



**Dr.M.G.R.**  
**Educational and Research Institute**  
**(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)**  
(An ISO Certified Institution)  
University with Graded Autonomy Status  
Maduravoyal , Chennai - 600 095



**FACULTY OF LAW**  
**LLB (Hons)**  
**CURRICULAM & SYLLABUS**

S.NO	NAME OF THE SUBJECT	SUBJECT CODE	TOTAL CREDIT
<b>COMPULSORY LAW SUBJECTS</b>			
1	JURISPRUDENCE	L321	4
2	CONTRACT –I (PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT)	L322	4
3	LAW OF CONTRACT –II (SPECIAL CONTRACTS)	L323	4
4	LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS	L324	4
5	FAMILY LAW I	L325	4
6	FAMILY LAW II	L326	4
7	LAW OF CRIMES PAPER I :INDIAN PENAL CODE	L327	4
8	LAW OF CRIMES PAPER II:CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE	L328	4
9	CONSITUTIONAL LAW I	L329	4
10	CONSITUTIONAL LAW II	L330	4
11	PROPERTY LAW	L331	4
12	LAW OF EVIDENCE	L332	4
13	CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	L333	4
14	ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	L334	4
15	COMPANY LAW	L335	4
16	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	L336	4
17	PRINICIPLE OF TAXATION LAW	L337	4
18	ENVIRONMENTAL LAW	L338	4
19	LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW I	L339	4
20	LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW II	L340	4
<b>COMPULSORY CLINICAL SUBJECTS</b>			
21	DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE	L3CL1	4
22	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM	L3CL2	4
23	ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	L3CL3	4
24	MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP	L3CL4	4
<b>OPTIONAL SUBJECTS</b>			
25	DISASTER MANAGEMENT LAW	L3OP1	4
26	LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	L3OP2	4
27	INSURANCE LAW	L3OP3	4
28	BANKRUPTCY & INSOLVENCY	L3OP4	4
29	WOMEN AND LAWS	L3OP5	4

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### **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>S.NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE SUBJECT</b>	<b>SUBJECT CODE</b>	<b>TOTAL CREDIT</b>
30	CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY	L3OP6	4
31	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	L3OP7	4
	<b>HONOURS SUBJECTS</b>		
32	MEDIA AND LAWS	L3HN1	4
33	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION	L3HN2	4
34	COMPETITION LAW	L3HN3	4
35	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY LAW AND CYBER FORENSIC	L3HN4	4
36	FORENSIC SCIENCE	L3HN5	4
37	MARITIME LAW	L3HN6	4
38	LAND LAW INCLUDING TENURE & TENANCY SYSTEM	L3HN7	4
39	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW	L3HN8	4
40	HUMANITARIAN & REFUGEE LAW	L3HN9	4
	<b>ELECTIVES</b>		
41	LANGUAGE - FRENCH/HINDI	L3EL1/L3EL2	2
42	COMPUTER LAB	L3COM	2
43	ENGLISH COMMUNICATION SKILL	L3ECS	2

*LLB (Hons)*



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L321</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **JURISPRUDENCE**

#### **Objectives of the Course**

Jurisprudence is the study of law, specifically legal philosophy and science. The subject has numerous branches that focus on a range of issues from whether or not law should exist to what penalties are appropriate for violations of the law. The concepts also refer to specific branches of law, such as environmental jurisprudence, medical jurisprudence, etc. The course gives a basic outline about the knowledge of law by describing various theories, schools, concepts and state practice for better administration.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: NATURE, DEFINITION AND SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE**

Nature and Definition of Jurisprudence – Analytical Positivism, Natural Law Schools, – Historical School, – Sociological School – Economic interpretation of Law – Concept of Dharma – Indian Jurisprudence, PIL, Social Justice and Compensatory Jurisprudence.

#### **UNIT – II: NATURE AND PURPOSE OF LAW**

Nature and Definition of Law, Constitutional Law and International Law and their nature. Justice – Critical Studies – Feminist Jurisprudence and Art 142 of Constitution – Administration of Justice.

#### **UNIT – III: SOURCES OF LAW**

Legislation:- Nature of Legislation –Supreme and Subordinate Legislation – Legislation and Sources, Codification and the Interpretation of Enacted Law. Precedents: – The authority of Precedents – Circumstances destroying or weakening the binding force of precedent. The Hierarchy of Authority – Ratio Decidendi and Judicial Reasoning. Custom: Kinds of Custom, Conventional Custom, Local Custom, Custom And Prescription – The General Custom – Custom having force of Law.

#### **UNIT – IV: LEGAL CONCEPTS - I**

Legal Rights and Duties – Correlation of Right and Duty – Persons: Nature of Personality – Status of Unborn, Minor, Lunatic, Drunken and Dead Persons – Corporate Personality, – Possession and Ownership.

#### **UNIT – V: LEGAL CONCEPTS - II**

Title, Property, Liability, Obligation and the Procedural Law.

#### **Books prescribed**

- A Text book of Jurisprudence by G.W.Paton
- Paton – Jurisprudence
- Monica David – Jurisprudence
- G.C.Venkatasubba Rao. – Jurisprudence
- Prof.Rajaraman - Jurisprudence

#### **Books for Reference**

- Jurisprudence by Dias
- Jurisprudence by Bodenheimer
- Concept of Law by H.L.A. Hart.

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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

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### **CONTRACTS – I**

#### **Objectives of the Course**

Contract law plays a pivotal role in the society as almost all exchanges between persons and Enterprises alike come within the ambit and are regulated by Law of Contracts. This is the basis of all commercial interactions and all legislations relating to trade and commerce. But for the existence of statutory provisions pertaining to contract Law, may a private, voluntarily made agreements wouldn't be enforceable due to lack of legal force. Also, it is appropriate to state that Contract Law is quintessential to transactions relating to goods and services.

The following are the board objectives of this course:

- An understanding of the Legal dimensions of the law relating to the formation of contracts.
- An insight into the legal provisions, and the operative performance of contracts.
- To comprehend & appreciate the significance of the various modes in which contracts may be discharged.
- To familiarize with the redressal mechanisms available to the aggrieved parties.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I**

Basic Nature of Contract – Formation of Contract – Offer – Acceptance – Revocation – Lapse of Offers and Acceptance – Intention to Create Legal Relationship – Terms of Contract and Standard Form Contracts.

#### **UNIT – II**

Consideration: – Past – Present – Future Considerations – Privity as to Consideration – Value and Adequacy of Consideration – Rule in Pinner's Case – Exceptions To Consideration, Capacity to Contract, Free Consent, Factors Which Vitiates Free Consent – Objects of a Contract – Unlawful and Illegal Objects or Considerations – Valid – Voidable – Void Agreements

#### **UNIT – III**

Performance of Contract – Privity of Contract – Tender of Performance – Time as Essence to Performance – law Relating to Time – Place and Order of Performance – Performance of Reciprocal Promises – Contingent Contracts – Joint Promises – Appropriation of Payments.

#### **UNIT – IV**

Discharge of Contracts by Impossibility of Performance – Discharge by Agreement – Novation – Rescission – Alteration – Discharge by Breach – Waiver – Accord and Satisfaction – Material Alteration – Damages – Types and Measures.

#### **UNIT – V**

Quasi Contracts – Quantum Meruit – Specific Relief Act – 1963 – Recovery of Possession – Specific Performance of Contracts – Rectification – Cancellation of Instruments – Rescission – Declaratory Decrees – Injunctions.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### **Statutory Material**

- Indian Contract Act – 1872
- Specific Relief Act - 1963

### **Books Prescribed**

- Dr.Avatar Singh – Law of Contract and Specific Relief.
- Anson’s Law of Contract.
- Venkatesh Iyer – Indian Contract Law
- M. Krishnan Nair – Indian Contract Law.

### **Books for Reference**

- Cheshire and Fifoot – Law of Contracts.
- Mulla – Indian Contract Act.
- Sarkar – Specific Relief Act.
- Basu – Specific Relief Act.
- Smith and Thomas – A Casebook on Contract.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L324</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **TORTS**

#### **Objectives of the Course**

In civil litigation, contract and tort claims are by far the most numerous. The law attempts to adjust for harms done by awarding damages to a successful plaintiff who demonstrates that the defendant was the cause of the plaintiff's losses. Torts can be intentional torts, negligent torts, or strict liability torts. Employers must be aware that in many circumstances, their employees may create liability in tort. This chapter explains the different kind of torts, as well as available defences to tort claims.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I**

##### **General Principles**

Nature and Scope – Definition – Distinction between Tort and Crime – Tort and Contract – Foundation of Tortious Liability – Elements of Torts – General Defences

#### **UNIT-II**

##### **Liability for the Wrong Committed by other Person**

Vicarious Liability – Joint Tortfeasors, Capacity to Sue and be Sued – Remedies

#### **UNIT – III**

##### **Specific Torts**

Negligence – Contributory Negligence – Nuisance – Remoteness of Damage – Nervous Shock

#### **UNIT – IV**

##### **Torts against Human Being and Property**

Assault – Battery, Distress – Malicious Prosecution – Conspiracy – False Imprisonment – Defamation – Trespass: To Land – To Goods – Passing Off.

#### **UNIT – V**

##### **No Fault Liability**

No Fault liability – Strict Liability – Absolute Liability – Discharge of Torts, Motor Vehicles Act 1988, Consumer Protection Act.

##### **Books Prescribed**

- B.M.Gandhi – Law of Torts
- P.S.A.Pillai – The law of Torts
- Ratanlal and Dhiraj lal – The Law of Torts
- R.K.Bangia – Law of Torts including Motor Vehicles Act

##### **Books for Reference**

- Ramaswamy Iyer – Law of Tort
- Winfield – Law of Tort
- Salmond – Law of Tort



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L327</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **LAW OF CRIMES – I (INDIAN PENAL CODE)**

**Objective of the Course:** It is fact that both Crime and Criminal are looked upon with greatest hatred by all the section of people in the society. Whenever people organized themselves into group-there is a need for some sort of rules to regulate the behavior of that member. The State has to impose certain penalties upon the wrong doer with the object of prescribing peace in the society at large. Crime and Law are so closely connected with each other that it is very difficult to understand one without knowing the other.

#### **COURSE OUTLINE**

##### **UNIT – I: NATURE AND SCOPE OF CRIMINAL LAW**

Definition – Essentials Elements- Strict Responsibility- Mens Rea- Intention and Negligence- Recklessness and Knowledge- Offences without Conduct, Punishment: Objectives – Basis and Types – Theories of Punishment – Justification of Punishment – General Defences – Excusable Defences – Justifiable Defences – Private Defence – Joint and Constructive Liability – Abetment – Conspiracy – Attempt – Corporate Liability – Jurisdiction – Territorial – Extra Territorial – Personal and Admiralty.

##### **UNIT – II: GENERAL OFFENCES**

Offences against State – Offences against the public Peace, Unlawful Assembly – Riot – Affray – Offences relating to Election – Bribery – Personation – Offences relating to Religion – Offences against Public Justice – Administration of Justice – Giving and Fabricating the False Evidence – Disappearance of Evidence.

##### **UNIT – III: OFFENCES AGAINST HUMAN BODY**

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

##### **UNIT – IV: OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY**

Theft – Extortion – Robbery and Dacoity - Criminal Misappropriation of property and Criminal Breach of Trust — Cheating – Mischief, Offences Relating to Documents.

##### **UNIT – V: OFFENCES RELATIONG TO MARRIAGE AND REPUTATION**

Mock or Deceitful Marriage – Bigamy – Adultery – Cruelty by Husband or Relatives – Defamation – Intimidations, attempt to commit such offences - Thug.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### Statutory Material

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860

### Books prescribed

- Outlines of crime law (chapter relating to general principles) by Kenny
- The Indian Penal code by Ratanlal
- Criminal law by M.K.D.Gour
- Criminal law by Atchutham Pillai
- Indian Penal Code by B.M.Gandhi

### Books for Reference

- Criminal law by Glanville William
- Criminal Law by Russell
- Law of Crimes by Ejaz's
- Law of Crimes ( Volume – I ) by Nigam
- Penal law of India by Dr.H.S.Gour
- Law of crimes by Raghavan V.V.





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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L325</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **FAMILY LAW - I**

**Objective of the Course:** The course helps in understanding the meaning and concepts that are involved in family system in their Personal Laws. The course also focuses the students to identify the various religious groups particularly Hindus, Muslims and Christians and the application of personal laws in their personal matters relating to Marriage, Matrimonial Reliefs, Adoption, Maintenance, Minority and Guardianship. The course also motivates the students to go through the Statutory Materials and Judgments passed in various matters.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: SOURCES AND SCHOOLS OF PERSONAL LAWS**

Application of various personal laws – Traditional and modern sources of Hindu law and Muslim law – The Classical Schools of Hindu law and Muslim law – Origin of the School – Main Schools and Sub-Schools –Effect of Migration.

#### **UNIT – II: LAW ON MARRIAGE**

Nature of marriage – various forms of marriage and requirements for a valid marriage on a comparative analysis – Void, voidable and valid marriage in different religious texts and statutes – Law and issues on marriage under the Special Marriages Act – Unisex marriage and question of living together – The demand of dowry and the concept of dower under the relevant personal law – Ceremonies of marriage under various religious system.

#### **UNIT – III: LAW ON DIVORCE AND MAINTENANCE**

Restitution of conjugal rights – Judicial separation – Nullity of marriage and Divorce –Various grounds and procedure on a comparative analysis – Court’s jurisdiction and procedure for the issues raised on Marriage and Divorce – Divorce in camera proceedings – Decree on proceedings - Maintenance under Hindu, Muslim and Christian laws – Permanent Alimony – Maintenance during pendency of the Suit Maintenance under the Special Marriage Act - the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act and the Code of Criminal Procedure – Structure, Procedure and Jurisdiction of Family Court – The Family Courts Act.

#### **UNIT – IV: LAW ON LIGITIMACY OF CHILDREN AND ADOPTION**

Legitimacy of children born of void and Voidable Marriages – Their Rights and Legal issues – Adoption in different religious groups – Requisites and Conditions – Procedure of Adoption Effect of Adoption – Inter Country Adoption.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### UNIT – V: LAW OF MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP

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.

#### Statutory Material

- The Hindu marriage act 1955
- The Adoptions and Maintenance Act 1956
- The Hindu Minority and Guardianship act 1956
- The Special Marriage Act, 1954
- The Guardian and Wards act 1890
- The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act 1939
- The Christian Marriage Act 1872
- Indian Divorce Act, 1869
- Indian Majority Act, 1875
- The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986
- The Family Court Act 1984
- The Dowry Prohibition Act 1961
- The Hindu Widows Remarriage Act 1856
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006

#### Books prescribed

- Hindu law by Mulla
- Hindu law by N.R.Raghavachari
- Family Law by Dr.Parasdiwan
- Principles of Mohamedan law by Mulla
- Outlines of Mohamdan law by Fyzee

#### Books for Reference

- Family Law lectures by Kusum
- Hindu Law and usage by Mayne
- Hindu law by Mitre



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L329</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I**

**Objective:** The course enables the students to understand and appreciate the importance of Constitutional Law as a Fundamental Law of the Country. The Course also outlines basis of the Constitution to enjoy and enforce the Fundamental Rights; Fundamental Duties; to appreciate the relationship between Part III and Part IV to promote good governance. Finally – the Course influences ideas of Citizenship in the minds of the students at large.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: CLASSIFICATION OF CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENTS**

Definition and Meaning of Constitution – kinds of Constitution – Meaning of Constitutionalism – Features of Indian constitution.

Convention – Significance - Parliamentary Supremacy – Theory of Separation of Powers – Latimer House Principle – Doctrine of Checks and Balances - – Doctrine of Judicial Review - Significance.

State – Federal – Quasi-Federal – Co-Operative Federalism – Essentials of Federalism – Panchayat Raj System- 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment – Constitution – Written and Unwritten – Rigid and Flexible – Executive – Parliamentary – Presidential – Combination of Both Judiciary – Rule of Law.

#### **UNIT – II: PREAMBLE, UNION AND ITS TERRITORIES AND CITIZENSHIP**

Preamble – meaning – Scope and Importance – Objectives and Values – Union and its Territories(Art 1-4) – Citizenship – Citizenship: Art 21 – Right to Life and Personal Liberty – Meaning and (Art 5-11) – Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution - Deprivation and Renunciation of the Citizenship – Parliament’ Power to regulate Citizenship Act.

#### **UNIT – III: STATE, LAWS AND AMENDMENT**

State: Definition and Meaning – Article 12 - New - Judicial trends on concept of State-Definition and Meaning of Law: Pre-Constitutional and Post – Constitutional Laws-VariouS Doctrines like Eclipse – Severability and Ultravires – Judicial Review and Article 13.

Amendment: Constitutional Processes of Adaptation and Alteration (Article 368)- Methods of Constitutional – amendment – Power and Procedure to amend he Constitution – Limitations upon Constituent power – Doctrine of Basic Structure – Development of the Basic Structure – Judicial Review of Legislations included in the Ninth Schedule.

#### **UNIT – IV:FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

Rights to Equality: General Equality clause under Article 14 – Judicial Interpretation on Equality – Reasonable Classification – Protective Discrimination Clause – Reservation and Social Justice under Articles 15 and 16 – Equality and Reservation – Equality of opportunity in public employment – Art 16- Constitutional Provisions on Untouchability under Article 17.

Right to Freedom: Freedom of Speech and Expression – Art 19 – Scope and Ambit – Art 19(1)(a) and (2); Balance between individual interest and collective interest – Reasonable restrictions on Right to Freedom under Article 19(2) to 19(6) – Judicial interpretation on Right to Strike and Bundh – Right to Information.



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Rights of the Accused :Article 20 – Rights of the arrested person – Ex-post Facto –Double Jeopardy – Self incrimination – Scope – Procedure established by law – Judicial Interpretation on Life and Liberty – Applicability of concept of reasonableness. Article 22 – Preventive Detention – Right against Preventive Detention – Exceptions – Safeguards against Preventive Detention.

Freedom of Religion : Articles 25-28 – Secularism – Judicial Interpretation – Restrictions on Freedom of Religion.

Cultural and Educational Rights: Articles – 29-30 – Protection for Minorities – Recent trends on Minority Educational Institutions.

Rights to Constitutional Remedies: Article 32 and 226 – Writ Jurisdiction- Definition – Nature – Scope and functions – Compensatory Jurisprudence – Various Writs – Habeas Corpus – Mandamus – Quo – Warranto – Prohibition and Certiorari.

### UNIT – V: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Directive Principles and Directions for Social Change – a new Social Order – Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Inter – Relationship –Judicial Balancing – Constitutional Amendments – To Strengthen Directive Principles – Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights – Judicial Approach.

Fundamental Duties: The need and status in Constitutional set up – Interrelationship with Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles – Enforcement of Fundamental Duties.

#### Books prescribed

- Constitution of India by Dr.V.N.Shukla
- Indian Constitutional law (relevant volume) by M.P.Jain

#### Books for Reference

- Shorter Constitution of India by D.D.Basu
- Constitutional Law of India by M.P.Singh and V.N.Shukla
- Working a Democratic Constitution, a History of the Indian Experience by Granville Austin
- Constituent Assembly Debates Vol 1 to 12 (1989)
- Constitution of India by H.M.Seervai
- Indian Constitution Corner Stone of a Nation by G.Austin (1972)
- Competing Equalities Law and the Backward Classes in India by M.Galanter
- Inequalities and the law by B.Sivaramayya
- Human Rights and Parliament by S.C.Kashyap
- Case laws on the Indian Constitution by N.A.Subramaniam
- Constitutional law by T.K.Tope
- Faming of Indian Constitution by Shiva Roy
- The Constitution of India Vol 1 and 2 by D.J.De
- Reports of the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution (NCRWC) (2002)



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### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**Objectives of the Course:** The objectives of the course are to make Environmental Law familiar to the students by understanding all dimensions of the subject. The contribution of Constitution and Constitutional Courts by recognizing the right to wholesome Environment as a Fundamental Human Right with the aid of Public Interest Litigation, and Principles of Environmental Law are also explored. It is necessary to explore the Laws enacted by the Union and State Governments by incorporating the International Commitment under the various Conventions and Declarations. The Policies and Strategies of the Governments towards Environmental protection are also focused.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION**

Introduction to Ecosystem – Environment and Environmental Law – Factors responsible for Environmental Pollution – Socio and Economic Impacts of Environmental Pollution – History of Environmental Protection in India – Constitutional Obligation on Environmental Protection – Civil Society and Environmental Management.

#### **UNIT – II: INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT LAWS**

Introduction to International Environmental Laws – Human Rights Perspective – Stockholm Declaration on Human Environment, 1972 – United Nations Environment programme – Nairobi Declaration, 1982 – Brundtland Report, 1987 – Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992 - Agenda – 21 – United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development – Climate Change Convention and Protocol – Convention on Biological Diversity – Johannesburg Summit on Sustainable Development 2002 – Rio Plus 20

#### **UNIT – II: PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF WATER, AIR, NOISE AND LAND POLLUTION**

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – Water Pollution: Definition – Central and State Pollution Control Boards: Constitution, Power and Functions – Water Pollution Control Areas – Sample of effluents: Procedure – Restraint Order – Consent requirement: Procedure, Grant/Refusal, Withdrawal – Citizen Suit Provision.

Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – Air Pollution: Definition – Central and State Pollution Control Boards: Constitution, Powers and Functions – Air Pollution Control

Areas: consent Requirement: Procedure, Grant/Refusal, Withdrawal – Sample of Effluents: Procedure – Restraint Order – Citizen Suit Provision – Environmental Impact Assessment.

Noise Pollution Control Order, 2000 & 2002 and Land Pollution

BioMedical Waste Regulation – Plastic Waste ( Management and Handling) Rules 2011 – E-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016



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### UNIT – III: POLLUTION CONTROL LAWS

Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – Environment (Protection) Act, 1981 – Power of Central Government to make Environmental Rules – Rules relating to Management of Hazardous, Plastic Waste, Bio – Medical Waste, E-Waste, Municipal Solid Wastes and Batteries – Noise Pollution Rules, 2002 & 2000 – Environmental Impact Assessment – Coastal Regulation Zone Notification – Disaster Management Act, 2005.

### UNIT IV: RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND ANIMAL WELFARE LAWS

Indian Forest Act, 1927 – Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 – Forest Conservation Act, 1980 – Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 – Chennai Metropolitan Area Groundwater Authority (Regulation) Act, 1987 – Rain Water Harvesting – Tamil Nadu Protection of Tanks and Eviction of Encroachment Act, 2007 – Role of Local Bodies.

### UNIT – V: REMEDIES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION

Common Law Remedies – Remedies under Law of Tort – Penal Remedies – Indian Penal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure – Remedies under Constitutional Law – Writs – Public Interest Litigation – Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 – The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

#### Books prescribed

- Environmental Law in India by P.Leelakrishnan
- Environmental case book by P;.Leelakrishnan
- Environmental Law – An Introduction by Prof. S.Shanthakumar
- Environmental Law and policy in India by Shyam Diwan and Armin Rosencranz.
- Law relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection by N.Maheswaraswamy
- Environmental Law by Jaiswal

#### Books for Reference

- Alan Boyle and Patricia Bernie – International Law and Environment
- Philippe Sands – Principles of International Environmental Law.
- Elli Louka – International Environmental Law.
- A Citizen’s Report – Centre for Science and Environment, The State of India’s Environment.
- R.N.Choudhry – Law of Forests in India.
- Encyclopedia of Environmental Pollution and its control.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L3CL4</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **Clinical Course – MOOT COURT & INTERNSHIP**

#### **COURSE OUTLINE**

##### **MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP**

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and viva for 10 marks.

(A) Moot Court (30 Marks)

Every student may be required to do at least three Moot Courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The Moot Court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral Advocacy.

(B) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks)

Students may be required to attend two Trials in the course of the last two or three year of L.L.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the Court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(C) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparations and Internship Diary (30 Marks)

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/ Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each students will further observe the preparation of documents and Court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the Suit/Petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(D) Viva Voce Examination

The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L323</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **CONTRACTS - II**

**Objective of the Course:** The subject of Special Contract is developing in all spheres after the impact of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation(LPG). Many contractual disputes have been reported in specific areas of contract based on the interpretation of the provisions of Contract Act and other related Laws. The growing demands make it imperative to study the various special natures of contractual dealings.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE**

Definition – English and Indian – Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee – Rights of the Indemnity Holder – Rights of the Indemnifier – Implied Indemnity – Codification not exhaustive- Principles of Equity applicable – Definition- English and Indian Definitions - Essentials and nature of Guarantee – Distinction between Guarantee and Indemnity – Guarantee and Insurance – Elements of Consideration in a Contract of Guarantee – Nature and Quantum of – Surety’s Liability – Kinds of Guarantee – Suretyship arises on Contract and not on Notice – Position in English Law – Duty of Disclosure in Guarantee – Rights of Surety – Difference in English Law - Discharge of Surety.

#### **UNIT – II: BAILMENT**

Definition – Indian and English Definitions – Essentials of Bailment and classification of Bailment – Distinction between Bailment and Pledge – Deposit – Sale – Agency – Rights and Duties of Bailor and Bailee – Difference in English Law - Pledge – Definition – Rights of the Pawner and Pawnee – Pledge by Non- Pawnors - Lien - Kinds of Lien – Their nature and incidents – How lost.

#### **UNIT – III: SALES OF GOODS**

Definition of Sale and Agreement to Sell - Distinction between Sale and Agreement to Sell – Hire Purchase Agreement – Bailment – Exchange - Gift - Definition – Goods – Specific Goods – Future Goods – - Mercantile Agent - Documents of Title of Goods – How is Sale made – Rules of Fixing Price and effect of goods getting Damaged or Perished in a Contract of Sale Stipulation as to time and other stipulation - 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 Nod Habet Rules as to Delivery - unpaid Vendor – His rights or Lien and Stoppage in Transit – Remedies available to Seller and Buyer – Auction Sale.

#### **UNIT – IV: AGENCY**

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 –Osenible and Emergency Authority – Delegation of

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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

Authority – Delegates Non Protest Delegare – Sub Agent – Substituted Agent – Essential of Ratification and its effect - Effect of Notice to Agent – Necessary Conditions to Bind Principal - Principal and Third Parties – The doctrine of Undisclosed Principal and Concealed Principal – Termination of Agency and when it becomes irrevocable.

### UNIT – V: PARTNERSHIP

Definition of ‘Partnership – Essential of Partnership – Joint Hindu – Partnership - Distinction between Partnership and co-ownership- Joint Hindu Family – Incorporation Companies – Contract of Service – Legal Notion and Mercantile Notion – Kinds of Partners and Duration of Partnership – Mutual Rights and Duties of Partners – Minor as a Partner – Difference in English law – Rights of Legal Representative and Surviving Partners- Authority of Partner – Implied and Emergency - Liability of the Partner of the Acts of the Firm and for the Wrongful Acts of other partner – 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.

### Statutory Material

- Indian Contract Act, 1972
- Sales of Goods Act, 1930
- Indian Partnership Act, 1932

### Books prescribed

- The law of Contracts by Dr. Avatar Singh
- Sale of Goods Act by Mulla
- Law of Contracts by Krishna Nair
- Law of Contracts by Anson

### Books for Reference

- Law of Contracts by Cheshire and Fifoot
- Mulla – Indian Contract Act.
- Specific Relief Act by Sarkar
- Specific Relief Act by Basu
- A casebook on Contract by Smith and Thomas



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L331</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **PROPERTY LAW**

**Objective:** The course intends to explain the transfer of immovable property between living persons. The course also covers various general principles of transfer and doctrines for specific transfer. The Easement Act explains various modes of acquisition of easementary right and extinguish of the same.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF TRANSFER**

Concept of Property – Definition of Transfer of Property – Kinds of Interest – Conditional Transfer – Doctrine of Election – Ostensible Owner – Feeding the Grant – Improvement made by Bonafide purchase – Lis Pendens – Fraudulent Transfer – Doctrine of Part Performance and other General Principles of Transfer.

#### **UNIT – II: SPECIFIC TRANSFERS – TRANSFER OF ABSOLUTE INTEREST**

- Sale – Definition of sale – Rights and Liabilities of Seller and Buyer
- Gift – Definition – Onerous Gift – Universal Donor and Donee – Death Bed Gift – Suspension and Revocation of Gifts –
- Exchange.

#### **UNIT – III: TRANSFER OF LIMITED INTEREST**

- Mortgage: Different Kinds of Mortgages – Redemption – Clog on Redemption – Partial Redemption – Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee including Doctrine of Consolidation, Marshalling, Contribution – Subrogation
- Charge
- Lease : Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee – Determination of lease – Doctrine of Holding over –
- Actionable claims

#### **UNIT – IV: INDIAN EASEMENT ACT**

Definition – Acquisition of Easement – Easement of Necessity and Quasi Easement – Easement by Prescription – Extinction – Suspension and Revival of Easements and License.

#### **UNIT – IV: INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT AND STAMP ACT.**

#### **Books Prescribed**

- G.Sanjiva Row – Commentaries on Easements and License
- Vepa P.Sarathi – law of Transfer of Property Act
- Shah- Principles of Transfer

#### **Books for Reference**

- W..Friedmann – Law in a changing society
- G.C.V.Subba Rao – Law of Property
- Mulla – Transfer of Property
- Mitra B.B. – Transfer of Property
- Goyle – Transfer of Property
- C.L.Gupta – Law of Transfer of Property
- Khatiar – Law of Easements



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L332</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **LAW OF EVIDENCE**

**Objective:** For the purpose of providing the facts in a trial before the Courts of Law, relevant evidence has to be placed according to the procedure established under the Indian Evidence Act. It deals with the facts that are permitted to be proved and the manner of letting in Evidence a per Law and the Evidentiary Value of Evidence in the Administration of Justice.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: PRELIMINARY**

Indian Evidence Act, 1872 - Scope, Object and Applicability of Indian Evidence Act and Exclusion – Statutory Definition – Indian Law of Evidence and English Law of Evidence – Comparison – Constitutional Perspective of Evidence - Golden Rule Evidence – Presumption of Law and Fact – Kinds of Evidence.

#### **UNIT – II: RELEVANCY OF FACTS**

Relevancy of Facts and Admissibility of Facts – Res Gestae – Hearsay, Occasion, Cause and Effect etc., – Motive, Preparation and Conduct – Explanatory Facts – Acts of Conspirators - When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant – Facts Determining Quantum of Damages – Customs – State of Mind, Body or Bodily Feeling – Similar Facts – Course of Business, – Admission and Confession.

#### **UNIT – III: RELEVANCY OF EVIDENCE OF THIRD PERSON**

Relevancy of statement made by person who cannot be called as Witness – Relevance of Judgments of Courts – Relevance of Opinion of Third Persons – Expert Cases – Law of Forensic Science – Forensic Institutions – Principles of Forensic Science, Proof and Forensic Technology – Forensic Science and Criminal Justice System – Criminal Trial, - Scientific Examination and Expert Witness under Section 112A – Relevance of Character in Civil and Criminal Cases.

#### **UNIT – IV: BURDEN OF PROOF**

Facts which need not be proved – Judicial Notice – Modes of Proof – Oral Evidence – Hearsay Evidence – Exceptions – Primary and Secondary Evidence – Documentary Evidence – Documents – Public and Private Documents – Presumptions as to the Documents – Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence – Burden of Proof – Rules relating to Burden of Proof – Doctrine of Estoppel.

#### **UNIT – V: WITNESSES**

Witnesses – Categories of Witnesses – Communications – Accomplice – Examination of Witnesses – Questions to be and not to be asked – Hostile Witness – Impeaching Credit of Witness – Refreshing Memory – Judges Question – Appeal against Improper Admission and Rejection of Evidence.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### Books prescribed

- Law of Evidence by Ratanlal
- Law of Evidence by Avatar Singh
- Law of Evidence by VepaSarathi
- Law of Evidence by Dr.V.Krishnamachari
- Law of Evidence by P.S.Achuttan Pillai
- Forensic Science in Criminal Trial and Investigation by B.R.Shwarna

### Books for Reference

- Law of Evidence by Sarkar
- Law of Evidence by Sir Joha Woodroffee and Syed Amir Ali
- Forensic Science by Walls H.J.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L330</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

**Objective:** The course enables the students to understand and appreciate the importance of Constitutional Law as a Fundamental Law of the Country. To identify the Powers, Functions and Duties to be performed by various Constitutional Functionaries; to appreciate the Doctrine of Separation of Power between Executive Legislative and Judiciary and the Independence of Judiciary. The course also help in understanding the Centre-State Relationship in Federal Polity including the role of Constitutional Functionaries like UPSC, CAG, CEC and others. The course also leads to understand the nature and consequences of amendments to the Constitutional law and the relevance of Basic Structure for the purpose of promoting Good Governance in India.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: THE UNION AND STATE EXECUTIVE**

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

#### **UNIT – II: LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY**

Composition of Parliament and State Legislatures – Office of the Speaker – Qualification / Disqualification of Members – Legislative Procedure, Legislative Privileges – judicial Interpretation – Anti Defection Law, X Schedule. Union Judiciary – Supreme Court of India(Articles 124-147) Composition, Appointment and Removal of Judges of Supreme Court – Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Art 32 – Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court – Civil, Criminal and in other matters – Statutory Appeals and Enlargement of Jurisdiction – Special Leave to Appeal(Art.136) – Power of Review (Art.137) Advisory Jurisdiction (Art.143)- Public Interest Litigation – Compensatory Jurisprudence.

State Judiciary – High Courts in the States – Composition, Appointment and Removal of Judges – Writ Jurisdiction of High Courts under Art. 226.

#### **UNIT – III: CENTRE – STATE :DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FISCAL POWERS & FREEDOM OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.**

Distribution of Legislative Powers, - Doctrine of Territorial Nexus – Subject matter of Laws made by Parliament and Legislatures of State - Doctrine of Harmonious Construction – Doctrine of Pith and Substance – Doctrine of Occupied Field – Colourable Legislation – Parliament’s Power to Legislate in State List – Implied and Residuary Power – Doctrine of Repugnancy – Administrative Relations – Full Faith and Credit Clause - Centre and Inter-State Conflict Management.

Financial Relations – Sharing of Tax – Grants –in-Aid – Restriction on the power of State Legislatures – Doctrine of Immunity – Borrowing Powers – Constitution Limitations.

Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse(Art.301-307) – Meaning of Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse – Power of Parliament – Restrictions – Goods and Service Tax (GST) - Impact of Globalization.

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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### UNIT – IV: EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

Emergency Provisions – National Emergency – Duty of the Union to protect the States against External Aggression and Internal Disturbance – Power of Union Executive to issue directions and the effect of non – compliance.

State Emergency – Imposition of President’s Rule in States – Grounds, Limitations, Parliamentary Control, Judicial Review(Articles 356-357).

Financial Emergency (Article 360) – Emergency and Suspension of Fundamental Rights.

### UNIT – V: OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL FUNCTIONARIES

Organisation – Power and Functions of Election Commission of India – Union Public Service Commission – State Public Commission – Comptroller and Auditor General – Attorney General & Advocate General – Constitutional Safeguards for Civil Servants Art.311 – Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal – Removal or Reduction in Rank – Exceptions to Art 311 – Role of Finance Commission – Planning Commission – Inter – State Council – National Development Council – Local Self Government (Panchayat Raj).

### Books prescribed

- Indian Constitutional law (relevant volume) by M.P.Jain
- Dr.V.N.Shukla – Constitution of India.

### Books for Reference

- Shorter Constitution of India by D.D.Basu
- Centre – State Relations by Virendra Grover
- Constitutional Law of India by M.P.Singh(ed.) and V.N.Shukla
- Working a Democratic Constitution, a History of the Indian Experience by Granville Austin – (1999)
- Constituent Assembly Debates Vol 1 to 12 (1989)
- Inter – State River Water Disputes in India by M.V.V.Ramana
- Centre-State Relations in India by Anirudh Prasad
- Santhanam Commission on Centre – State Relations, Reports of the Sarkaria by M.M.Punchi
- Constitution of India(Vol. 1-3) by H.M.Seervai(1992)
- Dynamics of New Panchayat Raj Systems in India by Palanithurai.G.( Vol. I & II)
- Some aspects of the Indian Constitution by D.N.Banerjee
- Indian Constitution Corner Stone of a Nation by G.Austin (1972)
- Parliamentary Procedure Law Privilege, Practice & Precedents
- Case law on the Indian Constitution by N.A.Subramaniam
- Constitutional law by T.K.Tope
- The Constitutional of India Vol 1 and 2 by D.J.De
- Administrative Reforms Committee Vol I and II
- Reports of the national commission to review the working of the constitution (NCRWC) (2002)



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L335</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **COMPANY LAW**

**Objective:** The field of Commerce, Business and Management Studies have been assuming importance in the Globalised Era. India adopted the Policies of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG); Corporate Governance plays a significant role towards the advancement of the aforesaid area.

The objectives of the course are as follows:-

- i) To introduce and help students in understanding the structure of Corporate Organizations.
- ii) To comprehend the legal aspects pertaining to Funding and Administration of Companies.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: INTRODUCTION**

Corporate Personality – The Companies Act 2013- Definition of Company – Types of Association – Illegal Association – Classes of Company – One Person Company.

#### **UNIT – II: FORMATION**

Formation of Company – Promoters – Incorporation – Memorandum of Association – Articles of Association – Prospectus – Deposits – Application for Registration and Allotment of Shares.

#### **UNIT – III: CORPORATE FINANCING**

Shares – Application for and Allotment of shares – Members and Shareholders – Shares and Share Capital – Debentures, Charges and Debenture Holder – Dividends – Borrowings, Lending – Investments – Contracts.

#### **UNIT – IV: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE**

Directors – Independent Directors – Women Directors and Managerial Personnel – Meetings – Accounts and Audits – Internal Auditing – National Financial Reporting Authority – E-filing and Information Technology Act, 2000 – Corporate Social Responsibility – Majority Powers and Minority Rights – Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement – Investigation – Powers of Inspectors – Powers of NCLT, Company Law Board – Insider Trading, - Meetings of the Company

#### **UNIT – V: COMPROMISES, ARRANGEMENTS AND WINDING UP**

Compromises – Arrangements and Amalgamations – Mergers and Acquisition – Winding Up – and Kinds of Winding up - Administration of NCLT and CLAT and Special Courts – Powers of Liquidators – Removal of Names of Companies from Register of Companies – Defunct Companies and Restoration Revival and Rehabilitation of Sick Companies.

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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

Emerging issues in Company Law: Producer Company – Limited liability partnership – concept and formation of corporate governance – relevance and provisions under listing agreement – Securities and Exchange Board of India act 1992: Introduction – Object – establishment and management of SEBI – Functions and powers of SEBI – Securities Appellate Tribunal.

### Statutory Materials

Companies Act, 2013

### Books prescribed

- Company Law by Avatar Singh

### Books for Reference

- Company Law by Gower
- Company Law by Mayson, French and Ryamn
- Company Law by Palmer





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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L326</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **FAMILY LAW - II**

**Objective:** The main objective of introducing this subject is to make the students to identify and understand the scheme of succession under the Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws. Further, with reference to uncodified Hindu, Law, the matters relating to Joint Family System, Coparcenary, Karta and his powers, partition and the Hindu Religions Endowments are given in the syllabus for understanding the changes effected after the passing of the Hindu succession Act, 1956 and other related Laws. Under Muslim Law the matters relating to Wakfs, Wills, Gifts and Pre-Emption are given in separate chapters in addition to the Sunni and Shia Law of Inheritance. With reference to Christian Law, a Part of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 relating to Law of Wills and the Christian Law of Inheritance are given in separate chapters.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: JOINT HINDU FAMILY**

Institution of Joint Family – Coparcenary System- Classification of Properties – Kartha Status, Powers and Duties – Principles of Survivorship and Succession - Partition

#### **UNIT – II: INTESTATE SUCCESSION**

General Principles of Succession under Hindu law, Muslim Law and Christian Law – Statutory Conditions Disinheritance and Disentitlement – Comparative analysis of Rights to Property of Women under Different Religion and Statutory Law – Dwelling House and Rights of Pre-Emption.

#### **UNIT – III: TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION**

Testamentary succession under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Law – Limitation to Testamentation under various Religious and “Statutory Laws – Will and Administration of Will – Codicil Lapse, Abatement and Ademption of Legacies – Probate, Letters of Administration and Succession Certificate.

#### **UNIT – IV: GIFT UNDER ISLAMIC LAW**

Hiba – Nature and Characteristics of Hiba – Subject matter of Hiba and Hiba-bil-iwaz- Hiba-ba-shart-ul-iwaz-Revocation of Gift.

#### **UNIT – V: RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENT AND WAKF**

Hindu Religious Endowment – Wakf: Meaning – Formalities of Creation- Types and Administration of Wakf – Mutawalli and his powers- Muslim religious Institutions and Offices.



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

### Statutory Material

- Hindu Succession Act, 1956 with recent amendments
- Indian Succession Act, 1925
- The Hindu Women's right to property Act, 1937 (repealed)
- The Wakfs Act, 1954

### Books prescribed

- Family Law by Dr.Paras Diwan
- Family Law in India by Prof.G.C.V.Subba Rao
- Indian succession act by Paruck
- Hindu law of succession by R.Swaroop
- Family Law Lectures by Poonam Pradhan Saxena

### Books for Reference

- Mulla – Principles of Hindu Law
- N.R.Raghavachari – Hindu Law
- D.H.Chaudhari – The Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- Fyzee – Outlines of Mhamedan Law



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L3OP2</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Objective:** When research is undertaken as a part of the process of law reform, the contributions through the research will be indefinite and will help to make concrete law which improves the societal welfare. This paper is a tool and guidance for the legal research carried out by the students and scholars in a simplified manner.

### **COURSE OUTLINE**

#### **UNIT – I: LEGAL RESEARCH**

Meaning of Research – Legal Research – Characteristics – Objectives and Types of Legal Research – Qualities of Good Legal Researcher – nature, Scope and Objectives of Legal Research and Methodology – Methods of Legal Research – Collaborative Research – Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal

#### **UNIT – II: RESEARCH DESIGN**

Identification and Formulation of Research Problem – Hypothesis and Research Design Database for Legal Research: Legislations – judicial Decisions – Juristic Writings – Traditional and online Database.

#### **UNIT – III: RESEARCH TECHNIQUES**

Methodology: Tool and Techniques for collection of data – Collection of case materials and juristic literature – Use of historical and comparative research material – Use of questionnaire and interview – Census and Survey – Sampling: Types – Merits and Demerits – Observation – Interview – Questionnaire.

#### **UNIT – IV: DATA PROCESSING AND REPORT WRITING**

Data Analysis and Interpretation – Report Writing – Supervision – Guidelines for researchers – Research Ethics – meaning – Purpose – Importance of a Research Report – Preparation of the Legal Research Report – Content of Research Report.

#### **UNIT – V: SAMPLING DESIGN FOR LEGAL RESEARCH**

Meaning of Sampling – Merits and Demerits of Sampling Method – Size of Sample – Procedure to select a Sample – Types of Sampling – collection of data in socio legal research – sources of data collection – original sources of law – method of legal research for law reforms – analytical research method – historical research method – comparative research method – ethical research method – statistical research method – critical research method.



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### Books prescribed

- Legal Research and Methodology by S.K.Verma and M.Afzal Wani(Eds.), Indian Law Institute (2001) 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition.
- Methods in Social Research by Goode and Hatt, Mc.Graw Hill Book Co., 1985 (reprint), Singapore,

### Books for Reference

- Socio –Legal Research in India by Upendra Baxi, - A Program Schriff, ICSSR, Occasional Monograph, 1975.
- Legal Research by Cohen, Morris L, West Publishing Co.Minnesota, 1985.
- Scientific Method and Social Research by Ghosh, B.N.Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1984
- ‘Introduction to the Method of Social Sciences’ by Johari J.C.(ed), Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd., New Delhi, 1988.
- Research Methodology: Method and Techniques’ by Kothari C.K., Wiley Eastern Ltd., new Delhi, 1980



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## **FACULTY OF LAW**

<b>First Year – 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	<b>Subject Code – L3CL4</b>	<b>Total Credits : 4</b>
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### **Clinical Course – MOOT COURT & INTERNSHIP**

#### **COURSE OUTLINE**

##### **MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP**

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and viva for 10 marks.

(E) Moot Court (30 Marks)

Every student may be required to do at least three Moot Courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The Moot Court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral Advocacy.

(F) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks)

Students may be required to attend two Trials in the course of the last two or three year of L.L.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the Court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(G) Interviewing Techniques and Pre-trial Preparations and Internship Diary (30 Marks)

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/ Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each students will further observe the preparation of documents and Court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the Suit/Petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(H) Viva Voce Examination

The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

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