

2018

**[OBE DESIGN- LAW
DEPARTMENT]**

DR. BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY AURANGABAD-431 001

PREFACE

Outcome Based Education (OBE) is the educational approach which focuses on student centric education in the context of development of personal, social, professional and knowledge (KSA) requirements in one's career and life. It is the decade ago curriculum development methodology. The educational triangle of LEARNING-ASSESSMENT-TEACHING is the unique nature of the OBE approach. The curriculum practices such as Competency Based Curriculum, Taylor's Model of Curriculum Development, Spadys' Curriculum principles, Blooms taxonomy and further use of assessment methodologies like, Norm-reference testing and Criterion reference testing, etc is being practiced since decades. It is also interesting to know that, globally, different countries and universities adopts the curriculum development models/approaches such as, CDIO (Conceive-Design-Implement-Operate), Evidenced Based Education, Systems' Approach, etc as the scientific and systematic approaches in curriculum design.

The authorities of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad (M.S.) in-lieu of accreditation standards of National Assessment and Accreditation Council, decided to opt for Outcomes Based Education (OBE). As the part of the decision, different meetings, workshops and presentations were held at the campus of university.

This document is the outcome of different meetings and workshops held at university level and department level. The detailed document is designed and the existing curriculum of the department is transformed in to the framework of OBE. This is the first step towards the implementation of OBE in the department. The document will serve all stakeholders in the effective implementation of the curriculum. The OBE is continuous process for quality enhancement and it will go a long way in order to enhance the competencies and employability of the graduates/Post-graduates of the university department.

Head of Department

INDEX

Sr. No.	Title of OBE Element	Page No.
1	Preface	1
2	Mission	3
3	Vision	3
4	Program Educational Objectives (PEO)	3
5	Program Outcomes (PO) and Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)	4
6	Program Structure/ Curriculum Structure	19
7	Course- PO/PSO Matrix	5
8	Course Outcomes	19
9	Attainment of Course Outcomes	8
10	Attainment of Program outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes	13
11	Corrective Measures for Continuous Improvement	15
	Annexure	
	Syllabus	

OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION

Faculty of Humanities

Department of Law

1. Mission:

Mission Statement

The mission of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University's Department of Post Graduate Studies in Law is to provide quality legal education and training, promote scholarship, service, innovation, creativity and inculcate moral values for sustainable individual and societal development.

2. Vision:

Vision Statement

To develop center for excellence in legal education for rejuvenation of quality in legal education through research, development and training in the Marathwada region

3. Title of the Program (s):

a. Master of Law

4. Program Educational Objectives:

The program educational objectives (PEO) are the statement that describes the career and professional achievement after the program of studies (graduation/ post-graduation). The PEOs are driven from question no. (ii) of the Mission statement (What is the purpose of organization). The PEOs can be minimum three and maximum five.

PE01: In-depth knowledge of legal and social/political/economic issues and application of theories in creating awareness and legal solutions in the service sector.

PE02: To provide the professional services to private and public organization through competitive examination (NET/SET/MPSC/UPSC/ETC)

PE03: To provide expertise and consultancy services in the private and public sector and to be an entrepreneur/professional consultant.

PE04: To opt for higher education, research and to be a life-long learner.

PE05: To provide value based and ethical leadership to the profession and social life.

5. Program Outcomes:

The program outcomes (PO) are the statement of competencies/ abilities. POs are the statement that describes the knowledge and the abilities the graduate/ post-graduate will have by the end of program studies.

- a. Develop a fundamental, advanced and integrated understanding of a complex body of legal knowledge relevant to NATIONAL and international legal jurisdictions and which enhances associated professional disciplinary studies.
- b. Develop high level communication skills in different forms relevant to different legal and non-legal audiences and in associated professional studies.
- c. Use technologies to identify, locate, and evaluate information for complex problem solving scenarios as well as communicating legal and associated professional studies' solutions.
- d. Exercise critical thinking capacities in defining complex legal and professional studies problems and in examining major legal and professional studies policy issues.
- e. Develop sophisticated problem solving capacities by developing intellectual and practical skills needed to justify and interpret theoretical propositions, methodologies, conclusions and professional decisions in legal and associated professional studies.
- f. Develop high level capacities to undertake major independent research and policy-related work in law and associated professional studies.
- g. Develop high level capacities in communicating and working effectively with others in collaborative exercises requiring sophisticated thinking and problem solving in legal and associated professional studies contexts.
- h.** Develop a sophisticated awareness of, and a high level capacity to, apply knowledge in different environments and global legal and value based and ethical professional studies contexts.

6. Course- Program outcome Matrix:

The Program Outcomes are developed through the curriculum (curricular/co-curricular-extra-curricular activities). The program outcomes are attained through the course implementation. As an educator, one must know, **“to which POs his/her course in contributing?”**. So that one can design the learning experiences, select teaching method and design the tool for assessment. Hence, establishing the Course-PO matrix is essential step in the OBE. The course-program outcomes matrix indicates the co-relation between the courses and program outcomes. The CO-PO matrix is the map of list of courses contributing to the development of respective POs.

The **CO-PO MATRIX** is provided in the below table.

Course Title	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO 10
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	√			√						
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	√			√						
JUDICIAL PROCESS	√			√						
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	√	√		√						
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
DISSERTATION	√	√	√	√				√	√	
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	√	√			√	√			√	
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES	√	√			√	√			√	
LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT	√	√			√	√			√	

REGULATION										
BANKING LAW	√	√			√	√			√	
INSURANCE LAW	√	√			√	√			√	
CORPORATE FINANCE	√	√			√	√			√	
COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	√	√			√	√			√	
PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	√	√			√	√			√	
PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE	√	√			√	√			√	
DRUG, ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	√	√			√	√			√	
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	√	√			√	√			√	
COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	√	√			√	√			√	
MASS MEDIA LAW	√	√			√	√			√	
PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW	√	√			√	√			√	
UNION STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS	√	√			√	√			√	
CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM, FEDRALISM	√	√			√	√			√	
HUMAN RIGHTS	√	√			√	√			√	
NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW	√	√			√	√			√	

7. Course Outcomes (for all courses):

The course outcomes are the statement that describes the knowledge & abilities developed in the student by the end of course (subject) teaching. The focus is on development of abilities rather than mere content. There can be 5 to 7 course outcomes of any course. These are to be written in the specific terms and not in general. The list of Course Outcomes is the part of **Annexure-C** attached herewith.

8. Set Target levels for Attainment of Course Outcomes:

The course outcome attainment is assessed in order to track the graduates' performance w.r.t target level of performance. The CO-PO attainment is the tool used for continuous improvement in the graduates' abilities through appropriate learning & teaching strategies. In order to assess students' performance with respect to abilities (at the end of course teaching/by the end of program) the course outcome attainment are measured/calculated. In order to calculate the program outcome attainment, the course outcome attainment is calculated. Prior to that, the course-program outcome mapping is done.

9. Set Target level for Attainment of Program Outcomes:

The program outcome attainment is assessed in order to track the graduates' performance w.r.t target level of performance. The CO-PO attainment is the tool used for continuous improvement in the graduates' abilities through appropriate learning & teaching strategies. In order to assess students' performance with respect to abilities (at the end of course teaching/by the end of program) the course outcome attainment and program outcome attainment is measured/calculated. The program outcome attainment is governed by curricular, co-curricular and extra-curricular activities including the stakeholders' participation. The direct method and indirect method is adopted to calculate the PO attainment. The direct method implies the attainment by course outcomes contributing to respective program outcomes. And indirect method is the satisfaction/feed-back survey of stakeholders. In order to calculate the program outcome attainment, the course outcome attainment is calculated. Prior to that, the course-program outcome mapping is done.

The set target level is the set benchmark to ensure the continuous improvements in the learners/ graduates' performance.

10. Course Attainment Levels:

- a. CO attainment is defined/set at three levels;
- b. The CO attainment is based on end term examination assessment and internal assessment;
- c. The Co attainment is defined at three levels in ascending order-
 - i. e.g. For end term and internal examination;
 - ii. Level-1: 40% students scored more than class average
 - iii. Level-2: 50% students score more than class average;
 - iv. Level-3: 60% students score more than class average.

- d. The target level is set (e.g. Level-2). It indicates that, the current target is level-2; 50% students score more than class average. The CO attainment is measured and the results are obtained. Based on the results of attainment, the corrective measures/remedial action are taken.
- e. CO Attainment= 80% (Attainment level in end term examination) + 20% (Attainment level in internal examination).

11. Program attainment Level:

- a. PO attainment is defined at five levels in ascending order;
- b. The PO attainment is based on the average attainment level of corresponding courses (Direct Method) and feed-back survey (Indirect method);
- c. The PO attainment levels are defined / set as stated below;
 - i. Level-1: Greater than 0.5 and less than 1.0 (0.5>1)- Poor
 - ii. Level-2: 1.0>1.5-Average
 - iii. Level-3: 1.5>2.0-Good
 - iv. Level-4: 2.0>2.5-Very Good
 - v. Level-5: 2.5>3.0 -Excellent
- d. The PO attainment target level is set/defined (say, Level-4). It implies that, the department is aiming at minimum level-4 (very good) in the performance of abilities by the graduates. Based upon the results of attainment, the remedial measures are taken;
- e. PO Attainment= 80% (Average attainment level by direct method) + 20% (Average attainment level by indirect method).

12. The Results of CO Attainment:

The Results of CO attainment are provided in Annexure-B

FOR EXAMPLE:

COURSE CODE/TITLE: LAW-019 (BUSINESS LAW GROUP)

- e.g. For end term and internal examination;
- i. Level-1: 40% students scored more than class average
- ii. Level-2: 50% students score more than class average;
- iii. Level-3: 60% students score more than class average

Average Marks in External examination: 36.37 i.e. 36.00

% Students score more than 36 is 100 % i.e. Level-3

Average Marks in Internal examination= 14.13 i.e. 14.00

% Students score more than 14 is 100% Level-3

$$A \text{ (CO) LAW-019} = 80\% (3) + 20(3)$$

$$= 2.4 + 0.6$$

$$= 3.0$$

Hence, The attainment level is Level-3 and the set target level is Level-2 and therefore the CO is fully attained.

Table No. 1.0: CO Attainment Level

BUSINESS LAW GROUP

Course Title	CO Attainment Value	Target Attainment Level	Fully attained/ Not attained	Remedial Measures
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3	2	Fully attained	
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	2	Fully attained	
DISSERTATION	3	2	Fully attained	
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	3	2	Fully attained	
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES	3	2	Fully attained	
LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION	3	2	Fully attained	
BANKING LAW	3	2	Fully attained	
INSURANCE LAW	3	2	Fully attained	
CORPORATE FINANCE	3	2	Fully attained	

CRIMINAL

Course Title	CO Attainment Value	Target Attainment Level	Fully attained/ Not attained	Remedial Measures
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3	2	Fully attained	
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
JUDICIAL PROCESS	3	2	Fully attained	
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	2	Fully attained	
DISSERTATION	3	2	Fully attained	
COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	0.6	2	Not attained	
DRUG, ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	0.6	2	Not attained	
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	0.6	2	Not attained	
COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	1.4	2	Not attained	

CONSTITUTIONAL

Course Title	CO Attainment Value	Target Attainment Level	Fully attained/ Not attained	Remedial Measures
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3	2	Fully attained	
INDIAN CONTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	2	Fully attained	
DISSERTATION	3	2	Fully attained	
PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE	0.6	2	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching
MASS MEDIA LAW	0.6	2	Not attained	
PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW	0.6	2	Not attained	
UNION STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS	1.4	2	Not attained	
CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM, FEDRALISM	3	2	Fully attained	
HUMAN RIGHTS	3	2	Fully attained	
NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW	3	2	Fully attained	

13.The Results of PO Attainment:

The Results of PO attainment are provided in Annexure-B

FOR EXAMPLE:

PO NO.: d/PO-4

(Note: Refer point No. 11 above which describes the attainment level and set target attainment level)

PO Attainment= 80% (Average attainment level by direct method) + 20% (Average attainment level by indirect method).

$$A (PO) d = 80\% (3+0.6+3+3)/19 +20\% (2.40)$$

$$=80\% (2.4) + 20\% (2.40)$$

$$= 2.40$$

$$= 2.40 \text{ i.e. Level-4. The target level is Level-4.}$$

Hence, PO attained.

Table No. 2.0 PO Attainment Level

BUSINESS LAW GROUP

PO/PSO number	PO Attainment Value	Target Attainment level	Fully attained/ Not Attained	Remedial Measures
a	2.76	4	Fully attained	Not applicable
b	3	4	Fully attained	
c	3	4	Fully attained	
d	2.4	4	Fully attained	
e	3	4	Fully attained	
f	3	4	Fully attained	
g	3	4	Fully attained	
h	3	4	Fully attained	
i	3	4	Fully attained	
j	3	4	Fully attained	

CRIMINAL GROUP

PO/PSO number	PO Attainment Value	Target Attainment level	Fully attained/ Not Attained	Remedial Measures
a	1.55	4	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses.
b	1.3	4	Not attained	
c	3	4	Fully attained	
d	2.2	4	Fully attained	
e	1.13	4	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses.
f	1.13	4	Not attained	
g	3	4	Fully attained	
h	3	4	Fully attained	
i	1.4	4	Not attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses.
j	3	4	Fully attained	

CONSTITUTIONAL GROUP

PO/PSO number	PO Attainment Value	Target Attainment level	Fully attained / Not Attained	Remedial Measures
a	1.98	4	Not Attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses.
b	2.02	4	Fully attained	
c	3	4	Fully attained	
d	2.4	4	Fully attained	
e	1.9	4	Not Attained	Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses. Assignments, Tutorials, Coaching shall be conducted for the corresponding courses.
f	1.9	4	Not Attained	
g	3	4	Fully attained	
h	3	4	Fully attained	
i	2.02	4	Fully attained	
j	3	4	Fully attained	

14. Planned Actions for Course Attainment:

The Courses having attainment level less than Level-2 shall be addressed by designing remedial measures such as assignments, tutorial and lectures.

15.Planned Actions for Program Outcome Attainment:

The PO having attainment level less than Level-4 shall be addressed by designing remedial measures for the corresponding courses w.r.t. PO.

ANNEXURE-B
RESULTS OF CO-PO ATTAINMENT

BUSINESS LAW GROUP

Course Title	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3			3						
INDIAN CONTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6			0.6						
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DISSERTATION	3	3	3	3				3	3	
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	3	3			3	3			3	
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES	3	3			3	3			3	
LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION	3	3			3	3			3	
BANKING LAW	3	3			3	3			3	
INSURANCE LAW	3	3			3	3			3	
CORPORATE FINANCE	3	3			3	3			3	
	2.76	3	3	2.4	3	3	3	3	3	3

CRIMINAL FINAL										
Course Title	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3			3						
INDIAN CONTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6			0.6						
JUDICIAL PROCESS	3			3						
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	0.6	0.6		0.6						
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DISSERTATION	3	3	3	3				3	3	
COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
DRUG, ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM	1.4	1.4			1.4	1.4			1.4	
	1.55	1.3	3	2.2	1.13	1.13	3	3	1.4	3

CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER GROUP										
Course Title	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA	3			3						
INDIAN CONTITUTIONAL LAW NEW CHALLENGES	0.6			0.6						
DOCTRINAL RESEARCH AND NON-DOCTRINAL RESEARCH, LAW TEACHING AND LEGAL AWARENESS	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DISSERTATION	3	3	3	3				3	3	
PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
MASS MEDIA LAW	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW	0.6	0.6			0.6	0.6			0.6	
UNION STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS	1.4	1.4			1.4	1.4			1.4	
CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM, FEDERALISM	3	3			3	3			3	
HUMAN RIGHTS	3	3			3	3			3	
NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW	3	3			3	3			3	
	1.98	2.02	3	2.4	1.9	1.9	3	3	2.02	3

ANNEXURE-C

COURSE OUTCOMES

LAW

LAW & SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

- Describe the Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change;
- Explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.
- Describe the role the law in the contemporary Indian society.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

- Analyze the provisions in the constitution.
- Describe the judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores.
- Analyze and describe new trends essential in Constitution for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes.
- Analyze the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development.

JUDICIAL PROCESS

- Analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective.
- Explain the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- Describe the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.
- Describe judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.
- Explain the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.
- Describe various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

- Explain the objectives of legal education.
- Present in seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

- Analyze and explain with the different systems of legal education.
- Use methods of learning legal education such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, and seminar.
- Demonstrate skills in research and

MASS MEDIA LAW

- Describe the role of Mass Media in indoctrination, socialization, culturalisation, modernization and commoditization of a society.
- Describes the benefit and cons of the visual mediain context to its susceptible to destructive and harmful uses for promoting criminal antisocial, anti-cultural, immoral and selfish escapist tendencies.
- Explain the developmental purposes, their negative, harmful potential curbed in public interest. Describe the importance and significance of interaction between law and mass media.

PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

- Describe the statutes of incorporation judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them.
- Analyze and explain government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular;
- Analyze and describe the growth and evolution of the public utilities;
- Explain patterns of the laws of incorporation and powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-a-vis their employee's consumers and others.

UNION-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

- Analyze and describe the constitutional provisions in union-state financial relations
- Explain the issues raised in the union-state financial relations
- Describe various aspects of federal principle, and their working in the Indian context with a view to ultimately assessing the Indian experience critically.
- Explain various emerging forces such as regionalism, sub national loyalties and nationalism.
- Demonstrate the working of the constitutional process as a vital element of the political economy.

CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM

- Describe the underlying principles in constitutionalism.

- Differentiate between pluralism and federalism.
- Explain the pros and cons of pluralism and federalism.
- Analyze and describe various models of pluralism and forms of constitutional governments and federal structures.

HUMAN RIGHTS

- Describe the significance of human right in social and national development.
- Describe the national problems with an international or global perspective.
- Describe the constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction.
- Assess the constitutional provisions for human rights in different perspective.

NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER, AND RULE OF LAW

- Describe the constitutional provisions in context to national security, public order and rule of law.
- Analyze the cases and explain the futuristic provisions required in the constitution.
- Explain the laws related to national security and public orders.
- Analyze different aspects of such emergency powers and scrutinizing intellectual attitude towards such powers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

- Analyse the provisions in law in order to the balancing the conflicting interests in the industrial sector that is necessary for the sustainable growth of economy.
- Analyze the social, economic and political forces influence the process of collective bargaining. Analyze and describe the norms and standards that are to be evolved in order to bring our industrial peace.

INDUSTRIAL ADJUDICATION

- *Describe the laws and provisions that government hold the reins of industrial adjudication.*
- Explain the scope and extent of discretion in referring a dispute as well as in implementing. Explain the international norms relating to industrial adjudication.

- Analyze and describe the legal provisions and requirement of law in order to maintain statutory silence on the criteria for adjudication conducive to bringing industrial peace.
- Explain the process of judicial review help evolving significant formulations on areas of industrial relations nationally and internationally.

LAW RELATING TO CIVIL SERVANTS

- Describe the constitutional dimensions of these rights and obligations relating to civil servants.
- Explain the laws and regulations relating to their recruitment and promotion, conditions of service and the dispute settlement mechanisms.
- Examine special category services such as judicial services, the Supreme Court, High Court personnel in context to the legal provisions.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

- Analyze the law cases in relation to the agriculture labour.
- Explain the law/legal provisions in relation to the agriculture labour.
- Identify the identical law provision to address agriculture labour issues.
- Critically describe the law required to address the legal issues/problems of agricultural labours.

WAGES

- Explain constitutional ideals for decent wages and the judicial interpretations of these ideals.
- Explain the statutory and decisional laws kept up the balance in the interest of industrial peace.
- Analyze the provisions in relation to the different facets of wages, the rationale of wage policy perspectives.
- Assess the structure of wages in the light of the international norms laid down by the ILO.

SOCIAL SECURITIES LAW

- Explain the Social security provision in the constitution
- Analyze and explain the the concept embodying the ideals in the various statutes and the plethora of administrative measures of the state.

- Examine the various diminutions of labour security measures and explore the possibility whether or not labour security is part of the comprehensive and integrated social security.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

- Analyze and describe the comparative criminal procedure w.r.t. India, England, France and China.
- Critically suggest the modifications required in the Indian criminal procedure based on the comparison.

PENOLOGY: TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

- Describe criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications.
- Describe Theories of Punishment.
- Describe Approaches to Sentencing.
- Describe Alternatives to Imprisonment.
- Explain the State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial institutions
- Explain the problematic of Capital Punishment.
- Describe Penology in relation to privileged class deviance, Penology in relation to marginalized deviance or criminality and the distinctive India (historical and contemporary) approaches to penology.

PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

- Analyze and explain the dispelling of the commonly held belief that deviance crime is usually associated with the impoverished or improvident;
- Construct model to understand the reality of middle and upper; middle class deviance criminality in India;
- Critical analyses of legal system responses and
- Describe the Issues and dilemmas in penal and sentencing policies.

DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- *Describe the legal provisions in respect of drug addiction, criminal justice and human rights.*
- Examine the extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behaviour.
- Examine ways do criminal behaviour patterns determine drug abuse.
- Examine common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behaviour.
- Describe the Single convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in New York, 30 March 1961 and as amended by 1972 Protocol in Geneva, 25 March 1972 and the Convention on Psychotropic substances, adopted in Vienna, 21 February; 1971.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

- Describe the significance of Juvenile delinquency in criminology.
- Describe the legal provisions on juvenile delinquency.
- Analyze the constitutional and legal provision to reduce/protect juvenile delinquency.
- Explain/compare the senator of criminal justice system with the adult of offenders.
- Describe the need for the institutional care of children poses its own distinctive dilemmas.

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

- Explain/ analyze the category of collective violence
- Explain etiology and the prognosis of CPV
- Describe the social aspect of political economy of Indian law.
- Examine the CPV in the different aspects of criminal enactment, rehabilitation and social and political cost, etc.
- Describe the democratic support and provision to deal with CPV.

LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Explain the concept of intellectual property rights
- Describe the impact of IPR regime on the economic front.
- Explain the law relating to unfair and restrictive trade practices as affecting the regime of intellectual property rights.
- Analyze new areas of development, especially plant patenting and patenting of new forms of life (biotechnology) should receive special attention.
- Assess the aspects of infringement, and human right dimensions of the regime of intellectual property law.

LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

- Explain the development of economic enterprises in India.
- Describe the legal regulation in relation to trade and economic enterprises.
- Describe the ecological nature of legal regulations.

LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION

- Explain the export import provisions and procedures in India.
- Describe the legal issues in import and export.
- Analyze the legal provision in the legal issues of import and export.
- Analyse the legal provisions essential in the present import-export regulations/law.

BANKING LAW

Explain the legalities/laws involved in banking system.

Describe the laws in the different domains of bank procedures and systems.

Explain the regulatory framework and provisions for regulatory control on the banks.

Analyse the bank system and legal framework in the context of globalization and liberalization of market and economy.

Explain the current legal framework/ system in Indian law.

INSURANCE LAW

- Describe the insurance act.
- Analyze the provisions made under insurance act by different organization.
- Compare the insurance framework /system nationally and internationally.
- Describe the legal provision in the Indian law in relation to insurance.

CORPORATE FINANCE

- *Describe* the economic and legal dimensions of corporate finance in the process of industrial development in establishing social order in the context of constitutional values
- Analyze and explain the normative, philosophical and economic contours of various statutory rules relating to corporate finance

- Describe the organization, functions, lending, and recovery procedures, conditions of lending and accountability of international national and state financing institutions and also of commercial banks; and
- Describe the process of the flow and outflow of corporate finance.