



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

Regulations 2019
Curriculum and Syllabi

(Amendments updated upto June 2020)

B.A.LL.B (Hons.)



**REGULATIONS 2019
CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI
(Amendments updated upto June 2020)**

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

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

VISION AND MISSION OF THE INSTITUTION

VISION

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

MISSION

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

CRESCENT SCHOOL OF LAW

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

-John Ruskin

Vision

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

Mission

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

PROGRAMME BASIC EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

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

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

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

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

PROGRAMME- SPECIFIC EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2. Law Programme:

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

3. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

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

3.2. The maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor

of Law degree programmes, is limited to twenty years in case of general category of applicants and twenty-two years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities.

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

4. STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME

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

Non-Law Subjects

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

Law Subjects

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

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

5. DURATION OF THE PROGRAMME

- 5.1. A student is ordinarily expected to complete the programme in ten semesters.

However, he/she is allowed to complete it even after completion of five years, but not later than eight years from admission including break of study.

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

6. CLASS ADVISOR AND FACULTY ADVISOR

6.1. Class Advisor

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

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

6.2. Faculty Advisor

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

7. COURSE COMMITTEE

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

8. CLASS COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

registering for a particular semester.

10. COURSE CHANGE / WITHDRAWAL

10.1. Change of a Course

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

10.2. Withdrawal from a Course

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

11. PROVISION FOR SLOW LEARNERS

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

12. TEMPORARY BREAK OF STUDY FROM A PROGRAMME

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

13. ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE AND PERCENTAGE WEIGHTAGE OF MARKS

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

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

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

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

Evaluation criteria per course

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

14. Internal Assessment is further divided into four components:

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

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

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

15. INTERNSHIP

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

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

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

Assessment/ Evaluation criteria

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

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

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

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

16. SUBSTITUTE EXAMINATIONS

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

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

17. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENT AND SEMESTER / COURSE REPETITION

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

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

18. REDO COURSES

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

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

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

19. PASSING AND DECLARATION OF RESULTS AND GRADE SHEET

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

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

"W" denotes withdrawal from the course.

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

"U" denotes unsuccessful performance in the course.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Where n = number of courses.

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

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

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

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

Percentage Equivalent of Marks = CGPA X 10

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

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

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

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

20. PERSONALITY AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

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

21. DISCIPLINE

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

22. ELIGIBILITY FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE

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

23. POWER TO MODIFY

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

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

B.A. LL.B (Hons.)

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS, REGULATIONS 2019

SEMESTER I

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 1101	LAW AND LANGUAGE	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 1102	INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 1103	BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS	4	1	0	4
4	BLD 1104	LEGAL METHODS	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 1105	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT	5	1	0	5
6	BLD 1107	PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE: THEORY AND ORGANIZATION	4	1	0	4

27

SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C	
1	BLD 1209	BUSINESS ENGLISH	4	1	0	4	
2	BLD 1201	LAW OF TORTS	4	1	0	4	
3	BLD 1202	JURISPRUDENCE	4	1	0	4	
4	BLD 1203	SPECIAL CONTRACTS	4	1	0	4	
5	BLD 1204	INDIAN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	3	1	0	3	
6	BLD 1205	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY	3	1	0	3	
7	BLD 1206	INDIAN ECONOMY – PROBLEMS AND DEVELOPMENT	3	1	0	3	
8	BLD 1208	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA INTERNSHIP I	4	1	0	4	29

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 2101	LAW OF CRIMES-I(IPC)	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 2102	FAMILY LAW-I	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 2103	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-I	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 2107	POLITICAL SCIENCE - III: THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 2108	LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE	4	1	0	4
6	BLD 2109	PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	4	1	0	4

28

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 2201	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 2202	FAMILY LAW II	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 2203	CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 2206	POLITICAL SCIENCE IV – MODERN GOVERNMENT	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 2207	LAW AND ECONOMICS	4	1	0	4
6	BLD 2208	COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH Internship II	5	1	0	5

29

SEMESTER V

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 3101	LABOUR LAW I	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 3102	HUMAN RIGHTS – HONOURS I	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 3103	TRANSFER OF PROPERTY	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 3104	COMPANY LAW	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 3107	POLITICAL SCIENCE V – INTERNATIONAL RELATION AND ORGANIZATION	5	1	0	5
6	BLD 3108	EGOVERNANCE	4	1	0	4

29

SEMESTER VI

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 3201	LABOUR LAW II	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 3202	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 3203	LAW OF EVIDENCE	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 3204	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES – HONOURS II	5	1	0	5
5	BLD 3207	POLITICAL SCIENCE VI – GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN TAMIL NADU	4	1	0	4
6	BLD 3208	POLICE ADMINISTRATION Internship III	4	1	0	4

28

SEMESTER VII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 4101	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE I	4	1	0	4
2	BLD 4102	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE 1	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 4103	DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCE – CLINICAL COURSE I	2	1	2	5
4	BLD 4105	PUBLIC POLICY	5	1	0	5
5		ELECTIVE I	4	1	0	4
6		ELECTIVE II	4	1	0	4

26

SEMESTER VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 4201	CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE II	4	1	0	4
2	BLD 4202	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE II	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 4203	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS – CLINICAL COURSE III	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 4204	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	4	1	0	4
5		ELECTIVE III	4	1	0	4
6		ELECTIVE IV INTERNSHIP IV	4	1	0	4

25

SEMESTER IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 5101	LAND LAW – HONOURS III	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 5102	LAW OF TAXATION	5	1	0	5
3	BLD 5103	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHT – HONOURS IV	5	1	0	5
4	BLD 5104	ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION - CLINICAL COURSE III	5	1	0	5
5		ELECTIVE V	4	1	0	4
6		ELECTIVE VI	4	1	0	4

28

SEMESTER X

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLD 5201	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	5	1	0	5
2	BLD 5202	INSURANCE LAW – HONOURS V	4	1	0	4
3	BLD 5203	BANKING LAW – HONOURS VI	4	1	0	4
4	BLD 5204	CYBER LAW – HONOURS VII	4	1	0	4
5	BLD 5205	COMPETITION LAW – HONOURS VIII	4	1	0	4
6	BLD 5206	LAWS MOOT COURT EXERCISE - CLINICAL COURSE IV	2	1	2	5
7	BLD 5207	MEDIATION – CLINICAL COURSE 5 Internship V	2	1	2	5

31

TOTAL CREDITS**280**

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

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLDX 001	RIGHT TO INFORMATION	4	1	0	4
2	BLDX 002	HEALTH LAW	4	1	0	4
3	BLDX 003	LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT INCLUDING PANCHAYAT ADMINISTRATION	4	1	0	4
4	BLDX 004	LAW ON EDUCATION	4	1	0	4

LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - VIII

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLDX 011	MARITIME LAW	4	1	0	4
2	BLDX 012	MEDIA LAW	4	1	0	4
3	BLDX 013	LOCAL LAWS	4	1	0	4
4	BLDX 014	FORENSIC LAW	4	1	0	4

LIST OF ELECTIVES FOR SEMESTER - IX

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	C
1	BLDX 021	SPORTS LAW	4	1	0	4
2	BLDX 022	WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW	4	1	0	4
3	BLDX 023	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	4	1	0	4
4	BLDX 024	HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW	4	1	0	4

DETAILED SYLLABUS FOR
SEMESTER – I to III

SEMESTER I

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

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I **10**

L: Listening for general information

S: Self Introduction, Introducing one another.

R: Predicting the content

W: Paragraph Writing

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

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

MODULE II **10**

L: Listening for specific information (from dialogues)

S: Exchanging opinion.

R: Skimming technical Passages

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

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

Indian Languages as Legal Language - Legal Terms

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

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

MODULE III**10**

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

S: Making Presentations using visuals.

R : Scanning short texts for gist of information

W: Letter of Invitation, Expository Writing

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

Latin Expressions - Doctrines and Legal Maxims

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

MODULE IV**10**

L: Understanding prepared presentation techniques through videos

S: Short Presentations.

R: Reading for coherence and cohesion

W: Letter seeking permission for Industrial Visit

Language Focus: S-V agreement, Euphemism

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

Vocabulary in Law of Torts

- What Is Tort
- Negligence
- Assault

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

MODULE V**10**

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

S: Narrating an experience

R: Inferential Reading

W: Process Description – Transcoding a Flow chart.

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

Legal jargon in Family Law - Business Law

MODULE VI**10**

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

S: Discussion in groups

R: Reading for critical appreciation

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

Language Focus: If clause and phrasal verbs.

Legal jargon in Cyber Law - International Law - Procedural Laws

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

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

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

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

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

MODULE II SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES 12

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

MODULE III CULTURE AND SOCIALIZATION 12

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

MODULE IV SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND STRATIFICATION 12

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

MODULE V SOCIAL CONTROL AND SOCIAL DEVIANCE 12

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

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

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I EXPLORING THE SUBJECT MATTER OF 10
ECONOMICS

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

MODULE II SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSES 10

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

MODULE III THEORIES OF MARKET 10

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

MODULE IV MONEY AND BANKING 10

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

MODULE V ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABLE 10
DEVELOPMENT

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

Concept of Economic Development and Sustainable Development.

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

L – 45; T – 5; Total Hours –50

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

- Comprehend the basic concepts of economics, economic systems and relevance of economics to law.
- Understand about the basic concepts of demand, supply and pricing

strategies.

- Apply the knowledge of money, banking and financial markets in their real life situations.
- Explicate market structures and market competitions in which firms operate in an economy.
- Develop awareness about growth and development indicators and Indian economy.

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

OBJECTIVES :

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

MODULE I MEANING AND CLASSIFICATION OF LAWS 12

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

MODULE II SOURCES OF LAW 12

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

MODULE III LEGAL REASONING 12

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

MODULE IV READING AND ANALYSIS OF JUDGEMENTS AND STATUTES 12

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

MODULE V BASIC CONCEPTS OF INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM 12

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

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLD1105	GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I ESSENTIALS OF A CONTRACT 12

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

MODULE II FREE CONSENT AND CONSIDERATION 12

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

MODULE III PERFORMANCE & ENFORCEMENT 12

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

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

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE-I: MEANING, NATURE AND SCOPE 12

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

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

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

MODULE-III: CONCEPTS 12

Democracy, Rights, Liberty, Equality.

MODULE-IV: FORMS OF GOVERNMENT 12

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

MODULE-V: ORGANS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNMENT 12

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

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

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

SEMESTER II

BLD 1209	BUSINESS ENGLISH	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES

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

MODULE I COMMUNICATION 12

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

MODULE II TYPES OF COMMUNICATION

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

MODULE III BUSINESS LETTERS 12

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

MODULE IV CORRESPONDENCE 12

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

MODULE V TECHNICAL WRITING 12

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

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

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

OUTCOMES:

On completion of the course the students will be able to

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

B.A.LLB (Hons.)	Law Programme	Regulations 2019			
BLD1201	LAW OF TORTS, MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT CLAIMS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I GENERAL PRINCIPLES 10

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

MODULE II LIABILITY IN TORTS 10

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

MODULE III SPECIFIC TORTS 10

Nuisance, Types of Nuisance– Defamation, slander, libel, Innuendo – Defenses –

Justification – fair comment – privileges – Trespass to land – trespass to goods – Deceit – Rule in Derry v. Peak – Trespass to person – Assault – Battery – False imprisonment – Negligence – Res Ipsa Loquitur – contributory negligence – The last opportunity rule.

MODULE IV MOTOR VEHICLE ACT, 1988 10

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

MODULE V Consumer Protection Act, 2019 10

Concept and definitions – Comparison with the Act of 1986 – Unfair Trade Practice and Restrictive Trade Practices – Commercial Service and Public Utility Service – Liability of Doctors and Hospitals and Other Professionals – Consumer disputes redressal agencies – consumer protection councils – Remedies

L – 40; T – 10; Total Hours –50

REFERENCES:

1. Agrawal, Dr. V.K., Consumer Protection Law and Practice, 8th Edn. (2008).
2. Awasthi, S.K. & Kataria R.P., Law Relating to Protection of Human Rights, Second Edition, Allahabad, Orient Publication Company, (2005).
3. Bangia, R.K, Law of Torts, Eighteen Edition Allahabad, Allahabad Law Agency (2005).
4. Bhat, P. Ishwar, Fundamental Rights, Lucknow, Eastern Law House, (2004).
5. Chakraborty, C., Law of Consumer Protection, New Delhi, Dwivedi Law Agency (2007).
6. Gandhi, B.M., Law of Tort, Lucknow, Eastern Book Company, (1981)
7. Lyon's, Medical Jurisprudence for India, 10th Ed., (1999).
8. Pillai, P.S.A., Law of Torts, 9 th Ed., Eastern Book Co., Lucknow (2004).
9. Ratan Lal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, 25th Ed., Wadhwa and Co. Nagpur, 2007.
10. Singh, S.P, Law of Tort, Fourth Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Reprint 2008, pp. 137-163.

ARTICLES :

1. Gupta, Sariya, Clinical Negligence of General Medical Practitioner and Liability, CLJ 03 (07), 2006 pp. 174-176.

2. Gupta, Sarla, Medical Negligence in the field of Telemedicine, CLJ 02 (05), 2005 pp. 146-150.
3. Jayasuriya, D.C, Counterfeit Medicines: Strategies to deal with z commercial Crime, JILI 38, 1996 pp. 495-501.
4. Katariya, Mrituinjay&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://supremecourtofindia.nic.in>
10. <http://unilawbook.com>
11. <http://westlaw.com>
12. <http://www.highcourtofkerala.nic.in>
13. <http://www.indiancourts.nic.in>

14. <http://www.internationallawoffice.com>

15. <http://www.judis.nic.in>

OUTCOMES :

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

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

BLD1202	JURISPRUDENCE	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES

:

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

MODULE I CONCEPT AND SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE 12

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

MODULE II SOURCES OF LAW 12

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

MODULE III ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE 12

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

MODULE IV LEGAL CONCEPTS- I 12

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

- Distinction between bailment and pledge-deposit-sale-agency.
- Rights and duties of the bailor and bailee-difference in English Law.
- Pledge-definition-Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee.
- Pledge by non-pawner.
- Lien-kinds of lien-their nature and incidents - How lost

MODULE III SALE OF GOODS ACT**12**

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

MODULE IV AGENCY**12**

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

- Termination of agency and when it becomes irrevocable.

MODULE V PARTNERSHIP**12**

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

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

1. Dr. Avatar Singh, The Law of Contracts, Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition.
2. Dr.R.K.Bangia, Contract II, Allahabad Law Agency, 2018.
3. Mulla, The Indian Contract Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 1st Edition, 2015.
4. Mulla, Sale of Goods Act and The Indian Partnership Act, LexisNexis Publishers, 2017.

ACTS:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLD1204	INDIAN LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	3

OBJECTIVES

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

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

Administration of justice in the Presidency Towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta from 1600-1726 and the development of Courts and Judicial Institutions, Warren Hasting's Plans of 1772, 1774 and 1780

MODULE II BEGINNING OF THE COURT SYSTEM AND PRIVY COUNCIL 10

Dual system of administration of justice – Amalgamation of the two systems of courts – The High Court's Act 1861 – Federal Court – High Court Act under the Constitution -Supreme Court at Calcutta, its composition, powers and functions – The Settlement Act of 1781 – Judicial measures of Cornwallis 1787, 1790 and 1793.

MODULE III CODIFICATION OF LAWS AND RULE OF LAW 10

Development of the Rule of Law – Separation of powers and the independence of judiciary – Privy Council as a Court of Appeal and its jurisdiction – Abolition of the jurisdiction of the Privy Council.

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

MODULE IV CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA 10

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

L – 32; T – 08; TOTAL HOURS: 40

REFERENCES:

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

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

OUTCOMES

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

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

BLD1205	SOCIOLOGY OF INDIAN SOCIETY	L	T	P	C
		3	1	0	3

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I INDIAN SOCIAL STRUCTURE 10

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

MODULE II INDIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS 10

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

MODULE III SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA 10

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

MODULE IV SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA 10

Socio-cultural Change- Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization,

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

MODULE V SOCIAL THINKERS IN INDIA

10

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

L – 42; T – 08; TOTAL HOURS: 50

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

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

OBJECTIVES

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

MODULE I STATE OF INDIAN ECONOMY ON THE EVE OF 10 INDEPENDENCE

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

MODULE II POPULATION, POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 10 INDIA

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

MODULE III AGRICULTURE SECTOR 10

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

mention of Food Security Act.

MODULE IV INDUSTRY SECTOR 10

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

MODULE V PUBLIC FINANCE 10

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

L – 45; T – 5; Total Hours –50

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLD1208	SOCIAL AND POLITICAL THOUGHTS IN INDIA	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I ANCIENT POLITICAL THOUGHT 12

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

MODULE II MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT 12

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

MODULE III SOCIAL RENAISSANCE THOUGHT 12

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

MODULE IV MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT 12

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

MODULE V SOCIALISM THOUGHT 12

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

L – 48; T – 12; Total Hours –60

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

- Tracing the evolution of Indian political thought.
- Analyze the political thought of KautilyaArthasastra and ThiruvallurThirukurral.
- Accessing the nationalist thoughts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda and Dayanandsaraswati etc.
- Explain the Gandhian thoughts like truth, swaraj and tilak.

THIRD SEMESTER

BLD2101	LAW OF CRIMES (IPC)	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

The core objective of the curriculum outlined here is:-

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION AND GENERAL DEFENCES 12

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

MODULE II SPECIFIC OFFENCES 12

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

MODULE III OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY 14

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

to solemnization of special marriages, Marriage Notice Book and publication, Powers of Marriage Officers, Matrimonial remedies – restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation and divorce. Same sex marriage and living together – an outline.

MODULE IV LAW ON MAINTENANCE AND ADOPTION 10

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

MODULE V LAW ON GUARDIANSHIP 8

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

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

REFERENCES:

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

ACTS:

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

7. The Christian Marriage Act 1872
8. Indian Divorce Act, 1869
9. Indian Majority Act, 1875
10. The Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights On Divorce) Act, 1986
11. The Family Courts Act, 1984
12. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
13. The Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act 1856
14. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006

OUTCOMES:

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

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

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENTS 12

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

MODULE II PREAMBLE, BASIC STRUCTURE -JUDICIAL REVIEW 12

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

MODULE III FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - I 12

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

MODULE IV FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS - II 12

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

MODULE V FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND DPSP 12

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

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

REFERENCES:

1. M. P. Jain, Indian Constitutional law, LexisNexis, 8th edition
2. V.N. Shukla's, Constitution of India, EBC, 13th edition
3. 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
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:

- 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

BLD 2107	POLITICAL SCIENCE III - THEORY AND PRACTICE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		5	1	0	5

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 12

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

MODULE II PRINCIPLES OF ORGANIZATION 12

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

MODULE III FUNCTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE 12

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

MODULE IV PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT 12

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

MODULE V CONTROL OVER PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION 12

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

L – 40; T –10 ; Total Hours: 50

REFERENCES

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

OUTCOMES:

After completion of this course:

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

BLD 2108	LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES OF LAW 12

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

MODULE II LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN INDIA 12

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

MODULE III RELIGION AND THE LAW 12

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

MODULE IV COMMUNITY AND THE LAW 12

Community and Law-Caste as a Divisive Factor, Non-discrimination on the Ground of Caste, Acceptance of Caste as a Factor to undo Past Injustices,

Protective Discrimination: Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Backward Classes, Reservation, Commissions, Statutory provisions.

MODULE V WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE LAW 12

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

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

REFERENCES:

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

OUTCOMES:

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

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

BLD 2109	PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION	L	T	P	C
		4	1	0	4

OBJECTIVES:

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

MODULE I INTRODUCTION 10

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

MODULE II CIVIL SERVICES 10

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

MODULE III STAFFING PATTERN 10

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

MODULE IV RECRUITMENT METHODS AND POLICIES. 10

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

MODULE V WAGES AND SALARY ADMINISTRATION 10

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

REFERENCES:**L – 40; T –10 ; Total Hours: 50**

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

OUTCOMES:

After completion of this Course:

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