and the role in justice delivery system. Classes of forensic psychology: Clinical, Experimental, Statistical, Psychotherapy, Consultancy.

MODULE V FORENSIC BALLISTICS 12

Firearms: Early history of firearms-Classification, characteristics and firing mechanism of smooth bored firearms (M.L., B.L.) Rifled firearms (Pistol, Revolver, Rifles and Machine Guns). Gun Shot Residues (GSR): Mechanism of formation of GSR, modern methods of analysis of GSR from the shooting hand & target with special reference to clothing. Firearm injuries, nature, effect of target, velocity, identification of firearm injuries, and evaluation of firearm injuries.

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

- Allen M, Foundations Of Forensic Document Analysis: Theory And Practice (Wiley & Sons, Incorporated, John 2015).
- Amendt J, Current Concepts in Forensic Entomology (Springer 2010).
- Ashbaugh David R., Quantitative-Qualitative Friction Ridge Analysis: An Introduction to Basic and Advanced Ridgeology (CRC-Press, 1999, Reprinted on 2006).
- Bartol C and Bartol A, Introduction to Forensic Psychology (Sage Publications 2012).
- Cooper J and Cooper M, Wildlife Forensic Investigation (CRC Press 2013).
- Genge N.E., Forensic casebook: science of crime scene investigation, (Eburypress , London 2003).

- Gaur S.N., Firearms and Forensic Ballistics (Delhi law house, Delhi 2007).
- Dahiya M. S., Crime Scene Management (2 edn, Shanti Prakashan 2011).
- James S.H and Nordby J.J., Forensic Science: An introduction to scientific and investigative techniques (CRC Press, USA 2003).
- Kelly Jan Seaman, Scientific Examination of Questioned Documents-II (Forensic & Police Series, 2006).

OUTCOMES:

- Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of law.
- Students will be able to understand different tools and interrogation in forensic law.
- Students will apply the concept, creation and scope of different technologies, analogies to crime investigation and studies its impact.
- Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge with respect to forensic psychology.
- Students will be provided in-depth knowledge and understanding of the modes and methods of forensic evidences.

ELECTIVE COURSES FOR IX SEMESTER

BLCX021	WOMEN AND LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

- Identify the major social reforms in India for uplifting women.
- To provide students with an understanding of the legal environment and culture in which the how the rights of women are been treated under personal laws.
- To examine different approaches to interpreting how women have been viewed and treated in the legal context.
- To evaluate and understand different women welfare laws.
- To study how women are being empowered through the instrument of law.

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

Historical background and status of women in ancient India □ Constitutional Provisions and gender justice □ Relevant provisions relating to women in Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties under the Indian Constitution.

MODULE II PERSONAL LAWS AND WOMEN 12

Laws relating to marriage, divorce, succession-Sex Inequality in Inheritance Rights - Feudal institution of joint family – women’s inheritance position - Hindu Law - Muslim Law - Matrimonial property - Movement towards Uniform Civil Code and maintenance under the relevant personal laws with special emphasis on discrimination of women □ Special Marriage Act □ Maintenance under Cr. P.C.

MODULE III CRIMINAL LAWS AND WOMEN 12

Special provisions relating to women under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 □ Offences against women under Indian Penal Code □ Outraging the modesty of women □ Sexual Harassment □ Rape □ Bigamy □ Mock and fraudulent marriages □ Sexual Harassment of women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 □ Causing

miscarriage □ Insulting women.

MODULE IV WOMEN WELFARE LAWS

12

The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961-Pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection)Act, 1994 - Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 - Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1987- Family Courts Act, 1984

MODULE V LAWS FOR WORKING WOMEN

12

Welfare Legislations: Maternity Benefit Act -Factories Act - Equal Remuneration Act
Implementation of Wage Laws and Legislation on Women Employment- Sexual harassment at work place- visakha case law.

L - 45; T - 15; Total Hours - 60

REFERENCES AND BOOKS:

1. Agrawal, S.P (2001),Women's Education in India, Guwahati, Eastern Book House
2. Dhagamwar, Vasudha. (1992). "Law, Power and justice: The Protection of Personal Rights in the Indian Code". Second Edition, Sage, New Delhi
3. Krishna Iyer, V.R. (1984). "Law and Religion" Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
4. T, Brettel, Dawson, (ed). (1990). "Women, Law and Social Change: Core Suggested Readings" and Current Issues, 2nded, O N, Captus Press, New York.
5. Agnes, Flavia. (1999). "Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights inIndia". OUP, New Delhi
6. S.P. Sathe: Towards Gender Justice.
7. Dr. Vijay Sharma: Protection to woman in Matrimonial home
8. Dr. Sarojini Saxena: Femi juris(Law relating to Women in India)
9. Dr. Archana Parsher: Women and Social Reform
10. Dr. Paras Diwan: Dowry and protection to married women

11. Mary Wollstonecraft: A Vindication of the rights of women.
12. Dr. G.B. Reddy: Women and Law, 2nd Edn. Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 1998.
13. Dr. Anjali Hastak, Empowerment of women through Property Rights in Hindu Law, SPARC publication, Chandrapur
14. Nair, Janaki. *Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History*, Kali for Women in collaboration with NLSIU Bangalore, 1996.
15. Verma, Jagmohan Singh. *Gender Justice in India*, Spellbound Publications Pvt Limited, 1999.
16. Mill, John Stuart. *The Subjection of Women*, Hayes Barton Press, 1997.
17. Rao, Nitya. *Good Women do not Inherit Land Social*, Science Press and Orient Blackswan 2008.
18. International Solidarity Network. *Knowing Our Rights*, An imprint of Kali for Women 2006.
19. Kaushik, P.D. *Women Rights*, Bookwell Publication 2007.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Evaluate the diversity and multiplicity of cultural forces that shape the world through the study of gender and sexuality, as well as race and class, with special focus on the contributions of and differences between women and men.
- Explain the deleterious impact and the privileges sustained by women in areas such as legal rights, home life and work life through analysis both of court decisions and current events.
- Understand the different personal laws by specifically emphasizing the women's rights
- Analyse the issues related to violence against women and its legal implication.
- Evaluate the different legislations enacted for women development and empowerment

BLCX 022	CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The course is designed:

- To acquaint the students with the criminal policies including theories of punishment and the exercise of discretion in sentencing.
- To acquaint the students with various causes of crime and to introduce the students to the discipline of victimology which will shift the study from accused-centric approach to much needed victim-centric approach.
- To understand the meaning of crime and the basic principles of criminal law determining criminal liability and punishment.
- To enquire into the effect of social environment on the criminals.
- To devise effective measures for reducing the crime and for the treatment of criminals to rehabilitate in the normal society.

MODULE I CONCEPTUAL ANALYSIS OF CRIMINOLOGY 12

Nature, Definition and Scope of Criminology; Relationship between Criminology, Criminal policy, Criminal Law, Penology and Victimology; Concept of Crime- Legal and Social Definition; Traditional Crimes vs. Socio- Economic Crimes

MODULE II SCHOOLS AND THEORIES OF CRIMINOLOGY 12

Schools of Criminology- Pre-Classical, Neo-Classical, Positive, Biological and other Schools; Theories of Criminology- Anthropological Theory of Crime Causation, Sociological Theory of Crime Causation, Economic Theory of Crime Causation

**MODULE III SOME GENERAL CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY &
CRIME 12**

Mental Deficiency and Crime; Juvenile Delinquency – Nature, Definition and Causes; Juvenile Court-Working of Juvenile Court in India; Alcoholism and Drug Addiction; Role of Mass Media and Crime causation; Family disorganization, Psychological and Emotional disturbances at homes, Bad Neighbourhood

MODULE IV PUNISHMENT AND ITS EFFICACY**12**

Nature and Definition of Punishment; Theories of Punishment and their Justifications; Forms of Punishment; Role of Police under Indian Constitution and Code of Criminal Procedure during investigation, arrest, search & seizure; Human Right and its enforcement, liability of Police for Custodial violence

MODULE V TREATMENT AND RE-SOCIALIZATION PROCESS**12**

Need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders, problem of released offenders, the role and attitude of community towards them; Probation and parole- Nature, Characteristics, Principles and their distinctions, Furlough; After Care; Prison System in India, Open Jails, Prisoners Classification, Prison-management and prisoners right; Definition and Concept of Victimology, Victims of Crime, Rights of Victim and Victim Compensation, Restitution

L – 45; T – 15; Total Hours –60**REFERENCES:**

1. E. H. Sutherland: Principles of Criminology, Times of India Press, Bombay.
2. Katherine S Williams: Text book on Criminology, Oxford University Press, New York
3. Frank E Hagan, Introduction to Criminology: Theories, Methods and Criminal Behavior, Sage Publications.
4. Ahmad Siddiqui : Criminology, Problems & Perspectives.
5. Dr. M. S. Chauhan: Criminology, Criminal Administration and Victimology, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. N. V. Paranjape: Criminology and Penology with Victimology, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
7. S. M. A. Qadri: Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
8. J. P. S. Sirohi: Criminology and Penology, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad
9. Rajendra Kumar Sharma: Criminology and Penology, Atlantic Publishers & Dist., New Delhi.

OUTCOMES:

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

- Understand the need of Criminology, Penology & Victimology in better

administration of the Criminal Justice System.

- Understand critically various theories of crime causation, punishment and their relevance in controlling crime.
- Explain the benefits of victim compensation, probation, parole, furlough, open jails, and other reformatory measures.
- To develop one's own independent and critical assessment of the legal system's engagement with juvenile, criminals and victim of crimes.
- Form an opinion about the importance and contemporary developments in the field of study.

BLCX 023**SPORTS LAW**

L	T	P	C
3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

- The course is designed to acquaint students with the Sports Law and Historical Background of the Sports Law;
- It aims to acquaint students with various Authorities that Govern Sports in India and their structure and functions;
- It aims to sensitize students against gender discriminations in sports;
- It is designed to acquaint the students with the legal provisions relating to sports contract and rights and obligations under such contracts;
- To acquaint students with violations in sports and remedies available for such violations;

MODULE I INTRODUCTION TO SPORTS 12

Definition of Sports - History of Sports - Sociological and Political aspect of Sports - Commercialization of Sports - BCCI-IPL&ISL - Sports & the Constitution of India – Current Issues within Sports law in India

MODULE II AUTHORITIES GOVERN SPORTS IN INDIA 12

Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, India's Sports Law and Welfare Association, National Sports Federation - The National Sports Policy
The Legal Regulations of Drugs in Sports - World Anti-Doping Agency - National Anti-Doping in Sports - National Doping Laboratory.

MODULE III GENDER DISCRIMINATION IN SPORTS 12

Women and Sports in India - International Scenario- UNESCO - International Olympic Committee -Recent Issues - Depiction of Women by the Media - Sexualisation of Sports.

MODULE IV SPORTS CONTRACT AND PROTECTION OF IPR 12

Sports related Contract of Employment - Formation and Capacity to Contract- Protection of Minor - Contractual Obligations and the Player's Obligation - Formation of Union - Transfer of Players - Termination of Sports Contract
Protection of IPR in Sports - Branding - Sports Personality Right and Unfair

Competition - The Sports Broadcasting Signal (Mandatory Sharing with Prasar Bharati) Act, 2007

MODULE V VIOLANCE IN SPORTS AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION 12

Civil and Criminal Liability in Sports - Voluntary Assumption of Risk - Compensation in Tort - Liability of person Associated with Sports

Governing Bodies - Court of Arbitration for Sports(CAS) - Dispute Resolution on the field - Internal Disciplinary Procedure - ADR in Sports

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

REFERENCES:

1. Mukul Mudgal & Vidushpat Singhania: La & Sports in India
2. Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik: Supreme Court on Sports, Entertainment and Leisure.
3. Lovely Dasgupta & Shameek Sen: Sports Law in India.
4. Anujaya Krishna: Sports Law
5. *Law and the business of sports*, David Griffith Jones, Butterworths's publishers.

OUTCOMES :

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

- get an idea of historical perspective of sports regulation, sport's governing bodies, legal issues and safety in sports,
- Analyse, interpret and apply Sports Laws.
- Recognize the issues involved in sports.
- Understand the structure of sport governing bodies and the dispute resolution mechanism when faced with any legal issue.
- Learn to recognize the rights of sportspersons and take appropriate action in cases when the same are violated or denied.

BLCX 024	HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

The course is intended to acquaint the students with the following:

- The politico-legal understanding of a refugee – “who is” and “who is not”.
- The determination of refugee status, and its implications – for the individuals; for the states; for the international organizations; and, for the international community.
- The politico-legal framework for the protection of refugees (international and domestic) – its ambit, limitations, pitfall, challenges, and the suggested course of action.
- The residuary jurisprudence of the refugee rights – “self” and the challenge of “inability”.

MODULE I WHO IS A REFUGEE? 12Topics:

- Issues in migration, security and statehood.
- Nationality, statelessness and non-nationality.
- Globalization, forced migration and the challenge of “identity”.

Readings:

- Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1948) – relevant chapter.
- B.S. Chimni, *International Refugee Law: A Reader* (2000) – relevant chapter.
- A. Shacknove, ‘Who is a Refugee?’, *Ethics* 95 (1985) 274
- B.S. Chimni, ‘The Birth of a Discipline: From Refugee to Forced Migration Studies’, *Journal of Refugee Studies* 22(1) (2009) 11

MODULE II THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF REFUGEES 12Topics:

- International law and refugee protection.
- Indian response to the migration and refugee problem.
- Challenges of refugee protection in South Asia.

Readings:

- Reuven (Ruvi) Zeigler, 'International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Protection', Cathryn Costello, Michelle Foster and Jane McAdam (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law* (Oxford University Press 2021) 221
- Vincent Chetail, 'Are Refugee Rights Human Rights? An Unorthodox Questioning on the Relations between International Refugee Law and International Human Rights Law', in R. Rubio-Marin (ed.), *Human Rights and Immigration* (Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law: Oxford University Press 2014) 19
- D.S. Patnaik and N.A. Siddiqui, 'The Problems of Refugee Protection in International Law: An Assessment Through the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in India', *Socio-Legal Review* 14 (2018) 1
- Jay Ramasubramanyam, 'Regional Refugee Regimes: South Asia', Michelle Foster and Jane McAdam (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law* (Oxford University Press 2021) 407

**MODULE III THE MANY "LIVES" OF REFUGEES: LOST IN 12
CONFLICT**Activities:

- Documentary/Movie watching
- Group Assignment/Class Discussion

Readings:

- 2 documentaries and 1 movie shall be watched; separate group discussions to follow.
- List of the videos to be prepared.

MODULE IV DEBATING THE PRAXIS OF LAW 12Topics:

- The role of law in addressing the refugee problem.
- Understanding the agency of law.
- Revisiting the citizen/non-citizen conundrum and the role of the State.

Readings:

- Vaughan Lowe, 'The Limits of the Law', 379 *Collected Courses of The Hague Academy of International Law* (Leiden/Boston: Brill/Nijhoff 2016)
- Philip Allott, 'The True Function of Law in the International Community', 5(2) *Indian Journal of Global Legal Studies* (1998) 391
- Vera Gowlland-Debbas, 'Introduction' in Vera Gowlland-Debbas (ed.), *The Problem of Refugees in The Light of Contemporary International Law Issues* (The Hague/Boston/London: MartinusNijhoff Publishers 1994)
- Volker Türk, 'The Promise and Potential of the Global Compact on Refugees', 30(4) *International Journal of Refugee Law* (2018) 575

**MODULE V NATIONHOOD, CITIZENSHIP AND REFUGEES: A 12
CASE STUDY OF THE CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT)
ACT, 2019**

Topics:

- Citizenship and the Indian Constitution – context, debates and codification.
- The Assam Accord, 1974 – a settlement really?
- CAA (2019), NRC and the debate of belongingness.

Readings:

- Joya Chatterjee, 'South Asian Histories of Citizenship: 1946-1970', 55(4) *The Historical Journal* (December 2012) 1049
- N.A. Siddiqui, 'Indian Law on Citizenship: Bare Provisions', *Social Science Research Network* (SSRN) (July 19, 2020) - <https://bit.ly/3zufdzQ>
- 'Securing Citizenship: India's Legal Obligation Towards Precarious Citizens and Stateless Persons' (Centre for Public Interest Law, Jindal Global Law School 2020)
- Nasreen Chowdhary, *Refugees, Citizenship and Belonging in South Asia: Contested Terrains* (Singapore: Springer 2018) – relevant chapter
- N.A. Siddiqui, 'Protecting the 'Illegal Migrant': Some Critical Perspectives from India', *Border Criminologies*(University of Oxford) (July 15, 2021) - <https://bit.ly/3eVCeSD>

L - 45;T - 15; Total Hours - 60

REFERENCES:

1. A. Shacknove, 'Who is a Refugee?', *Ethics* 95 (1985) 274
2. B.S. Chimni, *International Refugee Law: A Reader* (2000) – relevant chapter.
3. B.S. Chimni, 'The Birth of a Discipline: From Refugee to Forced Migration Studies', *Journal of Refugee Studies* 22(1) (2009) 11
4. D.S. Patnaik and N.A. Siddiqui, 'The Problems of Refugee Protection in International Law: An Assessment Through the Rohingya Refugee Crisis in India', *Socio-Legal Review* 14 (2018) 1
5. Hannah Arendt, *The Origins of Totalitarianism* (1948) – relevant chapter.
6. Jay Ramasubramanyam, 'Regional Refugee Regimes: South Asia', Michelle Foster and Jane McAdam (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law* (Oxford University Press 2021) 407
7. Joya Chatterjee, 'South Asian Histories of Citizenship: 1946-1970', 55(4) *The Historical Journal* (December 2012) 1049
8. N.A. Siddiqui, 'Indian Law on Citizenship: Bare Provisions', *Social Science Research Network* (SSRN) (July 19, 2020) – <https://bit.ly/3zufdzQ>
9. N.A. Siddiqui, 'Protecting the 'Illegal Migrant': Some Critical Perspectives from India', *Border Criminologies*(University of Oxford) (July 15, 2021) – <https://bit.ly/3eVCeSD>
10. Nasreen Chowdhary, *Refugees, Citizenship and Belonging in South Asia: Contested Terrains* (Singapore: Springer 2018) – relevant chapter
11. Philip Allott, 'The True Function of Law in the International Community', 5(2) *Indian Journal of Global Legal Studies* (1998) 391
12. Reuven (Ruvi) Zeigler, 'International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Protection', Cathryn Costello, Michelle Foster and Jane McAdam (eds.), *The Oxford Handbook of International Refugee Law* (Oxford University Press 2021) 221
13. 'Securing Citizenship: India's Legal Obligation Towards Precarious Citizens and Stateless Persons' (Centre for Public Interest Law, Jindal Global Law School 2020)
14. Vaughan Lowe, 'The Limits of the Law', 379 *Collected Courses of The Hague Academy of International Law* (Leiden/Boston: Brill/Nijhoff 2016)

15. Vera Gowlland-Debbas, 'Introduction' in Vera Gowlland-Debbas (ed.), *The Problem of Refugees in The Light of Contemporary International Law Issues* (The Hague/Boston/London: MartinusNijhoff Publishers 1994)
16. Vincent Chetail, 'Are Refugee Rights Human Rights? An Unorthodox Questioning on the Relations between International Refugee Law and International Human Rights Law', in R. Rubio-Marin (ed.), *Human Rights and Immigration* (Collected Courses of the Academy of European Law: Oxford University Press 2014) 19
17. Volker Türk, 'The Promise and Potential of the Global Compact on Refugees', 30(4) *International Journal of Refugee Law* (2018) 575

OUTCOMES:

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

- appreciate the jurisprudence behind the legal protection of refugees;
- understand the various manifestations of legal protection to refugees – national, regional and international;
- critically evaluate the linkages between citizenship, nationhood and refugee protection;
- evaluate the securitization of the refugees and its relationship with international migration;
- connect with the hardships that are central to refugee living; and, which call for solutions from the global community.