



MK UNIVERSITY

PATAN, GUJARAT

ESTABLISHED BY THE GUJARAT GOVT.

RECOGNIZED BY UGC UNDER SECTION 2(f) OF UGC ACT,1956



MK University, Patan
Faculty of LAW,
Department of B.B.A.LL.B.



B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-I									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	SEC	BBALLB - 101	General English & Communication	5	0	5	40	60	100
2	VAC	BBALLB - 102	Principles of Management-I	5	0	5	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 103	Financial Accounting	5	0	5	40	60	100
4	MINOR	BBALLB - 104	Principles of Economics (Micro)	5	0	5	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 105	Law of Contract	5	0	5	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 106	Law of Tort including M.V. Accident and Consumer Protection Laws	5	0	5	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600

B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-II									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	LECTU RE (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTIC AL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDITS	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	SEC	BBALLB - 107	English Literature& Legal Writing	5	0	5	40	60	100
2	VAC	BBALLB - 108	Principles of Management-II	5	0	5	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 109	Cost Accounting	5	0	5	40	60	100
4	MINOR	BBALLB - 110	Principles of Economics (Macro)	5	0	5	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 111	Special Contract	5	0	5	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 112	Legal History	5	0	5	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600



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B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-III									
SR NO	COURSE TYPE	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	LECTURE (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTICAL (HRS.)/ WEEK	CREDITS	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARKS
							INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
1	MINOR	BBALLB - 201	Marketing Management	5	0	5	40	60	100
2	MINOR	BBALLB - 202	Operations Research & Quantitative Techniques	5	0	5	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 203	Law of Crimes – I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Chapters I to VI)	5	0	5	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 204	Law of Crimes –II (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 Chapter VII to XX)	5	0	5	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 205	Legal Theory /Jurisprudence	5	0	5	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 206	Family Law – I	5	0	5	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600

B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-IV									
SR NO	COURSE TYPE	COURSE CODE	COURSE NAME	LECTURE (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTICAL (HRS.)/ WEEK	CREDITS	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARKS
							INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	
1	MINOR	BBALLB - 207	Human Resource Management	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MINOR	BBALLB - 208	Research Methodology	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 209	Company Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB – 210	Constitutional Law – I	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 211	Constitutional Law – II	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 212	Family Law – II	05	0	05	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600



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B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-V									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTIC AL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MINOR	BBALLB - 301	Organizational Behaviour	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 302	Administrative Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 303	Public International Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 304	Labour Law-I	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 305	Labour Law-II	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	MINOR	BBALLB - 306	Interpretation of Statutes	05	0	05	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600

B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-VI									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MINOR	BBALLB - 307	Business Environment	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 308	Law of Property	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 309	Environmental Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 310	Animal Protection Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 311	Human Rights Law and Practice	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 312	Legal Language	05	0	05	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600



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B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-VII									
SR NO	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MAJOR	BBALLB - 401	Taxation Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 402	Media Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 403	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MINOR	BBALLB - 404	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 405	Principles of Banking Law, and Negotiable Instruments	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 406	Rehabilitation of Criminals and Juveniles in Society and Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600

B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-VIII									
SR NO	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MAJOR	BBALLB - 407	Health Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 408	Land Laws	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 409	Civil Procedure Code	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 410	Alternate Dispute Resolution	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 411	Insurance Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	MAJOR	BBALLB - 412	Private International Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
TOTAL				30	0	30	240	360	600



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B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-IX									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MAJOR	BBALLB - 501	Cyber Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 502	Intellectual Property Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 503	Competition Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 504	Humanitarian & Refugee Law	05	0	05	40	60	100
5	MINOR	BBALLB - 505	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	05	0	05	40	60	100
6	VAC	BBALLB - 506	Dissertation and Viva	00	5	05	100	00	100
TOTAL				25	5	30	300	300	600

B.B.A.LL.B. SEM-X									
SR NO .	COURSE TYPE	COURSECODE	CORSENAME	LECTUR E (HRS.)/ WEEK	PRACTI CAL (HRS.)/W EEK	CREDIT S	EXAMINATION		TOTAL MARK S
							INTERN AL	EXTERN AL	
1	MINOR	BBALLB - 507	Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid, & Para – Legal Services	00	05	5	100	00	100
2	MAJOR	BBALLB - 508	Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	05	0	5	40	60	100
3	MAJOR	BBALLB - 509	Forensic Science and Crime Detection Methods	05	0	5	40	60	100
4	MAJOR	BBALLB - 510	Penology & Victimology	05	0	5	40	60	100
5	MAJOR	BBALLB - 511	Advanced Drafting	05	0	5	40	60	100
6	SEC	BBALLB - 512	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	00	05	5	100	00	100
TOTAL				20	10	30	300	300	600



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SEMESTER-I

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 101

COURSE NAME: General English & Communication

Course Objectives:

- To enhance vocabulary, with special emphasis on Latin maxims, legal terminology, and formal register.
- To develop precision in writing, avoiding ambiguity—a crucial skill for legal drafting.
- To foster effective listening and comprehension skills for client interviews and courtroom proceedings.
- To build confidence in public speaking and persuasive argumentation.
- To introduce the ethics and protocols of professional communication in the legal field.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze complex legal and non-legal texts to identify arguments, rhetoric, and implicit meanings.
CO2	Draft clear, concise, and structured legal correspondence, case summaries, and short memorandums.
C03	Demonstrate effective oral communication skills through persuasive speeches, structured group discussions, and client counseling simulations.
C04	Apply critical thinking to construct logical, evidence-based arguments in both written and oral forms.
CO5	Utilize digital tools and online platforms for legal research, self-learning, and professional communication.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Communication & Legal Comprehension <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Process of Communication; Barriers to Communication; 7 C's of Effective Communication (Clarity, Conciseness, etc.); Active Listening; Introduction to Plain English Movement vs. Legalese.• Reading & Analysis: Comprehension of essays, editorials, and judicial prose. Extracting main ideas, arguments, and tone.• Skill Focus: Reading between the lines; summarizing complex passages; building a foundational legal lexicon.	1	20%
II	Legal Writing Fundamentals <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Structure of a Paragraph; Topic Sentences & Transitions; Principles of Legal Writing (Precision, Clarity, Simplicity). Drafting formal emails, official letters, and legal notices.• Practical Writing: Case Briefs (Facts, Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion - FIRAC); Legal Memoranda (Introduction).	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skill Focus: Moving from descriptive to analytical writing; avoiding logical fallacies; citation basics (Introduction to Bluebook/OSCOLA).		
III	<p>Advanced Grammar & Vocabulary for Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Sentence Structures for Clarity (avoiding run-ons, fragments); Punctuation for Precision (the critical role of commas); Voice (Active vs. Passive in legal contexts); Modifiers.• Vocabulary: Latin Maxims (e.g., <i>actus reus</i>, <i>bona fide</i>, <i>habeas corpus</i>); Common Legal Terms (plaintiff, defendant, tort, liability); Synonyms and Antonyms for precision.• Skill Focus: Editing and proofreading one's own work; using grammar for emphatic and unambiguous expression.	1	20%
IV	<p>Oral Communication & Advocacy Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Essentials of Public Speaking; Structure of a Persuasive Argument; Moot Court Etiquette; Group Discussion Dynamics; Client Interviewing Techniques.• Practical Exercises: Extempore; Prepared Speeches on Legal-Ethical Topics; Mock Client Counseling Sessions; Introduction to Moot Court Memorials.• Skill Focus: Voice Modulation, Body Language, Handling Q&A; Building a coherent argument under time constraints.	1	20%
V	<p>Digital Literacy & Professional Communication</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Netiquette for Lawyers; Writing Professional Blogs & Social Media Posts; Basics of Online Legal Research; Identifying Credible Sources.• Platform Use: Effective use of online dictionaries, thesauri, and academic databases.• Skill Focus: Creating a professional digital footprint; using technology for efficient communication and self-learning.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Legal English & Communication: "Legal Language and Legal Writing" by P.C. Thakur & K.K. Thakur.
- General English & Grammar: "High School English Grammar & Composition" by Wren & Martin.
- Communication Skills: "Effective Communication for Law Professionals" by K.A. Kumar.

Reference books:

- Legal Writing: "Plain English for Lawyers" by Richard Wydick.
- Advanced Reading: "Learning the Law" by Glanville Williams (Selected Chapters).
- Vocabulary: "Word Power Made Easy" by Norman Lewis.
- Drafting: "An Introduction to Legal English and Communication" by Dr. S.K. Mishra.

Online Platforms:

- Grammar & Writing: Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) - For grammar guides, punctuation rules, and citation style introductions.



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- Legal Research & Reading: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online Express, and Supreme Court of India Website - For accessing real judgments to analyze language and structure.
- Vocabulary & Maxims: Lawctopus Legal Terms A-Z and Jurist's Latin Maxims pages.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 102

COURSE NAME: PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT-I

Course Objectives:

- To provide a foundational understanding of management processes.
- To develop skills in planning, organizing, and decision-making relevant to legal administration.
- To foster leadership and team-building abilities for legal practice management.
- To introduce ethical and contemporary issues in managing legal professionals and services.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and explain the core functions, theories, and evolution of management thought.
CO2	Analyze the legal environment as a context for managerial planning, decision-making, and strategy.
CO3	Apply organizing principles to design structures suitable for legal organizations (e.g., law firm partnerships, litigation teams).
CO4	Evaluate leadership styles, motivation theories, and communication channels within a legal-professional context.
CO5	Formulate basic control mechanisms and ethical guidelines for managing legal practice and resources.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Management & Its Evolution (12 Hours) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Definition, Nature, Scope, and Importance of Management; Managerial Roles (Mintzberg) and Skills; Core Management Functions (POCCC); The Legal Environment of Business & Management; Evolution of Management Thought: Classical (Taylor, Fayol, Weber), Behavioral (Hawthorne, Maslow, McGregor), and Modern Approaches; Social Responsibility and Managerial Ethics, with focus on legal profession ethics.	1	20%
II	Planning and Decision-Making <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Nature, Importance, and Process of Planning; Types of Plans (Objectives, Strategies, Policies); Management by Objectives (MBO); Strategic Planning Process; SWOT Analysis for Law Firms/Legal Departments; Decision-Making: Process, Models (Rational, Bounded Rationality), and Techniques; Creativity in Problem-Solving; Legal Constraints on Managerial Decisions.	1	20%
III	Organizing and Staffing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Principles of Organization (Span, Delegation,	1	20%



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	Authority, Responsibility, Centralization vs. Decentralization); Departmentalization; Types of Organizational Structures (Functional, Divisional, Matrix) applied to Law Firms; Virtual and Boundaryless Organizations. Staffing: Process, Recruitment, Selection, Training & Development for Legal Professionals; Introduction to Knowledge Management in Legal Practice.		
IV	Directing and Leading • Topics: Nature and Importance of Directing; Foundations of Individual and Group Behavior; Motivation: Theories (Maslow, Herzberg, McGregor, Vroom) applied to lawyers and paralegals; Leadership: Styles, Theories (Trait, Behavioral, Contingency-Fiedler); Transactional vs. Transformational Leadership for Legal Teams; Communication: Process, Channels, Barriers, and Effective Communication in Legal Settings.	1	20%
V	Controlling and Contemporary Issues • Topics: Controlling: Nature, Process, and Importance; Control Techniques: Budgetary and Non-Budgetary; Managing Productivity, Quality, and Cost in Legal Services; Introduction to Technology in Management: Legal Tech (Case Management, E-Discovery); Contemporary Issues: Change Management in Legal Systems, Innovation in Legal Service Delivery, Stress Management for Legal Professionals.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Principles of Management by P.C. Tripathi & P.N. Reddy.
- Essentials of Management by Koontz & Weihrich (10th/Concise Edition).
- Management: Principles and Applications by Rao & Narayana.

Reference books:

- The Practice of Management by Peter F. Drucker.
- Legal Practice Management by David J. Bilinsky.
- Management for Lawyers by G. G. V. K. Murthy.
- Fundamentals of Management by Stephen P. Robbins, David A. DeCenzo, & Mary Coulter.

Online Platforms:

- Course Platforms: Coursera ("Introduction to Management" by IIMB/UC Irvine) & edX (Management Fundamentals courses).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 103

COURSE NAME: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Course Objectives:

- To develop literacy in accounting terminology and the language of business.
- To enable the critical reading and interpretation of financial statements as legal evidence.
- To understand the legal and regulatory framework governing financial accounting and reporting (Companies Act, Accounting Standards).
- To recognize the intersection of accounting principles with corporate, commercial, and taxation law.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the fundamental accounting concepts, conventions, and the double-entry system underpinning financial records.
CO2	Record basic business transactions and prepare primary financial statements (Trial Balance, Income Statement, Balance Sheet).
CO3	Analyze and interpret financial statements using key ratios to assess solvency, profitability, and liquidity for legal cases (insolvency, fraud, valuation).
CO4	Identify red flags and areas of manipulation in financial statements relevant to forensic accounting and due diligence.
CO5	Apply accounting knowledge to core legal areas such as taxation, corporate fundraising, bankruptcy, and valuation in mergers & acquisitions.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Fundamentals of Accounting & Double-Entry System <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Meaning and Scope of Accounting; Objectives and Users of Accounting Information (with emphasis on legal users); Basic Accounting Concepts (Entity, Going Concern, Money Measurement) and Conventions; Accounting Equation; Double-Entry Bookkeeping; Journal, Ledger, and Trial Balance Preparation.• Legal Connect: Books of Account as per the Companies Act; Relevance in civil and criminal evidence.	1	20%
II	Preparation of Financial Statements <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Final Accounts of a Sole Proprietorship: Trading Account, Profit & Loss Account, and Balance Sheet. Adjustments for closing stock, depreciation (straight-line & written-down value method), bad debts, and provisions. Introduction to Manufacturing Accounts.• Legal Connect: Understanding "True and Fair View"; Director's responsibility for financial statements; Basics of auditing.	1	20%
III	Accounting for Companies & Special Transactions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Issue of Shares (at par, premium, discount) and Debentures; Forfeiture of Shares. Basics of Cash Flow Statement (Operating, Investing, Financing Activities) as per AS 3. Simple Partnership	1	20%



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	Accounts: Fixed vs. Fluctuating Capital, Profit & Loss Appropriation. • Legal Connect: Capital structure and legal liabilities; SEBI guidelines for fundraising; Partner's rights and dissolution accounts.		
IV	Analysis and Interpretation of Financial Statements • Topics: Objectives and Tools of Financial Analysis. Ratio Analysis: Liquidity (Current, Quick), Solvency (Debt-Equity, Proprietary), Profitability (Gross Profit, Net Profit, ROI, EPS), and Turnover Ratios. Common-Size and Comparative Statements. Limitations of Financial Statements. • Legal Connect: Using ratios in insolvency/bankruptcy petitions (inability to pay debts); Fraud detection (window dressing); Valuation for merger compensation; Expert witness testimony.	1	20%
V	Accounting Standards, Ethics & Legal Framework • Topics: Introduction to Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). Overview of key standards relevant to law (e.g., Revenue Recognition, Related Party Disclosures). Forensic Accounting: Basics and Role in Legal Investigations. Ethical Issues in Accounting (Creative Accounting, Fraud). • Legal Connect: Legal implications of non-compliance with accounting standards; The role of the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA); Accounting as evidence in economic offenses (cheating, breach of trust).	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Financial Accounting for Business Lawyers by Dr. N.K. Sharma & Dr. R.K. Mittal.
- Accounting for Lawyers by Dr. K.R. Maheshwari & Dr. S.N. Maheshwari.
- Basic Financial Accounting for Management by S.N. Maheshwari & S.K. Maheshwari.

Reference books:

- Financial Statement Analysis and Security Valuation by Stephen H. Penman (Selected Chapters).
- Forensic Accounting and Fraud Investigation for Non-Experts by Howard Silverstone & Michael Sheetz.
- Students' Guide to Accounting Standards by D.S. Rawat.
- The Law of Financial Services by N. Bandi (Chapters on Disclosure Norms).

Online Platforms:

- Standard Setters & Regulators: MCA website (for Companies Act & NFRA orders), ICAI website (for Accounting Standards), and SEBI website (for disclosure regulations).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 104

COURSE NAME: Principles of Economics (Micro)

Course Objectives:

- To build a foundational understanding of microeconomic theory.
- To develop an "economic way of thinking" about legal institutions and human behavior.
- To analyze the efficiency and distributive effects of laws and legal rulings.
- To prepare students for advanced law and economics courses and for practice in regulated sectors.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain core microeconomic concepts of scarcity, choice, opportunity cost, and marginal analysis.
CO2	Analyze how market forces of demand and supply determine prices and allocations, and evaluate the impact of government interventions (price controls, taxes).
C03	Apply theories of consumer and producer behavior to understand rational decision-making within legal constraints.
C04	Evaluate different market structures (perfect competition, monopoly, oligopoly) from the perspective of efficiency, equity, and the need for regulatory law.
CO5	Identify the economic rationale behind legal doctrines in areas such as antitrust, property rights, externalities, and public goods.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Economics & Basic Tools <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Definition, Scope, and Methodology of Economics; Central Problems of an Economy (What, How, For Whom to Produce); Concept of Scarcity and Choice; Production Possibility Frontier; Opportunity Cost; Positive vs. Normative Economics. Introduction to Law & Economics: Economic Analysis of Law as a tool.• Legal Connect: Economic reasoning in judicial opinions; Efficiency vs. Equity as legal goals; Cost-benefit analysis in public policy and regulation.	1	20%
II	Theory of Consumer Behavior & Demand <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Cardinal Utility Approach (Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility); Ordinal Utility Approach: Indifference Curve Analysis; Consumer Equilibrium; Income, Substitution, and Price Effects; Derivation of Individual and Market Demand Curves; Elasticity of Demand (Price, Income, Cross) and its determinants.• Legal Connect: Assessing damages (compensation based on utility/willingness to pay); Analyzing impact of taxes/subsidies on consumers; Consumer protection and welfare laws.	1	20%
III	Theory of Production, Costs & Supply <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Production Function (Short-run and Long-run); Law of Diminishing Returns and Returns to Scale; Concepts of Cost: Fixed, Variable, Total,	1	20%



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	<p>Average, Marginal (Short-run and Long-run curves); Revenue Curves; Producer's Equilibrium ($MC=MR$); Derivation of Individual and Market Supply Curves.</p> <p>• Legal Connect: Calculating business losses and compensation in contract breach/tort; Understanding firm behavior in litigation (e.g., cost of compliance vs. penalty); Basis for valuation in mergers.</p>		
IV	<p>Market Structures & Pricing</p> <p>• Topics: Perfect Competition: Features, Equilibrium of Firm and Industry; Monopoly: Features, Equilibrium, Price Discrimination; Monopolistic Competition: Features and Equilibrium; Oligopoly: Key Features and Interdependence (introductory concepts like Cartels); Concept of Economic Efficiency (Pareto Optimality).</p> <p>• Legal Connect: Foundational theory for Competition Law (Antitrust) – abuse of dominance, anti-competitive agreements; Regulation of natural monopolies; Analysis of market power in merger reviews.</p>	1	20%
V	<p>Market Failures & The Role of Law</p> <p>• Topics: Market Failure: Meaning and Causes; Externalities (Positive and Negative) and Solutions (Pigouvian Taxes, Coase Theorem); Public Goods and Free-Rider Problem; Asymmetric Information (Moral Hazard, Adverse Selection); Brief introduction to Factor Markets (Wage Determination).</p> <p>• Legal Connect: Economic basis for Environmental Law (pollution as negative externality); Intellectual Property Law (public goods problem); Contract Law (addressing asymmetric information); Labor Laws and wage disputes; The Coase Theorem and its implications for property rights and liability rules.</p>	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Principles of Microeconomics by N. Gregory Mankiw.
- Microeconomics: Theory and Applications by Dominick Salvatore.
- Economics for Lawyers by Richard A. Posner and Francesco Parisi (Indian Adaptation).

Reference books:

- Law's Order: What Economics Has to Do with Law and Why It Matters by David D. Friedman.
- Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach by Hal R. Varian (for advanced reading).
- Economic Analysis of Law by Richard A. Posner (Selected Chapters).

Online Platforms:

- Interactive Learning & Videos: Khan Academy (Microeconomics) and MRUniversity (Marginal Revolution University) for core concept videos and practice exercises.
- Law & Economics Focus: The Becker Friedman Institute (University of Chicago) and The



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Journal of Law & Economics for accessible articles and working papers.

- Policy & Application: The Economics Network (UK) and CORE Econ for real-world applications and case studies.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 105

COURSE NAME: Law of Contract

Course Objectives:

- To understand the statutory framework of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- To develop the skill of applying abstract legal principles to factual scenarios (case-law analysis).
- To appreciate the role of contract law in facilitating commercial transactions and market economies.
- To critically analyze judicial interpretations and evolving doctrines in contract law.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and analyze the essential elements required for the formation of a valid contract.
CO2	Distinguish between valid, void, voidable, and illegal agreements.
CO3	Apply doctrines of free consent, legality of object, and performance to determine the enforceability of agreements.
CO4	Evaluate the circumstances under which contractual obligations are discharged.
CO5	Determine appropriate legal remedies (specific performance, damages, injunction) for breach of contract.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction and Formation of a Contract <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Definition of Contract, Agreement, and Promise; Essential Elements of a Valid Contract (Sec. 10). Offer & Acceptance: Definition, Communication, Revocation, and Special Cases (General vs. Specific offers, Tenders, Auctions). Consideration: Definition, Essentials, Exceptions (Doctrine of Privity, Exceptions to Privity).	1	20%
II	Capacity to Contract and Free Consent <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Capacity: Competency of Parties (Sec. 11); Minors' Agreements (Effects, Doctrine of Restitution); Persons of Unsound Mind and Disqualified Persons. Free Consent: Coercion (Sec. 15); Undue Influence (Sec. 16); Fraud (Sec. 17); Misrepresentation (Sec. 18); Mistake (Sec. 20, 21, 22) – Mistake of Fact and Mistake of Law.	1	20%
III	Legality of Object and Contingent Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Legality of Object and Consideration: Void Agreements (Sec. 24-30); Agreements in Restraint of Marriage, Trade, and Legal Proceedings; Wagering Agreements (Effects,	1	20%



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	Exceptions). Contingent Contracts (Sec. 31-36): Definition, Enforcement, and Rules.		
IV	Performance and Discharge of Contracts • Topics: Performance: Promisor, Promisee, Joint Promisors, Time & Place of Performance, Appropriation of Payments. Discharge: By Performance, Mutual Agreement (Novation, Rescission, Alteration, Remission), Impossibility of Performance (Doctrine of Frustration), Breach (Anticipatory and Actual).	1	20%
V	Quasi-Contracts and Remedies for Breach • Topics: Quasi-Contracts (Sec. 68-72): Certain Relations Resembling those Created by Contract (Claim for Necessaries, Payment by Mistake, etc.). Remedies for Breach of Contract: Damages – Kinds (Ordinary, Special, Exemplary, Nominal), Remoteness of Damage (Rule in <i>Hadley v. Baxendale</i>); Specific Performance (When Granted, When Refused); Injunction; Quantum Meruit.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Law of Contract by Avtar Singh (Eastern Book Company).
- Indian Contract Act by Anson (as adapted by R.C. Chopra & Co.).
- Contract – I by Dr. R.K. Bangia (Allahabad Law Agency).

Reference books:

- Pollock & Mulla: Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts (Edited by Sathe).
- Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston's Law of Contract (for comparative perspective).
- Chitty on Contracts (Standard Work, for advanced reference).

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases for Case Law: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, and Manupatra for full-text judgments, case searches by section, and case citators.
- Statutory Law Portal: Bare Act Text on Indian Government's Legislative Department website or reputable legal portals.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) Courses on "Law of Contracts" by premier law schools; CLAT Possible and Lawctopus for concept explainers and case summaries.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 106

COURSE NAME: Law of Tort including M.V. Accident and Consumer Protection Laws

Course Objectives:

- To understand the evolution and scope of tort law as a instrument of social justice and loss allocation.
- To master the elements of key torts and their defenses within the common law framework and Indian judicial adaptations.
- To critically examine the no-fault liability and compensation scheme under the Motor Vehicles Act.
- To analyze the consumer redressal mechanism as an effective alternative to civil litigation.
- To develop skills in case analysis, legal reasoning, and application of tort principles to novel fact situations.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the foundational principles of tortious liability, including negligence, nuisance, trespass, and defamation, and distinguish tort from crime and contract.
CO2	Apply the principles of strict and absolute liability to contemporary scenarios involving hazardous activities and environmental harm.
C03	Evaluate liability, compensation, and procedure under the Motor Vehicles Act for accident claims, including the role of insurers and tribunals.
C04	Determine the rights, remedies, and forums available to consumers under the Consumer Protection Act for defective goods, deficient services, and unfair trade practices.
CO5	Draft basic pleadings and calculate just compensation in tort, MACT, and consumer dispute cases.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Tort Law & General Defenses <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Tort; Evolution and Objectives; Distinction from Crime and Breach of Contract; Essential Elements of a Tort: Duty of Care, Breach, Causation (Factual & Legal), Damnum Sine Injuria & Injuria Sine Damnum. General Defenses: Volenti Non Fit Injuria, Act of God, Inevitable Accident, Private Defense, Necessity, Statutory Authority, Judicial and Parental Authority.• Key Concepts: The Neighbor Principle (Donoghue v. Stevenson), Remoteness of Damage.	1	20%
II	Specific Torts & Vicarious Liability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Negligence: Essentials, Res Ipsa Loquitur, Contributory Negligence. Nuisance: Public and Private Nuisance. Trespass: To Person (Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment) and to Land/Goods. Defamation: Libel and Slander (including exceptions). Strict & Absolute Liability: Rule in Rylands v. Fletcher, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Absolute Liability). Vicarious Liability: Master-Servant Relationship, Course of Employment.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Concepts: Consumer as a statutory beneficiary under tort principles. 		
III	<p>Motor Vehicles Act & Accident Claims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Framework: Overview of the Motor Vehicles Act, 2019; Key Definitions (Motor Vehicle, Driver, Owner, Third Party). Liability: Principles of No-Fault Liability (Section 140); Fault Liability (Section 166); Liability of Owner/Insurer (Sections 145-164); Hit and Run Cases. Compensation: Types of Damages (Pecuniary & Non-Pecuniary); Structured Compensation; Calculation of Just Compensation (Multiplier Method). Procedure: Jurisdiction and Powers of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunals (MACT); Appeals. • Key Concepts: The concept of 'just compensation' and role of insurance. 	1	20%
IV	<p>Consumer Protection Law - I (Rights & Redressal)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Philosophy & Definitions: Historical background; Objectives of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019; Definitions of Consumer, Goods, Service, Defect, Deficiency, Unfair Trade Practice, Restrictive Trade Practice. Rights of Consumers: The six statutory rights. Redressal Agencies: Three-tier quasi-judicial machinery – District Commission, State Commission, National Commission; Jurisdiction (Territorial, Pecuniary); Composition and Powers. • Key Concepts: E-commerce liability, product liability introduction. 	1	20%
V	<p>Consumer Protection Law - II (Procedure & Contemporary Issues)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Procedure for Filing Complaints: Limitation period, Complaint format, Reliefs Available (Replace, Refund, Compensation, Cessation of Practices). Product Liability: Action against manufacturer, service provider, seller under Chapter VI. Unfair Contracts & Mediation. Contemporary Issues: Liability in Medical Negligence, Banking & Financial Services, Telecommunication, E-Commerce, Advertisement; Role of Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA). • Key Concepts: Comparative analysis with tort law remedies; Overlap and distinction. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Law of Torts by R.K. Bangia (Allahabad Law Agency).
- Consumer Protection: Law and Practice by Dr. S.R. Bhansali (Commercial Law Publishers).
- The Law of Torts by Dr. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (Edited by Justice G.P. Singh).

Reference books:



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- Winfield & Jolowicz on Tort (for comparative common law perspective).
- Motor Vehicles Act, 2019 – Bare Act with Commentary (Universal/LexisNexis).
- Consumer Protection Act, 2019 – A Comprehensive Commentary by NCDRC Members.
- Torts: Cases and Materials by Achary & K.T. Philip.

Online Platforms:

- Case Law Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, and Manupatra for landmark tort judgments, MACT case law, and NCDRC/SC consumer case precedents.
- Statutory & Regulatory Portals: Legislative Department Website for bare acts; Ministry of Consumer Affairs website for CPA rules, CCPA orders, and guidelines.
- Specialized Portals: Consumer Online Resource & Empowerment Centre (CORE) by Govt. of India; Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) for circulars on motor insurance.
- E-Learning & Journals: NPTEL/SWAYAM courses on Tort Law; SCC Online Blog and Bar & Bench for analytical articles on recent developments in liability and consumer jurisprudence.



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SEMESTER-II

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 107

COURSE NAME: English Literature& Legal Writing

Course Objectives:

- To use literature as a lens to examine the human contexts of law—motivation, ethics, prejudice, and consequence.
- To develop advanced skills in legal drafting, moving from comprehension to creation.
- To cultivate a distinctive written voice that is both legally rigorous and compelling.
- To understand the role of storytelling in litigation and legal advocacy.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Critically analyze literary texts to identify themes of law, justice, morality, and human conflict, and articulate their relevance to legal philosophy.
CO2	Deconstruct the rhetoric, narrative structure, and persuasive techniques used in both literary works and legal arguments.
C03	Draft foundational legal documents—including case comments, legal memoranda, and affidavits—with clarity, precision, and logical structure.
C04	Synthesize literary themes with legal principles to construct more nuanced written arguments and client narratives.
CO5	Edit and refine legal prose to enhance readability, persuasiveness, and formal correctness, avoiding legalese where possible.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Justice & the Individual: Drama and Case Narratives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature Focus: Analysis of plays centered on law and justice. Core Text: <i>Justice</i> by John Galsworthy. Supplementary: Excerpts from <i>Inherit the Wind</i> (Jerome Lawrence & Robert E. Lee) or <i>Twelve Angry Men</i> (Reginald Rose).• Legal Writing Focus: Writing the Case Narrative. Crafting the "Statement of Facts" in a brief or memo. Techniques for persuasive fact presentation: emphasis, omission, sequencing. The ethics of narrative in law.• Integration: How character motivation in drama mirrors client story; structuring a factual narrative for maximum persuasive effect.	1	20%
II	Precedent, Interpretation, and Poetry <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature Focus: Close reading of poetry dealing with judgment, evidence, and interpretation. Poems may include: "The Naming of Parts" (Henry Reed), "The Unknown Citizen" (W.H. Auden), "We Wear the Mask" (Paul Laurence Dunbar), and selected sonnets of Shakespeare.• Legal Writing Focus: Writing the Case Comment / Case Analysis. Analyzing a judgment:	1	20%



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	identifying the <i>ratio decidendi</i> , summarizing facts, critiquing judicial reasoning, and commenting on its impact. IRAC/CRAC methodology. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Integration: Interpreting textual ambiguity in poetry vs. interpreting statutory language; the use of metaphor in judicial reasoning.		
III	Social Contracts and the Novel <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature Focus: Reading and analyzing a novel exploring social law, morality, and transgression. Core Text: <i>The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde</i> (Robert Louis Stevenson) or selected novella <i>Animal Farm</i> (George Orwell).• Legal Writing Focus: Drafting the Legal Memorandum. Objective writing to a senior. Components: Question Presented, Brief Answer, Facts, Discussion (applying law to fact), Conclusion. Emphasis on clarity, neutrality, and predictive analysis.• Integration: Exploring the concept of "dual personality" in law (legal vs. natural person); analyzing how societal rules break down—connecting to legal philosophy (Hart, Fuller).	1	20%
IV	Testimony, Truth, and the Short Story <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature Focus: Analysis of short stories focused on testimony, evidence, and perspective. Core Texts: "The Witness for the Prosecution" (Agatha Christie) or "Rashomon" (Akutagawa Ryunosuke). Exploration of unreliable narration.• Legal Writing Focus: Drafting an Affidavit and Examination-in-Chief. The structure of sworn testimony: formatting, affirmations, sequencing events chronologically. Drafting clear, non-leading questions to elicit a client's story.• Integration: The nature of truth and perspective in witnessing; crafting a coherent story from disparate facts; the difference between narrative and evidentiary truth.	1	20%
V	Persuasion & Final Advocacy: Synthesis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Literature Focus: Analyzing persuasive speeches and rhetoric. Core Texts: Excerpts from <i>Julius Caesar</i> (Shakespeare) - "Friends, Romans, countrymen..." and modern speeches by lawyers or activists (e.g., Nelson Mandela's court statements).• Legal Writing Focus: Drafting a Persuasive Argument / Brief Segment. Moving from objective memo to persuasive brief. Writing the "Argument" section: framing issues, using precedent persuasively, employing rhetorical devices, and crafting a powerful conclusion.• Integration: Final project: Write a "Closing Argument" for a literary character (e.g., defending or	1	20%



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	prosecuting Macbeth, Shylock, or a character from studied texts), applying all learned skills of narrative, analysis, and persuasion.		
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Textbooks:

- *Justice* by John Galsworthy.
- *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* by R.L. Stevenson.
- *Twelve Angry Men* by Reginald Rose.
- A quality anthology of poetry (e.g., *The Norton Introduction to Poetry*).

Reference books:

- *Making Your Case: The Art of Persuading Judges* by Antonin Scalia and Bryan A. Garner.
- *The Legal Imagination* by James Boyd White.
- *Telling Stories: The Use of Personal Narratives in the Social Sciences and History* by Mary Jo Maynes et al.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Writing Resources: The Open Law Lab and Bryan Garner's LawProse for articles on clear legal writing.
- Literary Analysis & Texts: Project Gutenberg and Poetry Foundation for free access to core literary texts and analysis.
- Legal Database for Models: Indian Kanoon and SCC Online to read well-drafted Supreme Court judgments and analyze their narrative and rhetorical structure.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 108

COURSE NAME: Principles of Management-II

Course Objectives:

- To develop strategic thinking and planning capabilities relevant to legal service markets.
- To understand the behavioral dynamics of lawyers and legal teams to improve organizational effectiveness.
- To integrate operational efficiency with the unique ethical and professional demands of legal work.
- To prepare students to manage change, foster innovation, and lead in the evolving landscape of legal technology and global practice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Formulate and analyze business-level and corporate-level strategies, applying strategic management tools to legal service organizations.
CO2	Evaluate organizational culture, change dynamics, and conflict, and design interventions suitable for legal environments.
CO3	Apply advanced principles of Human Resource Management—including performance appraisal, compensation, and industrial relations—to the management of legal professionals and support staff.
CO4	Analyze operations management, quality control, and technology management principles as they apply to the delivery of legal services and court administration.
CO5	Assess contemporary issues like innovation, knowledge management, and stress management within the framework of a modern legal practice.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Strategic Management for Legal Organizations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Strategy Formulation: Vision, Mission,	1	20%



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	<p>Objectives; Environmental Scanning (PESTEL, Porter's Five Forces); SWOT Analysis; Levels of Strategy (Corporate, Business, Functional); Strategic Alternatives: Growth (Integration, Diversification), Stability, Retrenchment; Strategic Implementation and Evaluation. Blue Ocean Strategy in Legal Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal Connect: Strategic planning for law firms (niche practice vs. full-service); mergers & acquisitions of law firms; competitive analysis of legal markets; strategy for legal departments in corporations.		
II	<p>Organizational Behavior & Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Foundations of Individual Behavior (Attitudes, Personality, Perception); Organizational Culture and Climate; Managing Change: Forces, Resistance, and Lewin's Model; Organizational Development (OD) Interventions; Stress Management: Causes, Consequences, and Coping Strategies for Professionals.• Legal Connect: Cultivating a culture of ethics and excellence in a law firm; managing generational differences (partners vs. associates); change management in court systems or during law firm digitization; combating lawyer burnout.	1	20%
III	<p>Advanced Human Resource Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Performance Management Systems: Methods of Performance Appraisal (MBO, 360-degree, BARS); Feedback and Counseling. Compensation Management: Components, Factors Influencing Wage Structure. Talent Management and Succession Planning. Industrial Relations: Grievance Handling and Discipline Management.• Legal Connect: Appraising associate performance and determining partnership track; designing compensation packages for lawyers (salary, bonuses, profit-sharing); managing grievances of paralegals and staff; succession planning in a family-run legal practice or partnership.	1	20%
IV	<p>Operations & Technology Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Operations Management: Nature, Scope; Total Quality Management (TQM) and Six Sigma. Supply Chain Management Basics. Management of Technology and Innovation: Technology Life Cycle; Process of Innovation. Project Management: Network Analysis (PERT/CPM basics).• Legal Connect: Applying TQM to reduce errors in legal documentation; managing the "legal supply chain" (from client intake to case closure); legal project management for complex litigation or	1	20%



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	transactions; adoption and management of Legal Tech (e-discovery tools, case management software).		
V	Contemporary Issues in Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Topics: Knowledge Management: Creation, Capture, Sharing, and Application in Organizations. Cross-Cultural Management: Challenges in Global Business. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Sustainable Development. Entrepreneurship and Intrapreneurship: Creating New Ventures within established organizations.•Legal Connect: Building and leveraging a law firm's knowledge repository (precedents, research memos); managing international clients and cross-border legal teams; CSR for law firms (pro bono as strategic CSR); fostering intrapreneurship to develop new legal service lines or tech solutions.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Principles of Management by P.C. Tripathi & P.N. Reddy (Part II or Advanced Chapters).
- Management: A Global, Innovative, and Entrepreneurial Perspective by Weihrich, Cannice, & Koontz.
- Organizational Behavior by Stephen P. Robbins.

Reference books:

- Competitive Strategy: Techniques for Analyzing Industries and Competitors by Michael E. Porter.
- The Future of the Professions by Richard Susskind & Daniel Susskind (for legal tech and innovation context).
- Managing the Professional Service Firm by David H. Maister.
- Operations Management by William J. Stevenson.

Online Platforms:

- Strategic & Innovation Focus: Harvard Business Review (HBR) Online for case studies on strategy, leadership, and innovation in service sectors.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 109

COURSE NAME: Cost Accounting

Course Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of cost concepts and their role in internal business management.
- To analyze how cost information is used in pricing strategies, project feasibility, and performance measurement.
- To evaluate the legal implications of cost allocation, overhead absorption, and inventory valuation methods.
- To prepare students to interface effectively with cost accountants and expert witnesses in commercial litigation and arbitration.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Distinguish between financial and cost accounting and classify costs by behavior, function, and relevance for decision-making.
CO2	Prepare basic cost sheets and calculate unit costs for products and services using different costing methods.
C03	Analyze cost-volume-profit relationships to assess business viability, a key factor in insolvency and breach of contract cases.
C04	Apply costing concepts for budgeting, standard costing, and variance analysis to evaluate managerial performance and efficiency.
CO5	Utilize cost accounting data as evidence in legal proceedings involving economic damages, transfer pricing disputes, and forensic audits.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Cost Accounting & Cost Classification <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Meaning, Scope, and Objectives of Cost Accounting; Distinction from Financial and Management Accounting. Cost Concepts and Classifications: Elements of Cost (Material, Labor, Overhead); Cost Behavior (Fixed, Variable, Semi-Variable); Functional Classification (Production, Administration, Selling & Distribution); Relevance for Decision-Making (Direct vs. Indirect, Controllable vs. Uncontrollable, Opportunity Cost, Sunk Cost).• Legal Connect: Cost records as evidence; Understanding "cost of production" in anti-dumping and safeguard duty investigations; Relevance of sunk costs in assessing damages.	1	20%
II	Cost Ascertainment & Unit Costing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Material Costing: Techniques of Inventory Control (FIFO, LIFO, Weighted Average); Labor Costing: Timekeeping, payroll, and idle time. Overhead Costing: Allocation, Apportionment, and Absorption (Primary & Secondary Distribution). Preparation of Cost	1	20%



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	<p>Sheet and Statement of Cost for a product/service. Introduction to Job and Batch Costing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Connect: Valuation of work-in-progress and finished goods in insolvency; Cost-plus contracts and disputes over overhead allocation; Labor cost claims in service contract breaches. 		
III	<p>Cost-Volume-Profit Analysis & Decision-Making Techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: CVP Analysis: Break-Even Point (BEP), Margin of Safety, Profit-Volume (P/V) Ratio, and their applications. Managerial Decisions: Make or Buy, Product Mix, Shut Down or Continue, Operate or Lease. Concepts of Relevant Cost, Differential Cost, and Incremental Revenue. • Legal Connect: Assessing "loss of profit" and business interruption claims using BEP analysis; Determining viability in corporate rescue/insolvency resolution; Expert testimony on reasonable business decisions. 	1	20%
IV	<p>Budgetary Control & Standard Costing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Budgeting: Meaning, Types of Budgets (Cash, Flexible, Master), and the Budgeting Process. Standard Costing: Meaning and Setting of Standards. Variance Analysis: Computation and analysis of Material, Labor, and Overhead Variances (Cost and Efficiency Variances). Interpretation of variances. • Legal Connect: Using budgets and variances in forensic accounting to detect fraud or mismanagement; Evaluating director's performance in derivative actions; Cost overrun disputes in construction arbitration. 	1	20%
V	<p>Contemporary Costing Methods & Legal Applications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Activity-Based Costing (ABC): Rationale and methodology compared to traditional costing. Cost Accounting Standards (CAS). Forensic Cost Accounting: Tracing illicit financial flows, calculating economic damages, and valuation of intangible assets. Transfer Pricing: Basic concepts and arm's length principle. • Legal Connect: ABC for accurate pricing in government contracts and utility regulation; CAS compliance in defense and infrastructure projects; Use of forensic cost accounting in white-collar crime investigations; Transfer pricing litigation under Income Tax Act. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Cost Accounting: Principles & Practice by M.N. Arora.
- Cost Accounting for Business Lawyers by Dr. J.P. Gupta & Dr. Sanjay Gupta.
- Fundamentals of Cost Accounting by S.N. Maheshwari & S.K. Maheshwari.

Reference books:



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- Cost & Management Accounting by Colin Drury (for advanced techniques).
- Forensic Accounting and Fraud Examination by William Hopwood, Jay Leiner, & George Young.
- Transfer Pricing in India: Concepts and Practices by Sanjay Tolia.

Online Platforms:

- Professional Body: The Institute of Cost Accountants of India (ICAI) website for official Cost Accounting Standards (CAS), guidance notes, and announcements.
- E-Learning & Tutorials: Khan Academy (Finance) and Corporate Finance Institute (CFI) for modules on costing, budgeting, and variance analysis.
- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon and SCC Online to search for judgments referencing "cost accounts," "loss of profit," "valuation of stock," and "transfer pricing."

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 110

COURSE NAME: Principles of Economics (Macro)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the measurement and significance of key macroeconomic indicators.
- To analyze the causes and consequences of business cycles, inflation, and unemployment.
- To evaluate the economic rationale for government intervention through fiscal, monetary, and regulatory policy.
- To develop the ability to critically assess the economic impact of legislation and judicial decisions.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Define and calculate key macroeconomic aggregates such as Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation, and unemployment, and interpret their implications for economic welfare and legal policy.
CO2	Analyze the determinants of long-run economic growth and evaluate the role of law and institutions in fostering or hindering development.
C03	Explain the core concepts of money, banking, and the financial system, and assess the objectives and tools of monetary policy.
C04	Evaluate the use of government taxation and spending (fiscal policy) as tools for stabilization, redistribution, and regulation.
CO5	Apply macroeconomic principles to analyze legal frameworks governing international trade, finance, and economic crises.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Macroeconomics & National Income Accounting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Scope and Concerns of Macroeconomics; Circular Flow of Income in an Open Economy; Key Concepts: Stock vs. Flow, Final vs. Intermediate Goods. National Income Accounting: Concepts of GDP, GNP, NNP, Personal Income, Disposable Income; Measurement Methods (Product, Income, Expenditure); Real vs. Nominal GDP; Limitations of GDP as a measure of welfare.• Legal Connect: Understanding the economic base for taxation (Income Tax, GST); National income	1	20%



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	data in federal finance (Finance Commission); Economic evidence in public interest litigation on poverty and welfare.		
II	Money, Banking & Monetary Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Money: Functions, Measures of Money Supply (M1, M2, M3, M4). Banking: Functions of Commercial Banks and the Central Bank (RBI); Money Creation by Banks; Tools of Monetary Policy (Bank Rate, CRR, SLR, Repo Rate, OMOs). Monetary Transmission Mechanism. Inflation: Types, Causes, and Effects.• Legal Connect: The legal framework of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; Banking Regulation Act; Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in the context of monetary stability; Inflation targeting and its legal mandate.	1	20%
III	Government Budget, Fiscal Policy & Public Economics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Components of Government Budget (Revenue vs. Capital Account; Plan vs. Non-Plan); Types of Deficits (Fiscal, Revenue, Primary). Fiscal Policy: Objectives and Instruments; Concept of Fiscal Drag and Automatic Stabilizers. Public Economics: Role of Government; Public Goods, Market Failure, and Externalities (revisited from a policy perspective).• Legal Connect: Constitutional provisions on taxation (Article 265-289); Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act; Tax laws (Direct and Indirect) as instruments of fiscal policy; Subsidy regimes and their legal challenges.	1	20%
IV	The Open Economy: International Trade & Finance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Balance of Payments (Current Account, Capital Account, Official Reserves). Exchange Rates: Systems (Fixed vs. Floating), Determinants, and Implications. Gains from Trade; Arguments for and against Trade Protection (Tariffs, Quotas). Brief introduction to International Financial Institutions (IMF, World Bank).• Legal Connect: World Trade Organization (WTO) law and disputes; Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA); Legal aspects of foreign direct investment (FDI) policy; Anti-dumping and countervailing duty laws.	1	20%
V	Economic Growth, Development & Contemporary Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Growth vs. Development; Determinants of Long-Run Economic Growth (Capital, Labor, Technology, Institutions). Business Cycles: Phases and Features. Contemporary Issues: Sustainable Development; Inequality; The Informal Economy;	1	20%



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	Digital Economy and Cryptocurrencies. • Legal Connect: Law as an institution for growth (Property Rights, Contract Enforcement); Environmental law and sustainable development; Labor laws and the informal sector; Regulatory challenges of fintech and digital currencies.		
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Textbooks:

- Macroeconomics by N. Gregory Mankiw.
- Indian Economy by Ramesh Singh (for Indian context and data).
- Principles of Macroeconomics by Karl E. Case, Ray C. Fair, & Sharon M. Oster.

Reference books:

- The Economist magazine (for contemporary application).
- Law and Macroeconomics: Legal Remedies to Recessions by Yair Listokin.
- Development as Freedom by Amartya Sen (for broader perspectives on growth).

Online Platforms:

- Data & Statistics: RBI Database on Indian Economy, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), and World Bank Open Data for accessing key macroeconomic indicators.
- Policy & Analysis: PRS Legislative Research for analysis of bills and budgets; Brookings Institution or NITI Aayog publications for policy discussions.
- Learning Portals: Khan Academy (Macroeconomics) and MRUniversity for video lectures on core concepts.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 111

COURSE NAME: Special Contract

Course Objectives:

- To provide an in-depth understanding of the statutory provisions governing special contracts.
- To develop analytical skills for resolving complex disputes arising in commercial and financial transactions.
- To critically evaluate judicial interpretations that have shaped the law on these special contracts.
- To prepare students for drafting, reviewing, and litigating issues related to these specific agreements.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Distinguish between contracts of indemnity and guarantee, and analyze the rights, liabilities, and discharge of surety.
CO2	Apply the principles of bailment and pledge to practical scenarios, including those involving pawnbrokers and common carriers.
C03	Examine the creation, authority, and termination of agency relationships, and the liability of principals and agents to third parties.
C04	Analyze the contractual foundation of partnership, including the rights and duties of partners, and dissolution.
CO5	Determine the passing of property, risk, and title in contracts for the sale of goods, and understand the remedies available to buyers and sellers.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee • Topics: Indemnity (Sections 124-125): Definition,	1	20%



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	Distinction from Guarantee, Rights of Indemnity Holder. Guarantee (Sections 126-147): Definition, Essential Features, Types (Specific & Continuing), Distinction between Indemnity, Guarantee & Insurance. Rights & Liabilities of Surety: Co-extensive liability, Rights against Principal Debtor, Creditor, and Co-sureties (Implied Promise & Contribution). Discharge of Surety: By revocation, conduct of creditor, variance, release/discharge of principal debtor, composition, etc.		
II	Contract of Bailment and Pledge <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Bailment (Sections 148-171): Definition, Kinds (Gratuitous & Non-Gratuitous), Duties of Bailor and Bailee, Rights of Bailee (Lien), Finder of Goods. Pledge (Sections 172-181): Definition, Distinction from Bailment, Rights and Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee, Pledge by Non-Owners (Mercantile Agent, Person in Possession under Voidable Contract, etc.). Specific Bailments: Duties of Inn-Keepers and Common Carriers.	1	20%
III	Contract of Agency <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Agency (Sections 182-238): Definition, Creation (Express, Implied, Ratification), Kinds of Agents. Authority of Agent: Actual (Express/Implied) and Apparent (Estoppel). Delegation of Authority. Relations of Principal and Agent: Duties and Rights of both. Principal's Liability to Third Parties: For acts of agent, for agent's misrepresentation/fraud, notice to agent. Termination of Agency: By act of parties, by operation of law, Irrevocable Agency.	1	20%
IV	Partnership (Contractual Foundations) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Partnership (Indian Partnership Act, 1932): Definition, Nature, Test of Partnership, Relation to Co-ownership and Joint Venture. Partnership Deed & Relations of Partners: Mutual Rights and Duties, Property of the Firm, Implied Authority of a Partner. Liability of Partners: Joint and Several, Holding Out (Estoppel), Incoming and Outgoing Partners. Dissolution of Firm: Modes, Consequences, Settlement of Accounts (Rules regarding application of property).	1	20%
V	Sale of Goods <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Sale of Goods Act, 1930: Contract of Sale, Distinction from Agreement to Sell, Hire-Purchase. Formation of Contract. Conditions and Warranties (Sections 11-17). Transfer of Property (Sections 18-26): Rules regarding	1	20%



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	specific, unascertained, and future goods. Transfer of Title by Non-Owner (Exceptions to <i>Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet</i>). Performance of Contract: Delivery, Rules regarding delivery. Rights of Unpaid Seller (Sections 45-54): Lien, Stoppage in Transit, Re-sale. Remedies for Breach.		
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Textbooks:

- Law of Contract – II (Special Contracts) by Avtar Singh (Eastern Book Company).
- Mulla: The Indian Contract Act & The Sale of Goods Act (Edited by Sathe).
- The Indian Partnership Act by Dr. R.K. Bangia.

Reference books:

- Pollock & Mulla on Sale of Goods and Partnership.
- Bowstead & Reynolds on Agency (for a comparative perspective).
- Chalmers' Sale of Goods Act.
- Law of Partnership by D.K. Singh.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases for Case Law: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, and Manupatra for exhaustive search of judgments on indemnity, guarantee, pledge, agency, and sale of goods.
- Statutory Law Portal: Legislative Department Website for the bare text of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and Partnership Act, 1932.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) Courses on "Mercantile Law" or "Business Laws"; YouTube Channels of premier law universities for recorded lectures.
- Academic & Practice Resources: SCC Online Blog, Bar & Bench, and LiveLaw for case comments and articles on recent developments in commercial contract law.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 112

COURSE NAME: Legal History

Course Objectives:

- To understand the historical roots of the present-day Indian legal system.
- To appreciate the process of reception and adaptation of English law in India.
- To critically examine the role of law as an instrument of colonial governance and social reform.
- To develop the ability to contextualize current legal debates within their historical framework.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and analyze the key features and sources of law in ancient and medieval India, including Hindu and Islamic jurisprudential traditions.
CO2	Critically evaluate the establishment and impact of the British colonial legal apparatus, including the introduction of English law and the creation of a unified court system.
CO3	Trace the development of key personal laws (Hindu and Muslim) and criminal law through various stages of codification during the British period.
CO4	Assess the role of the judiciary, legal profession, and nationalist movements in shaping constitutional and legal development leading to independence.
CO5	Synthesize how historical legal developments provide essential context for understanding current legal doctrines, institutional structures, and constitutional



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provisions.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Ancient and Medieval Foundations of Indian Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Ancient India: Sources of Law (Shruti, Smriti, Custom), Key Concepts of Dharma, Major Smritis (Manu, Yajnavalkya), and the Administration of Justice during Gupta and Mauryan periods. Medieval India: Introduction of Islamic Law; Sources (Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas); Key Concepts; Administration of Justice under the Sultanate and Mughal Empires (Role of Qazis, Muftis, Mir Adl). Interaction of Hindu and Muslim legal systems.	1	20%
II	Establishment of British Legal System (1600-1772) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Early Charter Courts (Mayor's Courts, 1726); The dual system of courts in Presidency Towns (Supreme Court at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay applying English law) and in Mofussil (Sadar Adalats applying personal laws and regulations). The clash of jurisdictions: Conflict between Supreme Court and Sadar Diwani Adalat (The Patna Case, The Cossijurah Case). Theory of Justice, Equity and Good Conscience.	1	20%
III	Unification, Codification and Legal Reforms (1772-1857) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Warren Hastings' Judicial Plan of 1772 and its significance. Cornwallis' Reforms (1790, 1793) – Separation of Revenue and Judiciary, creation of hierarchy of courts. William Bentinck's reforms. The First Law Commission under Macaulay (1834) and its legacy: Drafting of the Indian Penal Code (1860). Causes and process of codification. The Charter Act of 1833 and 1853.	1	20%
IV	Post-1857 Developments and Personal Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Impact of the Revolt of 1857 on legal policy. Establishment of High Courts (Indian High Courts Act, 1861). Continuation of codification: Indian Contract Act (1872), Evidence Act (1872), etc. Development of Personal Laws: The Anglo-Hindu Law – From Dharmaśāstra to Privy Council interpretations; The Shariat Application Act, 1937. Social Reform through law: Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage Act.	1	20%
V	Nationalist Movement and the Road to the Constitution (1885-1950) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Rise of the legal profession and its role in the nationalist movement (e.g., Tilak, Gandhi, Nehru, Jinnah). The Government of India Acts of 1909, 1919, and 1935 as constitutional milestones. Emergence of Federalism, Separation of Powers, and	1	20%



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	Fundamental Rights in colonial statutes. Contributions of the Constituent Assembly: Bridging colonial legacy with republican aspirations. Adoption of the Constitution in 1950.		
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Textbooks:

- Indian Legal and Constitutional History by M.P. Jain.
- Legal History (Evolution of the Indian Legal System) by V.D. Kulshreshtha.
- Outlines of Indian Legal History by M. Rama Jois.

Reference books:

- A History of Indian Law (Dharmasastra) by L. Rocher.
- The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation by Granville Austin.
- Law and Society in Modern India by Marc Galanter (Edited).
- The Chequered Brilliance: The I.C.S. and India's Freedom Struggle by Vappala Balachandran (for institutional history).

Online Platforms:

- Archival & Primary Sources: Internet Archive for scanned copies of historical legal texts, Law Commission reports, and colonial statutes. National Archives of India website for digital exhibitions.
- Legal History Research: HeinOnline (accessible via university) for journals like *The American Journal of Legal History* and *Law and History Review*.
- Judiciary Portals: Supreme Court of India Museum virtual tour and archives section.



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SEMESTER-III

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 201

COURSE NAME: Marketing Management

Course Objectives:

- To understand the strategic role of marketing in creating and capturing client value.
- To apply marketing frameworks to the specific context of professional services, particularly legal services.
- To critically evaluate the ethical and legal boundaries of marketing and advertising across industries.
- To equip students with the knowledge to advise corporate clients on marketing compliance and strategy.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze core marketing concepts—the Marketing Mix (4Ps/7Ps), segmentation, targeting, and positioning (STP)—and apply them to the legal services sector.
CO2	Evaluate consumer and business buyer behavior models to understand client acquisition, retention, and the decision-making process for hiring legal counsel.
C03	Develop integrated marketing communication (IMC) strategies, recognizing the ethical and regulatory constraints on legal advertising as per Bar Council rules.
C04	Formulate strategic marketing plans for legal practices, including digital marketing, reputation management, and client relationship management (CRM).
CO5	Identify and assess key legal issues in marketing, including intellectual property (trademarks, copyright in advertising), consumer protection laws, and digital privacy regulations.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Marketing & The Legal Services Context <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Core Concepts: Needs, Wants, Demand, Value, Exchange, and Markets. Evolution of Marketing Philosophies. The Marketing Mix: 4Ps (Product, Price, Place, Promotion) extended to 7Ps for Services (adding People, Process, Physical Evidence). STP Framework: Market Segmentation, Targeting, and Positioning.	1	20%
II	Understanding the "Client" & Buyer Behavior <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Consumer Markets: Models of consumer behavior (Stimulus-Response, Howard-Sheth); Factors influencing behavior (Cultural, Social, Personal, Psychological). Business Markets (B2B): Nature of business demand; The business buying process.	1	20%
III	The Marketing Mix for Legal & Professional Services <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Product/Service Strategy: Branding, differentiation, and packaging of legal services. Pricing Strategies: Value-based, cost-plus, and competitive pricing for legal fees (hourly, fixed, contingency). Place/Distribution: Channels for delivering legal services (physical office, virtual law firms, online platforms). Promotion &	1	20%



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	IMC: Overview of tools: Advertising, Public Relations, Direct Marketing, Digital Marketing.		
IV	Digital Marketing, CRM & Strategic Planning • Topics: Digital Marketing Landscape: Website, SEO/SEM, content marketing, social media marketing, email marketing. Client Relationship Management (CRM): Concept and tools for managing client lifecycles. Strategic Marketing Planning: Situation analysis (SWOT), setting objectives, developing strategies, implementation, and control.	1	20%
V	Legal & Ethical Dimensions of Marketing • Topics: Marketing Law & Ethics: Intellectual Property in Marketing: Trademarks (brand names, logos), copyrights (ad copies, jingles). Consumer Protection: Deceptive advertising, unfair trade practices, product liability claims. Digital Regulations: Privacy laws, spam regulations, influencer marketing guidelines. Comparative Advertising.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Marketing Management by Philip Kotler, Kevin Lane Keller, et al. (Latest Edition).
- Principles of Marketing by Philip Kotler and Gary Armstrong.
- Services Marketing: People, Technology, Strategy by Christopher Lovelock and Jochen Wirtz.

Reference books:

- The Marketing of Legal Services by Brian C. Rogers (for sector-specific insight).
- Contempt of Court & Media Law in India by S. K. Khandare (for constraints on communication).
- RULES FOR PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT by Bar Council of India (relevant sections on advertising).

Online Platforms:

- Industry Insight & Trends: Legal Marketing Association (LMA) resources, Law.com (Marketing section), and The American Lawyer for articles on law firm branding and growth.
- Ethics & Regulation: Bar Council of India Website for rules on professional conduct; Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI) website for code and complaints.
- Digital Marketing Learning: HubSpot Academy (free certification courses on Inbound Marketing, Content Marketing, SEO); Google Digital Garage.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 202

COURSE NAME: Operations Research & Quantitative Techniques

Course Objectives:

- To develop numeracy and comfort with data-driven reasoning essential for modern legal practice.
- To introduce optimization and simulation as tools for improving efficiency in legal systems and legal departments.
- To foster strategic thinking through models of conflict, cooperation, and decision-making under uncertainty.
- To prepare students to interface with experts in forensic accounting, econometrics, and data science.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Apply quantitative techniques for data summarization, probability, and statistical inference to analyze forensic evidence, demographic data, and legal trends.
CO2	Formulate and solve basic Linear Programming problems to optimize resource allocation in legal aid, court scheduling, or litigation budgeting.
C03	Utilize network models (PERT/CPM) to manage complex legal projects, such as large-scale litigation, mergers, or judicial case flows.
C04	Employ decision theory and game theory frameworks to analyze strategic interactions in negotiation, settlement, and competition law scenarios.
CO5	Interpret quantitative models and data visualizations to construct evidence-based legal arguments and critically assess expert testimony.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Quantitative Analysis & Probability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Data Analysis for Legal Contexts: Data types, measures of central tendency and dispersion, graphical representation of data. Probability Theory: Basic concepts, rules of probability, conditional probability, Bayes' Theorem. Probability Distributions: Introduction to Binomial and Normal distributions.	1	20%
II	Linear Programming & Optimization in Legal Management Topics: Introduction to Operations Research (OR): Nature, scope, and methodology. Linear Programming (LP): Formulation of LP models (objective function, constraints), graphical solution method, introduction to simplex method concepts. Sensitivity analysis and its interpretation.	1	20%
III	Project Management & Network Models <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Network Analysis: Basic concepts of networks. Program Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT): For probabilistic activity times, critical path, project duration, slack. Critical	1	20%



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	Path Method (CPM): For deterministic activity times, time-cost trade-offs (crashing).		
IV	Decision Analysis & Game Theory • Topics: Decision Theory: Decision-making under uncertainty, risk, and certainty. Decision trees, Expected Monetary Value (EMV), Expected Opportunity Loss (EOL). Game Theory: Basic concepts (players, strategies, payoffs), Two-person zero-sum games, pure and mixed strategies, saddle point, minimax/maximin principle.	1	20%
V	Simulation & Emerging Quantitative Methods in Law • Topics: Simulation Modeling: Nature, process, and applications of Monte Carlo simulation. Introduction to Forecasting: Time series components, simple moving averages. Quantitative Techniques in Law: Introduction to legal analytics, predictive coding in e-discovery, and basics of using data for legal prediction (e.g., case outcome prediction).	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Operations Research: An Introduction by Hamdy A. Taha.
- Quantitative Techniques for Decision Making by Anand Sharma.
- Statistics for Management by Richard I. Levin, David S. Rubin, & Rastogi.

Reference books:

- Game Theory and the Law by Douglas G. Baird, Robert H. Gertner, and Randal C. Picker.
- The Laws of Simplicity by John Maeda (for conceptual insight).
- Forensic Analytics: Methods and Techniques for Forensic Accounting Investigations by Mark J. Nigrini.

Online Platforms:

- Interactive Learning & Tools: Khan Academy (Statistics & Probability), Paul's Online Math Notes, and OR-Tools by Google for open-source optimization software and tutorials.
- Visualization & Practice: Desmos (graphing calculator) for LP graphical solutions; MIT OpenCourseWare for supplementary OR lectures.
- Legal Analytics Focus: Lex Machina, Ravel Law (now part of LexisNexis), and CourtListener for examples of quantitative legal analysis in practice.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 203

COURSE NAME: Law of Crimes – I (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023: Chapters I to VI)

Course Objectives:

- To understand the architecture and fundamental principles of the new criminal code.
- To develop skills in analyzing and applying statutory provisions and judicial interpretations to hypothetical and real cases.
- To foster critical thinking about the rationale behind criminalization, defenses, and punishments.
- To prepare students for the practical application of criminal law in litigation and legal advising.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the fundamental structure, definitions, and general principles of liability under the BNS, 2023.
CO2	Analyze and apply the "General Exceptions" (Chapter II) to determine criminal responsibility.
C03	Distinguish between and critically evaluate offenses affecting the human body, including culpable homicide, murder, and hurt in their various forms.
C04	Apply the doctrines of common intention, common object, and abetment to complex factual situations involving multiple accused.
CO5	Critically assess the key conceptual and substantive changes introduced by the BNS in comparison to the IPC framework.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita & General Principles <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Introduction: Historical background, extent, and applicability of BNS; Structure of the Sanhita. Chapter I (Preliminary): Key definitions (Sections 1-4). Chapter II (General Explanations): Definitions of "person," "public," "man/woman," "moveable property," "wrongful gain/loss," "dishonestly," "fraudulently," "document," "electronic record," "court of justice," "servant of Government," etc. (Sections 5-23). Concept of gender-neutrality in definitions.	1	20%
II	General Exceptions (Chapter III) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Justificatory and Excusatory Defenses. Judicial Acts & Mistake of Fact (Sections 24-25). Acts of Persons of Unsound Mind, Intoxication (Sections 26-28). Consent (Section 29). Acts for Benefit of Child or Person of Unsound Mind (Section 30). Private Defence: Of body and property, its limits and extensions (Sections 31-38).	1	20%
III	Punishments (Chapter IV) & Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy, & Attempt (Chapter V) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Chapter IV: Types of punishments authorized under BNS (Sections 39-48). Chapter V: Abetment (Sections 49-56): Abettor, liability of	1	20%



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	abettor, acts abetted. Criminal Conspiracy (Section 57). Attempt (Sections 58-60): Distinction from preparation, punishment for attempt.		
IV	Offences Against the Human Body – I (Homicide) •Topics: Chapter VI (Offences Affecting the Human Body): Culpable Homicide & Murder: Sections 101-106. Distinction between culpable homicide not amounting to murder (S. 105) and murder (S. 101). Exceptions to murder (Grave and sudden provocation, private defence exceeding limits, etc.) under Sections 102-104. Causing Death by Negligence (Section 106). Dowry Death (Section 80).	1	20%
V	Offences Against the Human Body – II (Other Offences) •Topics: Hurt & Grievous Hurt (Sections 115-122): Definitions, types, and punishments. Assault, Criminal Force, Kidnapping & Abduction (Sections 123-138). Sexual Offences: Introduction to the framework (Sections 63, 64, 70, 72, etc. - noting these may be introductory references; detailed study in Crimes-II). Other Offences: Wrongful restraint/confinement, criminal trespass.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Bare Act (Latest Official Edition by Govt. of India or authenticated commercial publishers like Universal, EBC).
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Indian Penal Code (Edited for BNS Transition) – Wait for updated edition or use with comparative tables.
- Principles of Criminal Law by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (Updated for BNS).

Reference books:

- The General Principles of Criminal Law through Cases by Dr. S.K. Kapoor.
- Sarkar's Law of Evidence & Criminal Procedure (For connecting substantive law with procedure).
- Cross-Reference Guides: IPC-BNS Comparative Tables and Commentaries published by legal databases (SCC Online, Manupatra).

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for:
 1. The full text of BNS with cross-references.
 2. Transitional Case Law: Search for pre-BNS IPC judgments (Sections 299-304 IPC, etc.) which will remain highly persuasive for interpreting corresponding BNS provisions.
 3. New Commentaries & Articles on BNS.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 204

COURSE NAME: Law of Crimes –II (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 Chapter VII to XX)

Course Objectives:

- To master the application of BNS provisions concerning property, state security, and public order.
- To critically analyze the legislative treatment of gender-based violence, cyber crimes, and organized crime under the new code.
- To understand the interplay between the BNS and special laws (IT Act, POCSO, PMLA, etc.).
- To develop advanced legal reasoning for charging, defense, and adjudication of complex criminal cases.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze and apply the law relating to offenses against property, including theft, extortion, robbery, dacoity, criminal misappropriation, breach of trust, and cheating.
CO2	Critically examine offenses against the state (sedition/waging war), public tranquility (rioting, unlawful assembly), and public servants.
C03	Evaluate the comprehensive framework of sexual offenses under the BNS, including its alignment with progressive judicial precedents and gender neutrality.
C04	Assess the new and expanded offenses relating to organized crime, terrorism, cyber crimes, and mob lynching, and their procedural implications.
CO5	Synthesize the principles governing offenses relating to documents, false evidence, marriage (cruelty, dowry), defamation, and criminal intimidation.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Offences Against Property (Chapters VII & VIII) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Theft, Extortion, Robbery & Dacoity (Sections 303-314). Criminal Misappropriation & Breach of Trust (Sections 315-320). Cheating & Related Offences (Sections 321-328). Mischief (Sections 329-331). Criminal Trespass (Sections 332-336).	1	20%
II	Offences Against the State & Public Tranquility (Chapters IX & X) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Offences Against the State: Sedition (redefined as acts endangering sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India – Section 152), Waging War (Sections 144-147). Offences Against Public Tranquility: Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray (Sections 189-196). Offences by or Relating to Public Servants (Chapter XI, Sections 197-205).	1	20%
III	Sexual Offences & Related Crimes (Chapters V, VI & Specific Sections) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Sexual Offences: Rape (Sections 63, 70), Custodial Rape (Section 71), Gang Rape (Section 72), Marital Rape (Exception under Section 63), Sexual Harassment (Section 75), Voyeurism, Stalking (Sections 76, 77). Cruelty by Husband or Relatives (Section 86). Dowry Death (Section 80 –	1	20%



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	revisited).		
IV	Emerging & Socio-Economic Offences (Chapters VI, VII & Specific Chapters) • Topics: Organized Crime & Terrorism (Sections 111, 112): Definitions, ingredients, and punishments. Petty Organized Crime (Section 117). Cyber Crimes: Identity theft, cheating by personation using computer resource (Sections 318, 326). Offences Affecting Public Health, Safety, etc. (Chapter XIII). Offences Relating to Documents & Property Marks (Chapters XVI & XVII).	1	20%
V	Offences Against Human Body (Other), Defamation & Miscellaneous (Remaining Chapters) • Topics: Other Offences Against Human Body: Causing death by negligence (Section 106), Attempt to commit suicide to extort (Section 226). Defamation (Chapter XIX, Sections 356-358). Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance (Chapter XX, Sections 359-373). Abetment of Offences Outside India (Section 48). Attempt to Commit Offences (Revisited in context of new offenses).	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 – Bare Act (Latest Official Edition).
- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Law of Crimes (Await updated BNS edition; use with IPC-BNS comparative tables).
- Principles of Criminal Law by Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (Updated for BNS).

Reference books:

- Sarkar's Law of Evidence & Criminal Procedure (for procedural context of new substantive offenses).
- Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code by K.D. Gaur (use for foundational principles, with BNS cross-reference).
- IPC-BNS Comparative Tables & Analytical Commentaries published by SCC Online, EBC, or Universal.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for:
 1. Full text of BNS with annotations.
 2. Search for early judicial interpretations of new BNS sections.
 3. Access to comparative articles and expert commentaries on new offenses (organized crime, terrorism, cyber-crimes).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 205

COURSE NAME: Legal Theory /Jurisprudence

Course Objectives:

- To understand law not merely as a set of rules but as a social phenomenon and a product of philosophical inquiry.
- To cultivate the ability to think abstractly and critically about legal institutions and processes.
- To appreciate the historical and philosophical evolution of legal ideas and their impact on modern legal systems.
- To equip students with the theoretical tools necessary for advanced legal study, research, and ethical practice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and critically analyze the core tenets of major schools of jurisprudence, including Natural Law, Positivism, Historical, Sociological, and Realist traditions.
CO2	Distinguish between key legal concepts such as law, morality, justice, rights, duties, liability, and person, and articulate their interrelationships.
C03	Evaluate the sources, validity, and effectiveness of law, including the role of legislation, precedent, and custom.
C04	Apply jurisprudential theories to critique contemporary legal issues, judicial decisions, and legal reforms.
CO5	Develop a reasoned personal perspective on fundamental questions of legal obligation, the limits of law, and the ideal of justice.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	The Nature and Sources of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: What is Law? – Definitions and Challenges. Schools of Jurisprudence I: Natural Law (Ancient to Modern: Aristotle, Aquinas, Locke, Fuller); Legal Positivism (Austin: Command Theory; Hart: Primary & Secondary Rules, Rule of Recognition; Kelsen: Pure Theory, Grundnorm). Sources of Law: Legislation, Precedent (Stare Decisis), Custom. Law and Morality: The Hart-Devlin and Hart-Fuller debates.	1	20%
II	Major Schools of Jurisprudence – II & The Concept of Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Schools of Jurisprudence II: Historical School (Savigny, Maine); Sociological School (Duguit, Ehrlich, Pound); Economic Interpretation of Law (Marxist Jurisprudence). American and Scandinavian Realism (Holmes, Llewellyn, Frank; Hägerström, Olivecrona). Theories of Justice: Aristotle (Distributive & Corrective Justice); Utilitarianism (Bentham, Mill); Rawls' Theory of Justice (Veil of Ignorance, Two Principles); Nozick's Entitlement Theory.	1	20%
III	Basic Legal Concepts I: Rights, Duties, and Persons	1	20%



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	•Topics: Rights and Duties: Hohfeld's Fundamental Legal Conceptions (Right, Privilege, Power, Immunity; Duty, No-Right, Liability, Disability). Theories of Rights: Will Theory vs. Interest Theory. Legal Personality: Concept of Person (Natural and Artificial); Theories of Corporate Personality (Fiction, Realist, Bracket, Concession).		
IV	Basic Legal Concepts II: Possession, Ownership, and Liability •Topics: Possession: Concept, Elements (<i>Corpus</i> and <i>Animus</i>), Kinds, Theories (Savigny, Ihering). Ownership: Concept, Kinds, Incidents of Ownership. Liability: Conditions for imposing liability. Criminal Liability: Actus Reus, Mens Rea, Strict Liability. Civil Liability: Fault, Absolute Liability (Rylands v. Fletcher, M.C. Mehta).	1	20%
V	Modern Trends and Critical Theories •Topics: Feminist Jurisprudence: Critique of patriarchy in law; Concepts of equality and difference. Critical Race Theory: Law as a tool of racial power and subordination. Postmodern Jurisprudence: Deconstruction of legal texts and metanarratives. Law and Economics: Efficiency as a normative goal (Posner). Indian Jurisprudential Thought: Concepts of Dharma; Modern Indian contributions (e.g., Upendra Baxi).	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Jurisprudence and Legal Theory by V.D. Mahajan.
- Jurisprudence: The Philosophy of Law by B.N. Mani Tripathi.
- Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lord Lloyd of Hampstead & M.D.A. Freeman.

Reference books:

- The Concept of Law by H.L.A. Hart.
- Taking Rights Seriously by Ronald Dworkin.
- Law's Empire by Ronald Dworkin.
- Province of Jurisprudence Determined by John Austin.
- A Theory of Justice by John Rawls.

Online Platforms:

- Academic Repositories: JSTOR, HeinOnline, SSRN (Social Science Research Network) for accessing seminal articles, book chapters, and contemporary papers on legal philosophy.
- Open Courseware: Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy for authoritative, peer-reviewed entries on legal theorists and concepts.
- University Archives: YouTube channels of leading universities (Harvard, Yale, Oxford) – search for lecture series on Jurisprudence, Political Philosophy, and Legal Theory.
- Podcasts & Lectures: The Philosopher's Zone (ABC), In Our Time: Philosophy (BBC), and podcasts like "The Law & Theory Podcast" for accessible discussions.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 206

COURSE NAME: Family Law – I

Course Objectives:

- To understand the unique nature of Hindu personal law as a combination of ancient texts, customs, and modern statutory codifications.
- To develop expertise in applying the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
- To critically analyze landmark judicial decisions that have shaped modern Hindu family law.
- To foster a nuanced perspective on the ongoing reform of personal laws in light of fundamental rights.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the historical sources and conceptual foundations of Hindu Law, including the role of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 in reforming traditional practices.
CO2	Analyze the conditions for a valid Hindu marriage, the concept of void and voidable marriages, and the grounds and consequences of judicial separation and divorce.
CO3	Apply the legal principles governing adoption, maintenance, and the rights of illegitimate children under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956.
CO4	Evaluate the concept of the Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), its management, and the rights and liabilities of coparceners, including the impact of the 2005 amendment granting daughters coparcenary rights.
CO5	Critically assess the interplay between traditional Hindu law doctrines and contemporary issues of gender justice, LGBTQ+ rights, and live-in relationships.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Hindu Law & Sources <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Nature and Scope of Hindu Law; Applicability: Who is a Hindu? Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient (Shruti, Smriti, Digest & Commentaries, Custom) and Modern (Legislation, Precedent, Justice, Equity & Good Conscience). The Concept of Dharma. Codification of Hindu Law: Background, Objects, and salient features of the four major Acts of 1955-56.	1	20%
II	Hindu Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Concept of Hindu Marriage: Sacrament vs. Contract. Conditions for a Valid Hindu Marriage (Section 5). Ceremonies of Marriage (Section 7). Void and Voidable Marriages (Sections 11 & 12): Distinctions and legal consequences. Restitution of Conjugal Rights (Section 9). Judicial Separation (Section 10).	1	20%
III	Divorce, Maintenance & Legitimacy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Divorce under HMA: Grounds for divorce (Section 13, 13B); Divorce by Mutual Consent; Bars to divorce. Maintenance: Under HMA (Section 24	1	20%



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	& 25) – Alimony pendente lite and permanent alimony; Under Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (Sections 18-25) – Maintenance of wife, widowed daughter-in-law, children, and aged parents. Legitimacy of Children (Section 16).		
IV	Adoption, Guardianship & Minority •Topics: Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956: Concept and essentials of a valid adoption (Sections 6-11). Capacity to give, take, and be adopted. Effects of adoption (Section 12). Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956: Concept of natural guardian (Father, Mother, Husband); Powers and disabilities of a natural guardian; Testamentary guardian.	1	20%
V	Hindu Joint Family & Coparcenary •Topics: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools: Fundamental differences. Hindu Undivided Family (HUF): Composition, Karta (Manager: his position, powers, and liabilities). Coparcenary: Concept, formation, and extinction. Property: Joint Family Property vs. Separate Property. Doctrine of Pious Obligation (now restricted). Succession: Devolution of interest in coparcenary property.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Family Law – I (Hindu Law) by Dr. Paras Diwan.
- Modern Hindu Law by Dr. S.K. Kapoor.
- Hindu Law by Mulla (Edited by Satyajeet A. Desai).

Reference books:

- Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage.
- Outlines of Hindu Law by J.D.M. Derrett.
- Law of Marriage and Divorce by Poonam Pradhan Saxena.
- Gender Justice and Family Law Reform (Ed.) Archana Parashar.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, and Manupatra for accessing full-text judgments on landmark cases (e.g., *Shamima Farooqui*, *Danial Latifi*, *Vineeta Sharma*, *Shayara Bano* in relation to HMA principles).
- Statutory Law Portal: Legislative Department Website for the bare text of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956; Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- E-Learning: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Family Law in India"; YouTube Channels of National Law Universities for recorded lectures on specific topics like coparcenary rights.



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SEMESTER-IV

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 207

COURSE NAME: Human Resource Management

Course Objectives:

- To understand HRM as a strategic function essential for organizational effectiveness and legal compliance.
- To integrate knowledge of labor legislation with practical HR processes and policies.
- To develop skills in preventing and resolving workplace conflicts and disputes.
- To evaluate the ethical and social responsibilities of employers in managing human resources.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the strategic role of HRM in organizations and its alignment with business objectives, particularly in legal firms and corporate legal departments.
CO2	Design and evaluate core HR functions—recruitment, selection, training, performance management, and compensation—within the constraints of employment discrimination laws and labor standards.
C03	Apply principles of labor law and industrial relations to manage union relationships, collective bargaining, grievance redressal, and dispute resolution.
C04	Develop HR policies that ensure workplace safety, health, and welfare compliance with statutes like the Factories Act, POSH Act, and Shops & Establishments Acts.
CO5	Address contemporary HR challenges including diversity & inclusion, ethical issues, HR analytics, and the legal implications of remote work and gig employment.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Strategic HRM & Legal Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Evolution, Scope, and Objectives of HRM; Strategic HRM vs. Personnel Management; HRM in a Changing Environment (Globalization, Technology). The Legal Environment of HRM: Overview of Constitutional provisions (Articles 14, 15, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24); Role of Judiciary in shaping employment law; Impact of Labor Codes on HR practices.	1	20%
II	Talent Acquisition & Development within Legal Bounds <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Human Resource Planning & Job Analysis. Recruitment: Sources and methods. Selection: Process, tools (interviews, tests), and legal pitfalls. Training & Development: Needs assessment, methods, evaluation. Career Planning & Succession Management.	1	20%
III	Performance, Compensation & Employee Relations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Performance Management Systems (PMS): Objectives, methods (MBO, 360-degree), and challenges. Compensation Management: Components (wage, salary, incentives, benefits), factors influencing wage	1	20%



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	structure. Employee Relations: Discipline Management (Domestic Enquiry Process), Grievance Handling Procedures.		
IV	Labor Laws, Industrial Relations & Welfare •Topics: Trade Unions: Recognition, rights, and immunities. Collective Bargaining: Process and agreements. Industrial Disputes: Causes, settlement machinery (Conciliation, Arbitration, Adjudication). Workplace Safety & Welfare: Statutory provisions.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues & Ethical HRM •Topics: Workplace Diversity, Equity & Inclusion (DEI): Strategies and legal imperatives. Employee Wellness & Stress Management. HR Analytics and Technology: Use of data, AI in recruitment, and legal/ethical concerns. Ethics in HRM: Ethical dilemmas, corporate social responsibility. Future of Work: Managing remote/hybrid teams, gig workers, and the legal classification of employment relationships.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Human Resource Management by Gary Dessler & Biju Varkkey.
- Essentials of Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations by P. Subba Rao.
- Human Resource Management: Text and Cases by K. Aswathappa.

Reference books:

- Managing Human Resources by Wayne Cascio.
- Labour and Industrial Laws by S.P. Jain (for integrated legal reference).
- The HR Answer Book by Shawn Smith & Rebecca Mazin.

Online Platforms:

- Legal & Compliance: Ministry of Labour & Employment website for latest notifications on Labor Codes; SCC Online/Manupatra for case law on industrial disputes, termination, and discrimination.
- HR Research & Trends: Harvard Business Review (HBR) Online for articles on strategic HR, leadership, and workplace culture; SHRM (Society for HR Management) Online for global best practices and toolkits.
- Data & Policy: World Bank's "Doing Business" Reports (archived) and NITI Aayog publications on labor reforms and skilling.
- E-Learning & Skills: Coursera (courses on Strategic HR, People Analytics); LinkedIn Learning for practical HR skills.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 208

COURSE NAME: Research Methodology

Course Objectives:

- To develop an understanding of the scientific method and its adaptation to legal inquiry.
- To cultivate critical thinking and analytical skills for evaluating legal arguments and evidence.
- To impart proficiency in using legal databases, libraries, and online research platforms.
- To foster ethical research practices and an appreciation for the role of research in legal reform and advocacy.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Formulate a coherent and researchable legal research problem, complete with clear objectives, research questions, and hypotheses.
CO2	Design an appropriate research methodology, distinguishing between doctrinal, empirical, and comparative approaches, and select suitable data collection tools.
C03	Locate, evaluate, and synthesize primary legal sources (statutes, case law) and secondary sources (books, journals, reports) using both traditional and digital research tools.
C04	Apply principles of academic integrity, including proper citation, referencing, and avoidance of plagiarism, using standard legal citation styles.
CO5	Structure, write, and present a research proposal and a research paper, demonstrating logical argumentation, critical analysis, and clarity of expression.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Legal Research <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Meaning, Objectives, and Significance of Research; Types of Legal Research: Doctrinal (Library-based, Theoretical) vs. Non-Doctrinal (Empirical, Socio-Legal, Comparative, Interdisciplinary). Formulating the Research Problem: Identification, Selection, and Definition. Developing Research Objectives, Questions, and Hypotheses. Review of Literature: Purpose, Process, and Writing a Literature Review.	1	20%
II	Research Design & Data Collection <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Research Design: Meaning, Need, and Types (Descriptive, Exploratory, Diagnostic, Experimental). Sampling: Concept, Techniques (Probability and Non-Probability). Data Collection: Primary Data (Surveys, Questionnaires, Interviews, Observation) and Secondary Data (Case Law, Statutes, Reports, Journals). Design of Interview Schedules and Questionnaires.	1	20%
III	Legal Research Tools & Source Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Sources of Legal Information: Primary (Legislation, Case Law, Treaties), Secondary (Commentaries, Journals, Digests), Tertiary (Indexes, Databases). Research	1	20%



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	Techniques: Finding and updating case law (using citations, digests, headnotes); Tracing legislative history. Digital Research: Effective use of legal databases (SCC Online, Manupatra, Westlaw, HeinOnline), search engines, and government portals. Organizing research with reference management tools (Zotero, Mendeley).		
IV	Analysis, Writing, and Citation • Topics: Data Analysis: Qualitative and Quantitative analysis basics; Interpreting statutes and judicial reasoning. Legal Writing: Structure of a Research Paper (Introduction, Chapters, Conclusion); Principles of clarity, coherence, and persuasiveness; Writing abstracts and summaries. Citation & Academic Integrity: Importance of citation; Introduction to major legal citation styles (Bluebook, OSCOLA, APA); Understanding and avoiding plagiarism; Use of plagiarism detection software.	1	20%
V	Research Ethics & Project Finalization • Topics: Ethics in Legal Research: Ethical issues in doctrinal and empirical research (confidentiality, informed consent, objectivity). Research Proposal Writing: Components of a formal proposal (Title, Introduction, Review, Methodology, Chapter Outline, Bibliography). Presentation of Research: Oral presentation skills, creating effective slides (PowerPoint/Canva). Introduction to Research Funding and Publishing.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Legal Research Methodology by Dr. S.K. Verma & Dr. M. Afzal Wani.
- Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques by C.R. Kothari.
- How to Write a Law Dissertation: Legal Research and Legal Writing by Dr. S.K. Kapoor.

Reference books:

- The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation (or The Indian Legal Citation Manual).
- Successful Legal Writing by Prof. (Dr.) S. R. Myneni.
- An Introduction to Empirical Legal Research by Lee Epstein & Andrew D. Martin.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases (Hands-On Essential): SCC Online, Manupatra, Indian Kanoon for primary source research; HeinOnline, JSTOR, Sage Publications for journal articles.
- Reference Management: Zotero (free, highly recommended) or Mendeley for collecting, organizing, and auto-generating citations and bibliographies.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 209

COURSE NAME: Company Law

Course Objectives:

- To understand the philosophy and structure of the Companies Act, 2013 as a facilitator of business and a protector of stakeholders.
- To develop expertise in the procedural and substantive aspects of corporate formation, management, and finance.
- To critically analyze judicial interpretations and the evolving jurisprudence on corporate governance and directors' liabilities.
- To prepare students to navigate the interface between company law and securities regulations, competition law, and the IBC.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the conceptual foundations of a company, including its distinct legal personality, types of companies, and the process of incorporation and commencement of business.
CO2	Evaluate the legal framework for corporate finance, including shares, debentures, deposits, and the procedural aspects of capital markets.
CO3	Critically assess the corporate governance structure, focusing on the roles, powers, duties (including fiduciary duties), and liabilities of directors and key managerial personnel.
CO4	Examine the rights and remedies available to various stakeholders, including shareholders, creditors, and the government, under the Companies Act, 2013.
CO5	Apply the legal procedures for corporate restructuring (compromises, arrangements, mergers, and acquisitions) and corporate insolvency under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Corporate Personality & Formation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Concept of Company: Definition, Features, and Lifting of Corporate Veil (Doctrine & Statutory Exceptions). Types of Companies: Classification (Private, Public, One Person, Small, Dormant, etc.). Promotion and Pre-Incorporation Contracts. Incorporation Process: Memorandum of Association (MOA) & Articles of Association (AOA), Doctrine of <i>Ultra Vires</i>, Incorporation Documents, Digital Signatures, Director Identification Number (DIN). Commencement of Business.	1	20%
II	Corporate Finance & Capital Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Share Capital: Types of Shares, Issue of Shares (Public Offer, Private Placement, Preferential Issue), Share Certificate, Transfer & Transmission of Shares, Buy-back of Securities. Debentures: Types, Charges, Registration. Public	1	20%



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	Deposits. Dividends: Provisions and Restrictions. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR): Mandate and Implementation.		
III	Corporate Governance & Management •Topics: Directors: Appointment, Qualification, Disqualification, Removal, and Resignation. Types of Directors: Managing, Independent, Woman, Small Shareholders, etc. Powers, Duties (Fiduciary, Care, Skill), and Liabilities (Civil & Criminal) of Directors. Board and Committee Meetings: Procedures, Requisites, and Minutes. Key Managerial Personnel (KMP). Auditors: Appointment, Rotation, Rights, Duties, and Liabilities.	1	20%
IV	Shareholders' Rights, Meetings & Stakeholder Protection •Topics: Shareholders: Classification, Rights (Voting, Dividend, Pre-emptive), and Remedies. Meetings: Statutory, Annual General, Extraordinary General, and Class Meetings – Notice, Quorum, Proxies, Resolutions (Ordinary, Special, Postal Ballot). Oppression & Mismanagement (Sections 241-242): Remedies for minority shareholders. Corporate Frauds: Investigation (SFIO), Whistle Blowing. Winding Up: Modes (Voluntary & by Tribunal).	1	20%
V	Corporate Restructuring & Insolvency Framework •Topics: Corporate Restructuring: Compromises, Arrangements, and Amalgamations (Sections 230-234). Takeovers and Acquisitions: Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers (SAST) Regulations overview. Introduction to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC): Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) – Trigger, Role of Insolvency Professional, Committee of Creditors (CoC), Resolution Plan. Fast Track CIRP & Voluntary Liquidation. Cross-border Insolvency.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Company Law by Dr. Avtar Singh (Eastern Book Company).
- A Compendium on Companies Act, 2013 by Dr. K.R. Chandra.
- Company Law by Dr. G.K. Kapoor & Dr. Sanjay Dhamija.

Reference books:

- Ramaiya's Guide to the Companies Act (in 3 Volumes).
- The Law and Practice of Takeovers, Mergers and Acquisitions by P.S. Narayan.
- The Indian Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code: An Economic Perspective by Dr. Ajay Shah et al.
- SEBI Manual (for relevant regulations).

Online Platforms:



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- Regulatory & Statutory Portals: Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Website – For the Companies Act, 2013, Rules, Notifications, and the MCA21 V3 Portal for e-filing and public documents. SEBI Website for regulations on public offers, takeovers, and listing.
- Case Law Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for judgments from NCLT, NCLAT, Supreme Court, and High Courts on company law and IBC matters.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 210

COURSE NAME: Constitutional Law – I

Course Objectives:

- To understand the Constitution as the supreme legal document governing all state action.
- To develop skills in constitutional interpretation and the application of fundamental rights.
- To critically analyze landmark Supreme Court judgments that have shaped India's constitutional jurisprudence.
- To appreciate the dynamic nature of the Constitution and its role in nation-building and protecting democratic values.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the historical backdrop, philosophical foundations, and salient features of the Indian Constitution.
CO2	Critically examine the provisions related to the Union and State executive, legislature, and judiciary, and their inter-relationships.
CO3	Interpret and apply the fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution to contemporary legal and social issues.
CO4	Evaluate the doctrine of basic structure, judicial review, and the role of constitutional amendments in the evolution of the Constitution.
CO5	Articulate the constitutional principles of rule of law, separation of powers, and federalism as interpreted by the judiciary.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to the Indian Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none">Topics: Historical Background: Constituent Assembly, Philosophical Foundations (Preamble – its significance and amendability). Salient Features: Written and Detailed, Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Parliamentary Form, Federal with Unitary Bias, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Independent Judiciary, Judicial Review. Union and its Territory (Articles 1-4). Citizenship (Articles 5-11).	1	20%
II	Fundamental Rights – I (Right to Equality & Freedom) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Topics: Nature and Significance of Fundamental Rights; Doctrine of Severability, Waiver, and Eclipse. Right to Equality (Articles 14-18): Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14), Reasonable Classification, Arbitrariness, Special Provisions for SCs, STs, Women, Children (Articles	1	20%



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	15-16), Abolition of Untouchability and Titles (Articles 17-18). Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22): Six Freedoms under Article 19 and their restrictions, Protection in respect of conviction (Article 20), Right to life and personal liberty (Article 21) – Expansion (Privacy, Dignity, Speedy Trial, etc.), Right against Exploitation (Articles 23-24).		
III	Fundamental Rights – II & Directive Principles • Topics: Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28). Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30). Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32): Writs (Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto) – Nature and Scope; Public Interest Litigation (PIL). Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) (Articles 36-51): Nature, Classification, Significance; Relationship between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs; Fundamental Duties (Article 51A).	1	20%
IV	Union and State Executive & Legislature • Topics: Union Executive: President (Election, Powers, Functions, Position), Vice-President, Council of Ministers, Prime Minister. State Executive: Governor (Appointment, Powers, Role), Chief Minister, Council of Ministers. Union Legislature: Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) – Composition, Powers, Privileges, Legislative Procedure. State Legislature: Composition and Powers. Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule).	1	20%
V	Judiciary & Amendment of the Constitution • Topics: Supreme Court of India: Composition, Jurisdiction (Original, Appellate, Advisory), Independence. High Courts: Composition and Powers. Subordinate Judiciary. Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368): Procedure, Scope, and Limitations. Doctrine of Basic Structure as evolved by the Supreme Court.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Constitutional Law of India by Dr. J.N. Pandey.
- Introduction to the Constitution of India by Dr. D.D. Basu.
- Constitutional Law – I by Dr. M.P. Jain.

Reference books:

- The Constitution of India (Bare Act with Commentaries – PM Bakshi or Universal).
- The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation by Granville Austin.
- Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience by Granville Austin.
- Supreme but not Infallible: Essays in Honour of the Supreme Court of India (Ed.) B.N. Kirpal et al.

Online Platforms:

- Official Source: Legislative Department Website for the authentic, updated text of the Constitution of India.



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- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for accessing full-text judgments of landmark Supreme Court and High Court cases with advanced search filters.
- Judiciary Portals: Supreme Court of India and various High Court websites for live proceedings, cause lists, and recent judgments.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Indian Constitution"; YouTube Channels of National Law Universities (NLUs) and the Supreme Court's YouTube channel for constitutional bench hearings.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 211

COURSE NAME: Constitutional Law – II

Course Objectives:

- To understand the functional aspects of Indian federalism and the balance of power between different organs and levels of government.
- To analyze the constitutional framework for economic unity and state regulation.
- To critically evaluate the use and abuse of extraordinary constitutional powers.
- To appreciate the Constitution's provisions for social justice, minority rights, and grassroots democracy.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the federal structure of the Indian Union, including the distribution of legislative, administrative, and financial powers between the Centre and States.
CO2	Critically evaluate the constitutional provisions governing trade, commerce, public services, and administrative tribunals.
CO3	Assess the legal and political implications of Emergency provisions and their impact on federalism and fundamental rights.
CO4	Examine the constitutional mechanisms for interstate relations, center-state coordination, and the administration of scheduled and tribal areas.
CO5	Synthesize the constitutional principles underlying electoral democracy, local self-government, and the role of constitutional authorities like the Election Commission and Finance Commission.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Federalism & Distribution of Legislative & Administrative Powers <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Federalism in India: Quasi-federal nature, Comparative federalism. Distribution of Legislative Powers: Scheme of Seventh Schedule (Union, State, Concurrent Lists), Doctrine of Pith and Substance, Repugnancy (Article 254), Residuary Powers (Article 248). Distribution of Administrative Powers: General Principles (Article 256-263), Centre's Direction to States, All-India Services, Interstate Council.	1	20%
II	Financial Relations & Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Financial Relations: Taxes and distribution (Articles 265-289), Finance Commission (Article	1	20%



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	280), Grants-in-aid, Goods and Services Tax (GST) - Constitutional framework. Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse (Article 301): Restrictions and regulatory powers of Union and States (Articles 302-307). Doctrine of Direct and Immediate Hindrance.		
III	Emergency Provisions & Amendment of the Constitution • Topics: Emergency Provisions: National Emergency (Article 352), President's Rule/State Emergency (Article 356), Financial Emergency (Article 360) - Procedure, Effects (on Centre-State relations, Fundamental Rights), Judicial Review. 44th Amendment Act and its significance. Amendment of the Constitution (Article 368): Detailed study of procedure, types of amendments, and the continuing evolution of the Basic Structure Doctrine .	1	20%
IV	Services, Tribunals & Electoral Process • Topics: Public Services: Doctrine of Pleasure, Constitutional Safeguards (Articles 310-311), Public Service Commissions (UPSC, SPSC). Administrative Tribunals (Articles 323A & 323B). Elections: Election Commission (Article 324) - Powers, Independence, Electoral Reforms. Anti-Defection Law (Tenth Schedule): Scope, Judicial Interpretation, and controversies.	1	20%
V	Special Provisions, Local Self-Government & Miscellaneous • Topics: Special Provisions: For Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes (Articles 330-342), For Anglo-Indians, Backward Classes. Administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas (Fifth & Sixth Schedules). Official Language (Part XVII). Local Self-Government: Panchayats (Part IX) and Municipalities (Part IXA) - Constitutionalization, Powers, and Challenges. Miscellaneous: Rights under Part IIIA (Repealed), Relations with Foreign States.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Constitutional Law of India by Dr. J.N. Pandey.
- Constitutional Law – II by Dr. M.P. Jain.
- Constitutional Government in India by Dr. M.V. Pylee.

Reference books:

- The Constitution of India (Bare Act with exhaustive commentary – PM Bakshi or Universal).
- Federalism in India: Origins and Development by Balveer Arora.
- The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation & Working a Democratic Constitution by Granville Austin.
- The Law of Emergency Powers by Dr. Abhishek Singhvi.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Koon, SCC Online, Manupatra for case law on federal disputes, emergency powers, and service matters (search by specific articles).



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- Research & Analysis: PRS Legislative Research for legislative tracking and analysis of constitutional amendments; Centre for Policy Research (CPR) for studies on federalism and governance.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Federalism in India" and "Indian Political System"; YouTube Channels of NLUs for specialized lectures.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 212

COURSE NAME: Family Law – II

Course Objectives:

- To understand the application of diverse personal laws in a secular constitutional framework.
- To develop expertise in the statutory and uncodified aspects of non-Hindu personal laws.
- To critically analyze landmark judicial decisions that have reformed and interpreted personal laws.
- To foster a nuanced understanding of the conflict and harmony between religious freedom (Article 25) and the right to equality (Article 14).

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the sources and schools of Islamic jurisprudence and apply the principles of Muslim personal law to matters of marriage, dower, divorce, and maintenance.
CO2	Evaluate the statutory provisions governing marriage, divorce, and succession for Christians and Parsis under their respective Acts.
C03	Apply the secular framework of the Special Marriage Act, 1954, to inter-religious and civil marriages and analyze its procedural and substantive law.
C04	Compare and contrast the laws of succession and inheritance under Muslim, Christian, Parsi, and Indian Succession Act regimes.
CO5	Critically assess the constitutional validity, reform, and contemporary challenges within personal law systems, including issues of gender equality and the Uniform Civil Code debate.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Muslim Law & Marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Sources of Muslim Law: Primary (Quran, Sunna) and Secondary (Ijma, Qiyas, Custom). Schools of Law: Sunni (Hanafi, Shafi, Maliki, Hanbali) and Shia (Ithna Asharia, Ismaili). Marriage (Nikah): Nature (Contract), Essentials (Proposal & Acceptance, Capacity, Witnesses), Kinds (Valid, Irregular, Void), Muta Marriage. Dower (Mahr): Concept, Types (Specified & Proper), Enforcement. 	1	20%
II	Muslim Law: Divorce, Maintenance & Guardianship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Divorce (Talaq): Modes – By Husband (Talaq-ul-Sunnat, Talaq-ul-Biddat - <i>Triple Talaq</i> and its statutory abolition), By Wife (Talaq-e-Tafweez), By Mutual Consent (Khula, Mubarat). Judicial Divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (Grounds). Maintenance: During marriage 	1	20%



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	(Section 125 CrPC and Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986), Post-divorce maintenance (Landmark <i>Shah Bano</i> and <i>Danial Latifi</i> cases). Guardianship: Types (Natural, Testamentary, Guardian for marriage).		
III	Christian & Parsi Law •Topics: Christian Law: The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (Solemnization). The Divorce Act, 1869 (as amended in 2001) – Grounds for divorce (Section 10), Nullity (Section 19), and Judicial separation. Parsi Law: The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 – Marriage solemnization, Grounds for divorce (including irretrievable breakdown), Special Parsi matrimonial courts.	1	20%
IV	The Special Marriage Act, 1954 & Inter-religious Issues •Topics: Special Marriage Act, 1954: A secular alternative – Scope, Conditions for marriage (Section 4), Procedure (Notice, Objections), Registration. Effects of marriage under the Act: Succession to property governed by the Indian Succession Act, 1925. Conversion of marriages registered under personal laws to SMA. Succession Laws: Comparative study of inheritance under Muslim Law, Indian Succession Act (applicable to Christians, Parsis, and those married under SMA), and Parsi intestate succession.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues & Reforms •Topics: Gender Justice & Personal Law: Critical analysis of discriminatory provisions (e.g., unilateral divorce, polygyny, maintenance, inheritance shares). Judicial Activism: Role of Supreme Court in reforming personal laws (e.g., <i>Shayara Bano</i> - Triple Talaq). The Uniform Civil Code Debate: Constitutional mandate (Article 44), Arguments for and against, Law Commission reports. Live-in Relationships & Adoption: Legal recognition and rights across communities. Rights of LGBTQ+ Persons: Marriage equality and personal law.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Family Law – II by Dr. Paras Diwan.
- Muslim Law in Modern India by Dr. S.K. Kapoor.
- Law of Marriage and Divorce by Poonam Pradhan Saxena.

Reference books:

- Principles of Mohammedan Law by Mulla.
- Outlines of Muhammadan Law by A.A.A. Fyzee.
- The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (Bare Act with Commentary).
- Uniform Civil Code: A Gandhian Perspective by Dr. M.P. Raju.

Online Platforms:



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- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for landmark judgments (e.g., *Shah Bano*, *Daniel Latifi*, *Shayara Bano*, *John Vallamattom*, *Selvi J. Jayalalithaa v. UOI* on Christian law amendments).
- Statutory Law Portal: Legislative Department Website for the bare text of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939; Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872; Divorce Act, 1869; Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936; Special Marriage Act, 1954.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Family Law"; YouTube Channels of legal scholars for lectures on Muslim law reform and the UCC.



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SEMESTER-V

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 301

COURSE NAME: Organizational Behaviour

Course Objectives:

- To understand the psychological and social foundations of behavior in professional organizations.
- To apply OB theories to improve interpersonal skills, team management, and leadership capabilities in a legal context.
- To develop skills in diagnosing and resolving conflicts, managing diversity, and fostering inclusive work cultures.
- To prepare students to navigate the unique behavioral challenges of high-stakes, hierarchical, and client-driven legal environments.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the impact of individual differences—such as personality, perception, attitudes, and motivation—on behavior and performance in legal organizations.
CO2	Evaluate group dynamics, team processes, and the factors influencing effective collaboration and communication within legal teams
C03	Assess different leadership styles, sources of power, and political behavior, and apply this understanding to the management of legal professionals and staff.
C04	Diagnose organizational culture, structure, and the drivers of change, and recommend interventions to improve the health and effectiveness of legal workplaces.
CO5	Design strategies to manage workplace stress, conflict, and ethical dilemmas, promoting well-being, justice, and professional integrity in legal practice.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Individual Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Introduction to Organizational Behaviour (OB): Definition, Scope, and Importance for Legal Professionals. Individual Differences: Personality: Major determinants and theories (Big Five Model, Myers-Briggs). Perception: Process, factors influencing perception, shortcuts and biases (Stereotyping, Halo Effect) and their impact on legal judgment and client interactions. Attitudes: Components, formation, and change; Job Satisfaction and Organizational Commitment in legal careers.	1	20%
II	Motivation and Foundations of Group Behaviour <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Motivation: Concept and importance. Content Theories (Maslow, Herzberg, McClelland) and Process Theories (Expectancy, Equity, Goal-Setting) applied to legal professionals. Groups in Organizations: Definition, types (formal/informal), stages of group development (Tuckman's Model). Group Dynamics: Roles, norms, status,	1	20%



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	cohesion, and group decision-making (risks of Groupthink).		
III	Leadership, Power, and Politics •Topics: Leadership: Concept vs. Management. Trait, Behavioral (Ohio & Michigan Studies, Managerial Grid), and Contingency Theories (Fiedler, Hersey-Blanchard). Transformational vs. Transactional Leadership. Power and Politics: Sources of power (French & Raven), Power tactics. Organizational Politics: Causes, manifestations, and managing political behavior.	1	20%
IV	Organizational Culture, Structure, and Change •Topics: Organizational Culture: Elements, types, creating and sustaining culture. Organizational Structure: Key elements (specialization, centralization, formalization), common designs (functional, divisional, matrix). Organizational Change: Forces for change, resistance to change, Lewin's Change Model, Kotter's 8-Step Plan.	1	20%
V	Conflict, Stress, and Ethics in Legal Organizations •Topics: Conflict Management: Traditional vs. modern view, process, levels, and resolution strategies (Thomas-Kilmann Model). Work Stress: Sources, consequences (burnout), and management techniques for legal professionals. Organizational Ethics: Ethical dilemmas, whistle-blowing, and fostering an ethical climate.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Organizational Behavior by Stephen P. Robbins, Timothy A. Judge, and Neharika Vohra.
- Essentials of Organizational Behavior by Stephen P. Robbins and Timothy A. Judge.
- Organizational Behavior: Text and Cases by K. Aswathappa.

Reference books:

- The Human Side of Law Firm Leadership by Arnold B. Kanter.
- Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ by Daniel Goleman (for self-management and social skill development).
- Getting to Yes: Negotiating Agreement Without Giving In by Roger Fisher and William Ury.

Online Platforms:

- Research & Insights: Harvard Business Review (HBR) Online for seminal articles on leadership, motivation, team dynamics, and workplace psychology.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 302

COURSE NAME: Administrative Law

Course Objectives:

- To understand the theoretical foundations of administrative discretion and its necessary limits.
- To develop skills in identifying procedural and substantive *ultra vires* in administrative action.
- To critically analyze the role of the judiciary in controlling administrative power and ensuring accountability.
- To evaluate the efficacy of alternative grievance redressal mechanisms like tribunals and the Right to Information framework.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the nature, scope, and evolution of administrative law, its relationship with constitutional law, and the doctrine of separation of powers in the context of the modern administrative state.
CO2	Evaluate the constitutional validity, procedures, and judicial control of delegated legislation
C03	Apply the principles of natural justice to various administrative actions and decisions.
C04	Assess the grounds, scope, and constitutional writs available for judicial review of administrative action, including the doctrines of proportionality, legitimate expectation, and reasonableness.
CO5	Examine the mechanisms for securing accountability and transparency in administration, including tribunals, the Right to Information Act, 2005, and liability of the state in tort and contract.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction, Delegated Legislation & Rule of Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Nature, Scope & Evolution of Administrative Law; Reasons for its growth. Rule of Law: Dicey's concept and its modern application in India. Separation of Powers: Theory and its Indian adaptation. Delegated Legislation: Necessity, Types, Constitutional limits on delegation (Doctrine of Excessive Delegation), Controls - Parliamentary, Procedural (<i>Publication</i>), and Judicial.	1	20%
II	Principles of Natural Justice & Fair Hearing <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Principles of Natural Justice: <i>Nemo judex in causa sua</i> (Rule against Bias) - Pecuniary, Personal, and Official Bias. <i>Audi alteram partem</i> (Rule of Fair Hearing) - Notice, Right to Present Case & Evidence, Right to Cross-Examine, Reasoned Decisions. Exceptions to Natural Justice. Post-Decisional Hearing.	1	20%
III	Judicial Review of Administrative Action <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Judicial Review: Constitutional Basis (Articles 32, 226, 227), Distinction from Appeal. Grounds of Review: Jurisdictional Error.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Procedural Ultra Vires: Violation of	1	20%



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	<p>mandatory procedure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Substantive <i>Ultra Vires</i>: Illegality, Irrationality/Wednesbury Unreasonableness, Proportionality (Doctrine as applied in India). 		
IV	<p>Administrative Discretion & Remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Administrative Discretion: Need, Types, and Judicial Control (Preventing Abuse, Mala fides, Irrelevant Considerations, Non-application of mind). Writs & Other Remedies: Detailed study of Writs - Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto; Suits, Injunctions, and Declarations. 	1	20%
V	<p>Accountability Mechanisms & Emerging Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Administrative Tribunals: Constitutional provisions (Articles 323A & 323B), Features, Advantages, and Judicial Oversight. Liability of the State: Vicarious liability in Tort (Article 300), Contractual liability. Right to Information Act, 2005: Salient features and its role in transparency. Ombudsman: Lokpal and Lokayuktas. Government Privilege in evidence. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Administrative Law by I.P. Massey.
- Administrative Law by Dr. S.P. Sathe.
- Administrative Law by Dr. H.W.R. Wade & C.F. Forsyth (for comparative perspective).

Reference books:

- Treatise on Administrative Law by M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain.
- The Law of Writs by Dr. S.K. Kapoor.
- Judicial Review of Administrative Action by S.A. de Smith.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra – Essential for accessing landmark judgments on principles of natural justice, judicial review, and delegated legislation. Search by landmark case names and articles.
- Government & Statutory Portals: Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) for RTI Act rules and circulars; Central Information Commission (CIC) website for important orders; Legislative Department for subordinate legislation.
- Judiciary Portals: Supreme Court of India and High Court websites for recent judgments expanding administrative law principles.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Administrative Law"; YouTube Channels of law universities for recorded lectures on specific doctrines.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 303

COURSE NAME: Public International Law

Course Objectives:

- To understand international law as a distinct legal system and its interaction with domestic law.
- To develop skills in interpreting treaties, identifying customary international law, and applying legal principles to global disputes.
- To critically examine the challenges of enforcement, compliance, and the changing nature of sovereignty in the modern world.
- To prepare students for careers in international law, diplomacy, global governance, and transnational legal practice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and critically analyze the key sources of international law, including treaties, custom, and general principles, as outlined in Article 38 of the ICJ Statute.
CO2	Explain the concept of statehood, recognition, jurisdiction, and the legal principles governing state responsibility for internationally wrongful acts.
CO3	Evaluate the contemporary legal frameworks regulating the use of force, the law of armed conflict, and international peace and security.
CO4	Analyze the legal regimes governing global commons, including the law of the sea, international environmental law, and air/space law.
CO5	Assess the role of international institutions, international human rights law, and the settlement of international disputes through judicial and diplomatic means.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Nature, Evolution, and Basis of International Law. Sources: Article 38(1) of the ICJ Statute – Treaties, Customary International Law (<i>opinio juris</i> and state practice), General Principles of Law, Judicial Decisions and Scholarly Writings. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law: Theories (Monism and Dualism); Practice in India. Subjects of International Law: States (Criteria for Statehood, Recognition – Theories and Effects), International Organizations, Individuals, NGOs.	1	20%
II	State Jurisdiction, Immunity & State Responsibility <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: State Jurisdiction: Principles (Territorial, Nationality, Protective, Passive Personality, Universal). State Immunity: Absolute vs. Restrictive theory. State Responsibility: Essential conditions (Attribution of conduct to the state, Breach of an international obligation). Circumstances precluding wrongfulness. Consequences of an internationally wrongful act (Duty to cease, provide assurances of non-repetition, and make reparation).	1	20%
III	Use of Force, Law of Armed Conflict & Peaceful	1	20%



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	Settlement •Topics: Use of Force: UN Charter framework – Prohibition on the use of force (Article 2(4)), Exceptions: Self-defence (Individual & Collective, Article 51), UN Security Council Authorization (Chapter VII). Law of Armed Conflict (International Humanitarian Law): Distinction between <i>Jus ad Bellum</i> and <i>Jus in Bello</i> ; Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols; Principles (Distinction, Proportionality, Humanity). Peaceful Settlement of Disputes: Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration, Adjudication (ICJ).		
IV	Law of the Sea, Air, Space & Environment •Topics: Law of the Sea: UNCLOS III Regime – Maritime Zones (Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, High Seas, The Area). Rights and duties of states. International Environmental Law: Key principles (Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle, Common but Differentiated Responsibilities). International Air & Space Law: Chicago Convention, Outer Space Treaty.	1	20%
V	International Institutions, Human Rights & Contemporary Issues •Topics: United Nations: Principal Organs (General Assembly, Security Council, ICJ, Secretariat). Specialized Agencies (ILO, WHO, UNESCO). International Human Rights Law: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenants (ICCPR & ICESCR), Implementation mechanisms. International Criminal Law: ICC, ICTY, ICTR. Contemporary Issues: Cyber warfare, International Terrorism, Climate Change, Refugee Law, Non-State Actors, Indian practice in International Law.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Public International Law by S.K. Kapoor.
- International Law by Malcolm N. Shaw.
- An Introduction to International Law by Dr. H.O. Agarwal.

Reference books:

- Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law by James Crawford.
- The United Nations: Law and Practice by M.C. Govindraj.
- *Oppenheim's International Law* (for advanced reference).
- The Law and Practice of the International Court of Justice by S. Rosenne.

Online Platforms:

- Primary Source Databases: United Nations Treaty Collection (UNTC) for treaties; International Court of Justice (ICJ) website for judgments, advisory opinions, and statutes; UN Audiovisual Library of International Law for lectures and treaties.



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- Legal Databases: HeinOnline (UN Law Collection, International Law Journals), Oxford Public International Law (OPIL), Westlaw/ Kluwer Arbitration for case law and commentary.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 304

COURSE NAME: Labour Law–I

Course Objectives:

- To understand the socio-economic objectives and protective intent of labour legislation.
- To master the key provisions of central labour statutes governing individual workman-employer relationships.
- To critically analyze the shift from multiple enactments to the consolidated Labour Codes.
- To develop skills in interpreting labour statutes and applying them to practical workplace scenarios.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the constitutional philosophy governing labour rights and the evolution of labour jurisprudence in India.
CO2	Apply the statutory provisions regulating the payment of wages, determination of minimum wages, and timely payment to workers.
C03	Evaluate the laws governing working conditions, including health, safety, welfare, and the regulation of employment for specific groups
C04	Examine the framework of social security laws providing for employees' provident fund, insurance, and gratuity.
CO5	Identify and assess unfair labour practices and the mechanisms for their prevention under industrial relations law.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction & Constitutional Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Introduction to Labour Law: Definition, Scope, Objectives, and Sources. Constitutional Provisions: Relevant Articles (14, 16, 19(1)(c), 21, 23, 24, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 43A). Directive Principles and their role in shaping labour laws. The New Labour Code Framework: Overview and rationale behind the consolidation into four Codes. Key Definitions: 'Workman', 'Employer', 'Industry', 'Wages' – Evolution and critical analysis.	1	20%
II	Laws Relating to Wages <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: The Payment of Wages Act, 1936: Objectives, responsible employer, authorized deductions, and claims. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages, components, and enforcement. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1965: Eligibility, calculation of available & allocable surplus, minimum & maximum bonus, disqualification. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976: Provisions for payment of equal remuneration to men and women workers.	1	20%



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III	Laws Relating to Working Conditions & Specific Employments • Topics: The Factories Act, 1948: Health, Safety, Welfare provisions, Working hours, Leave with wages. The Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970: Applicability, Registration & Licensing, Obligations of Principal Employer & Contractor, Absorption of contract labour. The Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.	1	20%
IV	Social Security Legislations – I • Topics: The Employees’ Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952: Applicability, Schemes (PF, Pension, Insurance), Contributions, and Benefits. The Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948: Applicability, Administration, Contributions, Benefits (Sickness, Maternity, Disablement, Dependents’, Medical). The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961: Entitlements, paid leave, nursing breaks, non-discrimination.	1	20%
V	Social Security – II & Unfair Labour Practices • Topics: The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972: Eligibility, calculation, forfeiture, and nomination. The Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923: Employer’s liability for compensation for occupational injuries/diseases, calculation, and procedure. Unfair Labour Practices: Concept as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (Fifth Schedule) – by employers and by trade unions. Introduction to the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Labour and Industrial Laws by Dr. S.P. Jain.
- Labour Law by Dr. Avtar Singh.
- Introduction to Labour & Industrial Laws by Dr. H.K. Saharay.

Reference books:

- The Law of Workmen's Compensation by R.N. Choudhary.
- Commentary on the Factories Act by R.K. Bangia.
- Bare Acts: The relevant Labour Codes (Wages, 2019; OSH, 2020; IR, 2020; SS, 2020) and corresponding older Acts for comparative study.
- The Constitution of India (Part III & IV).

Online Platforms:

- **Government & Regulatory Portals:** Ministry of Labour & Employment website for official texts of Labour Codes, Rules, and Notifications. EPFO, ESI Corporation portals for circulars, forms, and calculators.
- **Legal Databases:** Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra for landmark Supreme Court and High Court judgments on labour law (search by act name and section).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 305

COURSE NAME: Labour Law–II

Course Objectives:

- To understand the dynamics of collective labour relations and the balance of power between capital and labour.
- To master the procedural law of industrial dispute resolution before various authorities and courts.
- To critically analyze the role of the judiciary in shaping industrial relations jurisprudence.
- To evaluate the impact of economic liberalization and the new Labour Codes on job security and union rights.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the legal framework governing the registration, rights, immunities, and internal management of trade unions.
CO2	Evaluate the statutory machinery for the prevention, investigation, and settlement of industrial disputes through conciliation, adjudication, and arbitration.
C03	Critically assess the legality, procedural requirements, and consequences of strikes, lock-outs, lay-offs, retrenchment, and closure.
C04	Apply the principles governing collective bargaining agreements, standing orders, and voluntary dispute resolution mechanisms.
CO5	Synthesize the transformative changes introduced by the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, and analyze emerging issues such as gig worker rights and alternative dispute resolution.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Trade Unions Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: The Trade Unions Act, 1926: Registration of Trade Unions (procedure, rights and liabilities of registered trade unions). Rights and Immunities: Immunity from civil and criminal liability in certain cases (Sections 17 & 18). Internal Administration: Funds, general duties, and dissolution. Recognition of Trade Unions: Concept, need, and models (statutory vs. voluntary); Impact of non-recognition. The Industrial Relations Code, 2020: Relevant consolidated provisions on Trade Unions.	1	20%
II	Industrial Disputes: Concept, Authorities & Settlement Machinery <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Industrial Dispute: Definition, Individual vs. Collective Disputes, Tests to determine existence. Authorities under the ID Act, 1947/ IR Code: Works Committee, Conciliation Officer, Board of Conciliation, Court of Inquiry, Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, National Industrial Tribunal. Settlement Machinery: Conciliation (Process, Duties of	1	20%



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	Conciliation Officer, Settlement), Voluntary Arbitration. Adjudication: Reference by Government (Sections 10/10A), Powers and Procedure of Adjudicatory Authorities.		
III	Strikes, Lock-outs, Lay-off, Retrenchment & Closure • Topics: Strikes and Lock-outs: Definitions, legality, justifiability, illegal strikes/lock-outs (Sections 22-25), penalties. Lay-off, Retrenchment, and Closure: Definitions, Conditions Precedent (Notice, Compensation, Government Permission under Chapter V-B), Compensation calculation. Transfer of Undertakings: Rights of workmen upon transfer (Section 25-FF). Continuous Service. The altered thresholds and procedures under the Industrial Relations Code, 2020.	1	20%
IV	Collective Bargaining, Standing Orders & Discipline Management • Topics: Collective Bargaining: Concept, Process, Levels, Good Faith Bargaining, Legal status of Settlements and Agreements. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946: Applicability, Certification Process, Content (Disciplinary Proceedings, Misconduct), Model Standing Orders. Discipline Management: Principles of Natural Justice in Domestic Enquiry, Punishments, Judicial Review of Enquiry Findings. Unfair Labour Practices (Fifth Schedule): Detailed analysis of employer and union practices.	1	20%
V	Emerging Issues & Cross-Cutting Themes • Topics: Judicial Review & Appeals: Jurisdiction of High Courts and Supreme Court in Labour matters. Alternate Dispute Resolution in Labour Law. • Emerging Issues: Rights of Gig Workers, Platform Workers, and the proposed Social Security Code provisions. Fixed-term Employment. Impact of Globalization & Outsourcing on Industrial Relations. Critical Analysis of the Labour Code Reforms: Consolidation, flexibility vs. security debate, challenges in implementation.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Labour and Industrial Laws by Dr. S.P. Jain (with focus on Vol. II or collective relations chapters).
- Industrial and Labour Laws by Dr. P.L. Malik.
- Industrial Relations and Labour Laws by Dr. S.C. Srivastava.

Reference books:

- Law of Industrial Disputes by O.P. Malhotra (2 Volumes).
- Commentary on the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 by K.D. Srivastava.
- Bare Acts: The Industrial Relations Code, 2020; The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; The Trade Unions Act, 1926; The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.



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- Labour Law & Social Security by S.N. Mishra.

Online Platforms:

- Government & Tribunal Portals: Ministry of Labour & Employment for the IR Code and Rules; Official websites of various Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals, and the National Industrial Tribunal for important orders and procedures.
- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra – Essential for landmark judgments on strikes (*T.K. Rangarajan v. State of TN*), retrenchment (*Workmen of Sudder Workshop v. Management*), recognition, and domestic enquiries.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 306

COURSE NAME: Interpretation of Statutes

Course Objectives:

- To master the art and science of extracting precise meaning from legislative language.
- To understand the judicial philosophy behind different interpretive approaches.
- To develop the ability to construct and deconstruct legal arguments based on statutory text.
- To appreciate the dynamic nature of interpretation as a tool for aligning law with societal needs and justice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and apply the foundational rules of statutory interpretation—the Literal Rule, Golden Rule, and Mischief Rule—to given legislative provisions.
CO2	Utilize internal and external aids to construction, including preamble, definitions, schedules, legislative history, and contemporary context, to resolve ambiguities.
C03	Analyze and apply key presumptions and maxims of interpretation
C04	Evaluate the impact of constitutional doctrines (e.g., Basic Structure, Fundamental Rights) and principles of harmonious construction on statutory interpretation.
CO5	Construct a coherent and persuasive interpretive argument for a given statutory ambiguity, demonstrating command of appropriate rules and aids.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations and Basic Rules of Interpretation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Meaning and Object of Interpretation & Construction; Distinction between Interpretation and Construction. Basic Rules: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Literal Rule: Primary rule, <i>plain meaning</i> doctrine, limitations. ◦ Golden Rule: Modification of the literal rule to avoid absurdity, repugnancy, or inconsistency. ◦ Mischief Rule (Heydon's Case): Interpreting to suppress the mischief and advance the remedy. 	1	20%
II	Internal Aids to Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Topics: Components of a Statute: Title, Preamble, Headings, Marginal Notes. Interpretive Clauses: Definition Sections (Restrictive & Extensive), <i>Non-obstante</i> Clauses, <i>Explanation</i>, <i>Proviso</i>, <i>Illustration</i>, Schedules & Punctuations. Principles of Application: (General vs. Special laws). 	1	20%



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III	External Aids to Construction • Topics: Historical Context: Circumstances leading to the enactment, Reports of Committees and Law Commissions. Parliamentary History: Legislative debates, Statement of Objects and Reasons. Earlier & Subsequent Statutes: In <i>pari materia</i> statutes, reference to former law. Contemporary Context: Dictionaries, Scientific Inventions, and International Conventions. Judicial Precedents. Presumptions: Against ousting jurisdiction, against impairment of obligations, against granting extra-territorial operation.	1	20%
IV	Maxims, Presumptions & Interpretation in Specific Contexts • Topics: Important Maxims: Interpretation of Penal & Taxing Statutes: Strict construction in favor of the subject. Interpretation of Welfare & Beneficial Legislations: Purposive and liberal construction. Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions: As a living document, role of Directive Principles.	1	20%
V	Modern Trends & Interplay with Constitutional Law • Topics: Purposive & Teleological Approach: Going beyond text to achieve the statute's purpose. Doctrine of Reading Down & Severability. • Impact of Fundamental Rights: Interpretation to uphold constitutionality; Principle of <i>Reading into</i> statutes (e.g., <i>Vishaka Guidelines</i>). Interpretation of Delegated Legislation. • Contemporary Challenges: Interpretation in the digital age, ambiguity in new-age regulations (e.g., crypto, AI). Critical Analysis: Judicial law-making vs. legislative supremacy.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Interpretation of Statutes by Dr. Vepa P. Sarathi.
- Principles of Statutory Interpretation by Justice G.P. Singh.
- Interpretation of Statutes by N.S. Bindra.

Reference books:

- Crawford on Statutory Construction.
- Maxwell on The Interpretation of Statutes.
- The Theory and Practice of Statutory Interpretation by Frank B. Cross.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra – Use advanced search to find judgments analyzing specific sections or maxims (e.g., search "ejusdem generis" or "mischief rule").
- Judiciary Portals: Supreme Court of India and High Court websites for recent constitution bench judgments on interpretive issues.
- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Legal Methods" or "Interpretation of Statutes"; YouTube Channels of legal scholars for lectures on landmark interpretive cases.



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SEMESTER-VI

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 307

COURSE NAME: Business Environment

Course Objectives:

- To develop a holistic understanding of the ecosystem in which businesses and legal practices function.
- To understand how economic and policy changes translate into legal risks and opportunities.
- To analyze the role of law as both a constraint and a facilitator within the business environment.
- To prepare students to conduct environmental scanning and strategic analysis for legal and business decision-making.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the components and dynamics of the business environment, differentiating between micro, macro, and global factors.
CO2	Evaluate the impact of India's economic policies, planning, and fiscal/monetary systems on business operations and legal compliance.
C03	Assess the political, legal, and regulatory environment, including the role of government, industrial policy, and key regulatory institutions.
C04	Examine the socio-cultural, technological, and ecological factors shaping business practices, corporate responsibility, and sustainable development.
CO5	Synthesize knowledge of the global business environment, including international trade, financial systems, and geopolitical risks, to advise on cross-border legal matters.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Business Environment & Economic Systems <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Business Environment: Concept, Significance, and Characteristics. Types of Environment: Micro (Internal), Macro (External), and Global. Components: SWOT & PESTLE Analysis as analytical tools. Economic Systems: Capitalism, Socialism, Mixed Economy; Features of the Indian Mixed Economy. Economic Planning in India: Overview of Five-Year Plans and the role of NITI Aayog.	1	20%
II	Economic & Financial Environment of India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Economic Policy: Industrial Policy (1948, 1956, 1991), MSME Policy. Fiscal Policy: Government Budget, Taxation (Direct & Indirect), Public Debt, Fiscal Deficit. Monetary Policy: Objectives, Tools (Repo, Reverse Repo, CRR, SLR), Role of RBI. Financial System: Overview of Money Market, Capital Market, SEBI, and Financial Institutions. Inflation & Business Cycles.	1	20%
III	Political, Legal & Regulatory Environment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Political Environment: Role of Government in	1	20%



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	Business, Political Stability, Governance. Legal Environment: Importance of Commercial Laws (Company, Contract, Competition, IPR, Labour Laws). Regulatory Institutions: CCI, TRAI, IRDAI, PNGRB, etc. Ease of Doing Business & Corporate Governance.		
IV	Socio-Cultural, Technological & Ecological Environment • Topics: Social & Cultural Factors: Demographic profile, CSR, consumer activism, workplace diversity. Technological Environment: Innovation, Disruption (AI, Blockchain), R&D, Intellectual Property. Ecological Environment: Sustainable Development, Environmental Laws, Climate Change, Green Business. Social Audit & Business Ethics.	1	20%
V	Global Business Environment • Topics: Globalization: Drivers and Dimensions. International Economic Institutions: IMF, World Bank, WTO. Foreign Trade Policy: EXIM Policy, FDI, FEMA. Regional Economic Groupings: EU, ASEAN, BRICS, etc. Geopolitical Risks & International Business Strategies.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Business Environment by Francis Cherunilam.
- Business Environment: Text and Cases by Justin Paul.
- Essentials of Business Environment by K. Aswathappa.

Reference books:

- India's Economic Development by S.K. Misra & V.K. Puri.
- International Business Environment by K. Aswathappa.
- Economic Survey of India (Latest Edition, Ministry of Finance).
- World Investment Report (UNCTAD).
- Online Platforms:
- **News & Analysis:** LiveMint, Economic Times, Business Standard for real-time business environment news. McKinsey, BCG, PwC Insights for industry reports.
- **Global Institutions:** WTO, IMF, World Bank websites for trade data, country reports, and global economic outlook.
- **E-Learning:** Coursera/edX courses on "Global Business Environment" and "Macroeconomics for Lawyers."



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 308

COURSE NAME: Law of Property

Course Objectives:

- To understand the philosophical and legal foundations of property rights in India.
- To master the substantive provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- To develop skills in interpreting property documents and advising on property transactions.
- To critically assess the role of equity and judicial interpretation in shaping property law.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the fundamental concepts of property, distinguishing between different types of property, ownership, and possession.
CO2	Apply the general principles governing the transfer of property, including competency of parties, transferable interests
CO3	Evaluate the essential elements, rights, and obligations arising from specific transfers, namely Sale, Mortgage, Lease, and Gift.
CO4	Examine the doctrines of Part Performance, Election, and the rule against Perpetuity, and their role in enforcing property rights.
CO5	Construct and critique legal documents and arguments related to property disputes, applying statutory provisions and judicial precedents.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Property & General Principles of Transfer <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Concept of Property: Kinds of Property (Immovable & Movable), Distinction. General Principles: Definitions (S.3), Competency to Transfer (S.7), Operation of Transfer (S.8), Transfer of Property Unborn Person, Rule Against Perpetuity (S.14), Transfer to a Class, Conditional Transfers (S.25-27), Vested and Contingent Interests (S.19-21). Doctrine of Election (S.35).	1	20%
II	Transfer of Immovable Property: Sale <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Sale (S.54): Definition, Essentials, Contract for Sale, Rights and Liabilities of Seller and Buyer (S.55). Scope, Object, and Exceptions. Doctrine of Part Performance (S.53A): Conditions and Effects (Note: Position after the 2018 amendment to the Specific Relief Act). Registration and its importance.	1	20%
III	Mortgage & Charge <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Mortgage (S.58): Definition, Kinds (Simple, Usufructuary, English, Equitable, Anomalous), Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee (S.60-77). Redemption of Mortgage: Right to redeem, clog on redemption, foreclosure. Charge (S.100): Definition, Creation, Distinction from Mortgage.	1	20%
IV	Lease & Gift	1	20%



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	•Topics: Lease (S.105): Definition, Kinds, Essential elements, Rights and duties of Lessor and Lessee (S.108). Determination of Lease (S.111). Gift (S.122): Definition, Essentials, Onerous Gift, Universal Donee (S.128), Gift of Future Property, Revocation of Gift (S.126). Transfer of Actionable Claims (S.130).		
V	Easements & Comparative Aspects •Topics: Introduction to Easements: Definition (S.4 of the Indian Easements Act, 1882), Essentials, Distinction from License and Natural Rights, Acquisition, Prescription, Extinction. Comparative Overview of Property Law Concepts: Co-ownership, Trusts (basic introduction). Contemporary Issues: Property rights of women, tenancy reforms, and digital/intangibles as property.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- The Transfer of Property Act by Dr. Avtar Singh.
- Law of Property by Dr. S.N. Shukla.
- Transfer of Property Act by Mulla (Edited by Prof. Sanjiva Row).

Reference books:

- Commentary on the Transfer of Property Act by B.B. Mitra.
- The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (Bare Act with Commentary).
- Principles of the Law of Property by John E. Cribbet.
- Specific Relief Act, 1963 (for connected principles on Part Performance & Injunctions).

Online Platforms:

- E-Learning & Lectures: NPTEL (SWAYAM) courses on "Property Law"; YouTube Channels of law universities for lectures on complex topics like the Rule Against Perpetuity.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 309

COURSE NAME: Environmental Law

Course Objectives:

- To understand the evolution and sources of environmental law in India.
- To develop expertise in interpreting and applying key environmental statutes and regulations.
- To critically evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement mechanisms and access to environmental justice.
- To prepare students to address emerging global and local environmental crises through legal tools.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the constitutional, philosophical, and international foundations of Indian environmental law, including the principles of sustainable development.
CO2	Evaluate the regulatory frameworks for pollution control (air, water, waste) and the role of key institutions like the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
C03	Apply the legal provisions for environmental impact assessment, forest conservation, biodiversity protection, and wildlife preservation.
C04	Critically assess the role of the judiciary in developing environmental jurisprudence through Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and innovative doctrines.
CO5	Examine contemporary challenges in environmental law, including climate change, environmental justice, and corporate environmental responsibility.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Environmental Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Concept and Evolution: From anthropocentric to ecocentric approaches. Constitutional Framework: Articles 14, 19, 21 (Right to Life & Healthy Environment), 32, 48A, 51A(g). International Law Principles: Stockholm, Rio, and Johannesburg Declarations; Sustainable Development, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine, Inter-generational Equity. Role of International Conventions (Basics of CBD, UNFCCC, Paris Agreement).	1	20%
II	Pollution Control Law & Regulatory Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Water Pollution: The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 – Standards, consent mechanism, powers of PCB. Air Pollution: The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 – Standards, regulation of emissions. Integrated Approach: The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (EP Act) – Umbrella legislation, powers of Central Government, Hazardous Waste Management Rules, E-Waste Rules, Plastic Waste Rules. Noise Pollution regulations.	1	20%
III	Environmental Clearance, Forests & Biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA): EIA Notification, 2006 (Procedure, Public	1	20%



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	Hearing, Appraisal). Forest Conservation: The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 – Restriction on dereservation and non-forest use. Biodiversity Protection: The Biological Diversity Act, 2002 – NBA, SBB, BMCs, Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). Wildlife Protection: The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 – Protected areas (Sanctuaries, National Parks), trade prohibition, Tiger/ Elephant conservation.		
IV	Access to Justice & Judicial Activism • Topics: Public Interest Litigation (PIL) & Environmental Justice: Expansion of locus standi. Landmark Judicial Doctrines: Absolute Liability (<i>M.C. Mehta v. Union of India</i>), Continuing Mandamus. National Green Tribunal (NGT): Establishment, Jurisdiction, Powers, and Procedure under the NGT Act, 2010. Remedies & Enforcement: Civil and Criminal liability, Citizen Suits, Concept of 'Greenshevik'.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues & Emerging Frameworks • Topics: Climate Change Law: National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), International commitments (Paris Agreement), Carbon Markets. Coastal & Wetland Management: Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notifications. Environmental Justice: Displacement, rehabilitation, and rights of indigenous communities. Corporate Environmental Responsibility: ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) norms, green business. Urban Environmental Law: Solid Waste Management, Groundwater law.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Environmental Law and Policy in India by Dr. Shyam Divan & Prof. Armin Rosencranz.
- Environmental Law in India by Dr. P. Leelakrishnan.
- Handbook of Environmental Law by Prof. S.C. Shastri.

Reference books:

- The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 – Bare Act with Commentary.
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 – Bare Act with Commentary.
- Public Interest Litigation by Prof. S.P. Sathe (relevant chapters).
- International Environmental Law by Patricia Birnie, Alan Boyle, & Catherine Redgwell (for global context).

Online Platforms:

- Government & Regulatory Portals: Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) website for notifications, EIA documents, and policies; Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State PCB websites for data, consent orders, and reports; National Green Tribunal (NGT) website for judgments and orders.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 310

COURSE NAME: Animal Protection Law

Course Objectives:

- To understand the philosophical and legal evolution of animal protection in India.
- To develop expertise in interpreting key animal welfare and wildlife statutes.
- To critically analyze judicial pronouncements that have expanded the scope of legal protections for animals.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of enforcement institutions and identify avenues for legal reform and strategic litigation.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the ethical theories (animal welfare vs. animal rights) and constitutional principles that underpin animal protection law in India.
CO2	Critically evaluate the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, its limitations, enforcement mechanisms, and recent amendments.
C03	Distinguish between the legal regimes for wildlife protection (Wildlife Act), biodiversity conservation, and the welfare of domesticated animals.
C04	Assess the legal frameworks regulating specific uses of animals, including experimentation, food production, entertainment, and draught.
CO5	Construct legal arguments and strategies for animal protection litigation, policy reform, and corporate compliance within the current jurisprudential landscape.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Philosophical Foundations & Constitutional Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Ethical Theories: Animal Welfare (Utilitarian) vs. Animal Rights (Deontological) perspectives; Ecocentrism. Historical Evolution of animal protection in India. Constitutional Jurisprudence: Article 21 (Right to Life expanded to include animal life and environmental integrity), Article 48A (Directive Principle), Article 51A(g) (Fundamental Duty), and their judicial interpretation. Legal Status of Animals: Property vs. Sentient Beings; Concept of "legal personhood" for animals (evolving discourse).	1	20%
II	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 & Institutional Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: PCA Act, 1960: Key definitions, offenses of cruelty (S.11), exceptions, and inadequate penalties. Institutional Framework: Role of the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA), and State Animal Welfare Boards. Enforcement Challenges: Powers of seizure, search, and arrest; Limitations of the Act and proposed	1	20%



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	amendments. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (inclusion of animal-related offenses in IPC).		
III	Wildlife & Biodiversity Conservation Law • Topics: The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Key objectives, schedules (I-IV), prohibitions on hunting and trade, protected areas (Sanctuaries, National Parks). Human-Animal Conflict: Legal and policy responses. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002: Implications for fauna conservation and Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS). International Law: CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species) and its domestic implementation.	1	20%
IV	Regulation of Specific Uses of Animals • Topics: Animals in Science: Breeding and Experiments Rules under PCA Act; Role of CPCSEA and Institutional Animal Ethics Committees (IAEC). Animals in Food Production: Transport, market, and slaughterhouse rules (especially under Food Safety and Standards regulations); Legal issues in factory farming. Animals in Entertainment: Performances (Circus), racing, and events (e.g., bullock cart racing). Working/Draught Animals: Rules for their protection. Companion Animals: Stray dog management, pet shop regulations, and anti-cruelty.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues, Litigation & Future Directions • Topics: Strategic Animal Interest Litigation: Use of PILs, writ petitions, and criminal complaints. Emerging Issues: Animal sentience and legal personhood, wildlife corridors, invasive species, marine mammal protection. Cultural & Religious Practices: Legal battles on Jallikattu, buffalo fights, animal sacrifice. Linkages with Environmental Law: NGT jurisprudence on animal welfare. Corporate Responsibility & ESG: Animal welfare in supply chains. Law Reform Proposals: Draft Animal Welfare Act, stronger penalties, and creating a dedicated enforcement agency.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Animal Laws of India by Prof. (Dr.) P.S. Sivashanmugam & Dr. P.S. Sreevidya.
- Animal Protection Laws in India by the Animal Welfare Board of India (Compilation).
- Animal Welfare and Law in India by Dr. K.N. Chaturvedi.

Reference books:

- The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Bare Act with Commentaries).
- The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 (Bare Act).
- Animal Rights: Current Debates and New Directions edited by Cass R. Sunstein and Martha C. Nussbaum (for philosophical context).
- Law Commission of India Reports (e.g., Report No. 260 on Killing of Stray Dogs).

Online Platforms:



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- Legal Databases: Indian Koon, SCC Online, Manupatra – Search for landmark judgments using keywords like "Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act," "Animal Welfare," and case names (*A. Nagaraja, S. Chinny Krishna*).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 311

COURSE NAME: Human Rights Law and Practice

Course Objectives:

- To understand the universal and inalienable nature of human rights and their cultural relativist critiques.
- To develop expertise in navigating the complex interplay between international human rights law and domestic legal systems.
- To critically analyze the jurisprudence of the Supreme Court of India in expanding the scope of human rights through PIL and innovative interpretations.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Analyze the philosophical foundations, historical evolution, and classifications (generations) of human rights.
CO2	Evaluate the international human rights framework, including the UN Charter, UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, and core conventions.
CO3	Critically assess the protection of human rights under the Indian Constitution, focusing on Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, and judicial interpretation.
CO4	Examine the role and efficacy of national and international enforcement mechanisms, including the NHRC, judiciary, and UN treaty bodies.
CO5	Apply human rights law to contemporary challenges such as gender justice, rights of vulnerable groups (children, refugees, prisoners), terrorism, and digital rights.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Conceptual Foundations & International Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Concept and Evolution: Natural Rights Theory, Universalism vs. Cultural Relativism. Generations of Rights: Civil & Political (First Generation); Economic, Social & Cultural (Second Generation); Collective/Solidarity Rights (Third Generation). UN Framework: UN Charter, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) & its Optional Protocols, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). Fundamental Principles: Universality, Indivisibility, Interdependence.	1	20%
II	Indian Constitutional Framework & Judicial Activism <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Constitutional Philosophy: Preamble, Fundamental Rights (Part III) – Expanded interpretation of Articles 14, 19, 21. Directive Principles (Part IV) & Fundamental Duties (Part IVA): Their role in human rights advancement. Judicial Activism & PIL: Supreme Court as a sentinel on the qui vive; Expansion of	1	20%



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	<p>locus standi; Reading rights into Article 21 (Privacy, Dignity, Health, Education, Speedy Trial, etc.). Key Doctrines: Basic Structure, Harmonious Construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark Cases: <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</i>, <i>Francis Coralie Mullin v. UT of Delhi</i>, <i>Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan</i>, <i>K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India</i> (Privacy). 		
III	<p>National & International Enforcement Mechanisms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): Establishment, Composition, Powers, Functions, and Limitations. State Human Rights Commissions. Role of the Judiciary: Writ jurisdiction (Art. 32 & 226), Suo motu cognizance. International Mechanisms: UN Human Rights Council, Universal Periodic Review (UPR), Treaty Bodies (Human Rights Committee, CESCR), Special Procedures. International Criminal Court (ICC). 	1	20%
IV	<p>Human Rights of Vulnerable & Marginalized Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Women's Rights: CEDAW, gender justice, violence against women, workplace harassment. Children's Rights: UNCRC, Juvenile Justice Act. Rights of Persons with Disabilities: UNCRPD, Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016. Refugee & Stateless Persons: 1951 Refugee Convention, Indian position. Rights of Prisoners & Custodial Justice. SC/STs & Indigenous Communities: Protection against atrocities, forest rights. 	1	20%
V	<p>Contemporary Challenges & Future Directions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Human Rights & National Security: Issues of terrorism, armed forces special powers, and balancing acts. Business & Human Rights: UN Guiding Principles, corporate accountability. Digital Age & Human Rights: Privacy, surveillance, freedom of expression online, cybercrimes. Environmental Rights & Climate Justice. Human Rights Defenders: Threats and legal protections. Critical Perspectives: Global north-south divide, poverty as a human rights violation. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Human Rights in India: Historical, Social, and Political Perspectives edited by Chiranjivi J. Nirmal.
- Human Rights: Concepts and Issues by Dr. Ujjwal Kumar Singh.
- International Human Rights in Context: Law, Politics, Morals by Henry J. Steiner, Philip Alston, & Ryan Goodman.

Reference books:

- The Constitution of India (Bare Act with commentary).



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- Human Rights and the Law: Universal and Indian by Dr. Subhash C. Kashyap.
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (Bare Act with Commentary).
- Manual on Human Rights Education by Dr. Y.S.R. Murthy.

Online Platforms:

- Legal Databases: Indian Kanoon, SCC Online, Manupatra – For comprehensive search of Indian human rights jurisprudence (use keywords like "public interest litigation," "Article 21," "custodial torture").
- Research & Advocacy: Human Rights Watch (HRW), Amnesty International reports for documentation; Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI); Lawyers Collective.
- E-Learning & Updates: Coursera/edX courses on International Human Rights Law; YouTube Channels of the Supreme Court and legal scholars; LiveLaw, Bar & Bench for current developments.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 312

COURSE NAME: Legal Language

Course Objectives:

- To build a strong foundational vocabulary essential for all other law subjects.
- To develop skills in the close reading and synthesis of legal materials.
- To introduce the discipline and conventions of legal drafting.
- To promote clarity and precision in all forms of legal communication, moving away from unnecessary jargon.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Define and correctly employ essential legal terminology, common Latin maxims, and standard legal abbreviations.
CO2	Critically read, interpret, and summarize complex legal texts, including statutes, judgments, and legal commentaries.
CO3	Apply principles of plain English and legal writing to draft basic legal documents with clarity, precision, and proper structure.
CO4	Analyze and interpret the language of a statute using recognized rules of construction
CO5	Distinguish between formal legal register and ordinary English, and adapt language appropriately for different legal contexts

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Legal Language & Vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Topics: Nature & Characteristics of Legal Language: Formality, precision, ambiguity, and archaic terms. Building Legal Vocabulary: Core terms from major law subjects (e.g., tort, contract, mens rea, res judicata, ultra vires). Latin Maxims: Essential maxims and their applications (e.g., <i>actus reus</i>, <i>stare decisis</i>, <i>bona fide</i>, <i>res ipsa loquitur</i>). Legal Abbreviations & Citations: Common abbreviations (e.g., v., ibid., supra, viz.), introduction to citation formats.	1	20%
II	Reading and Interpreting Legal Texts - I (Statutes)	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Anatomy of a Statute: Title, Preamble, Enacting Clause, Sections, Subsections, Provisos, Explanations, Schedules. Interpretation Skills: Understanding mandatory ("shall") vs. directory ("may") language. Rules of Statutory Interpretation: Introduction to the Literal Rule, Golden Rule, and Mischief Rule through statutory examples. Internal Aids: Using definitions, non-obstante clauses, and illustrations. 		
III	Reading and Interpreting Legal Texts - II (Judgments) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Anatomy of a Judgment: Case title, citation, headnotes, facts, issues, arguments, ratio decidendi, obiter dicta, decision. Understanding Judicial Reasoning: Tracing the logic from facts to law to conclusion. Reading Case Law: Techniques for briefing a case and extracting the holding. Precedent: Concept of <i>stare decisis</i> and distinguishing cases. 	1	20%
IV	Principles of Legal Writing & Drafting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Plain English Movement: Avoiding verbosity, redundancy, and complex sentence structures. Principles of Clear Writing: Active voice, strong verbs, logical organization. Structure of Legal Documents: Caption, title, recitals, operative part, testimonium, attestation. Drafting Basics: Notices, Affidavits, Complaints (FIR, Consumer), and Legal Opinions. Correspondence: Formal legal letters and emails. 	1	20%
V	Language in Court & Advanced Skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topics: Oral Advocacy Language: Moot court memorials, framing legal issues, and oral submission etiquette. Pleading Language: Drafting precise pleadings (Plaint, Written Statement). Legal Research & Summarization: Writing research memos and executive summaries. Critical Analysis: Identifying ambiguity, bias, and persuasive language in legal texts. Contemporary Issues: Gender-neutral language in law, plain language drafting in legislation. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Legal Language and Legal Writing by Prof. S.K. Chaturvedi.
- Legal English: How to Understand and Master the Language of Law by William R. McKay & Helen E. Charlton.
- An Introduction to Legal Language by Dr. S.K. Verma.

Reference books:

- Plain English for Lawyers by Richard Wydick.
- Black's Law Dictionary (Standard Reference).
- The Lawyer's English Language Coursebook by Catherine Mason & Rosemary Atkins.



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Online Platforms:

- E-Learning & Tools: Grammarly (for writing clarity); Coursera courses on "Legal Writing" or "English for Law"; Purdue Online Writing Lab (OWL) for general writing guidelines.

SEMESTER-VII

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 401

COURSE NAME: Taxation Law

Course Objectives:

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the basic concepts, principles, and constitutional framework of taxation in India.
CO2	Analyze the provisions of direct taxes (Income Tax) and indirect taxes (GST, Customs) with reference to statutory laws and judicial pronouncements.
CO3	Compute tax liability for individuals and businesses under relevant tax laws.
CO4	Evaluate tax planning, tax avoidance, and tax evasion in light of legal and ethical considerations.
CO5	Interpret case laws and apply legal principles to solve practical tax-related problems.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Taxation Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">Meaning, characteristics, and types of taxes (direct vs indirect).Constitutional framework: Article 265 to 289, distribution of taxing powers (Union, State, Concurrent List).Tax evasion, tax avoidance, and tax planning – distinctions and judicial approach.Overview of tax administration and authorities.	1	20%
II	Income Tax Law – I <ul style="list-style-type: none">Basis of charge: Residential status and scope of total income.Income from salaries, house property, and business/profession (key provisions).Capital gains: Basis of charge, exemptions.Income from other sources.	1	20%
III	Income Tax Law – II <ul style="list-style-type: none">Deductions under Chapter VI-A (80C to 80U).Clubbing of income, set-off and carry forward of losses.Computation of total income and tax liability for individuals and firms.Assessment procedure, filing of returns, and TDS.	1	20%
IV	Goods and Services Tax (GST) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Introduction to GST: Constitutional background, CGST, SGST, IGST.Concept of supply, time and value of supply.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Input tax credit, registration, and returns.• GST rates, exemptions, and composition scheme.		
V	Customs Law & Tax Dispute Resolution <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic concepts: Levy, customs duties, valuation, classification.• Procedures for imports and exports.• Overview of tax tribunals, appeals, and revision (ITAT, CESTAT).• Introduction to international taxation and double taxation avoidance agreements (DTAAs).	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Singhania, V. K. & Singhania, M. – *Students' Guide to Income Tax* (Latest Edition).
- Datey, V. S. – *Indirect Taxes: Law and Practice* (Latest Edition).
- Ahuja, G. & Gupta, R. – *Systematic Approach to Income Tax* (Latest Edition).

Reference books:

- Kanga, Palkhivala & Vyas – *The Law and Practice of Income Tax* (Latest Edition).
- Gour, H. S. – *Tax Law* (Latest Edition).
- Lakhotia, R. N. – *Corporate Tax Planning* (Latest Edition).
- GST Law Guide – *Taxmann* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – Income Tax Act, 1961; CGST Act, 2017; Customs Act, 1962; Finance Acts.

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon – For accessing tax case laws and tribunal orders.
- ClearTax / TaxGuru – For simplified explanations, news, and updates.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 402

COURSE NAME: Media Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal principles governing media operations in India.
- To examine the balance between freedom of expression and permissible restrictions under Indian law.
- To study the regulatory mechanisms for different forms of media and their practical implications.
- To explore the interface of media with laws relating to defamation, privacy, secrecy, and public order.
- To engage with contemporary debates on digital media regulation, hate speech, and media ethics.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Identify and explain the constitutional foundations of media freedom and its reasonable restrictions in India.
CO2	Analyze the legal framework governing print, electronic, and digital media, including regulatory bodies and statutes.
C03	Evaluate the relationship between media law and other legal domains such as defamation, privacy, intellectual property, and contempt of court.
C04	Assess the ethical and legal responsibilities of journalists, broadcasters, and digital content creators.
CO5	Apply statutory provisions and judicial precedents to contemporary issues like fake news

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Constitutional Foundations & Freedom of Press <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) and reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).• Role of the Press: Fourth Estate theory, public interest, and democratic accountability.• Landmark Supreme Court judgments on media freedom (e.g., Romesh Thappar, Sakal Papers, Bennett Coleman).• Censorship: Pre-censorship vs. post-publication restrictions.	1	20%
II	Regulatory Framework for Media <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Print media: Press and Registration of Books Act, Press Council of India Act, working journalists' laws.• Broadcasting: TRAI regulations, Cable TV Networks Act, broadcasting policy and licensing.• Cinematograph Act and film certification (CBFC guidelines and judicial review).• Overview of advertising regulations and ASCI.	1	20%
III	Media and Legal Liabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Defamation: civil and criminal (IPC Sections 499-502), defences including truth and fair comment.• Privacy: Protection under Article 21, relevant case laws, and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.• Contempt of Court: Civil and criminal contempt, media reporting of sub judice matters.	1	20%



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	• Official Secrets Act and right to information (RTI vs. State secrecy).		
IV	Intellectual Property & Digital Media Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Copyright law relevant to media: reproduction, broadcasting rights, fair use, and infringement.• Information Technology Act, 2000: Intermediary liability (Section 79), blocking powers, cyber defamation.• Digital media regulation: OTT platforms, news portals, and IT Rules, 2021.• Social media: Accountability, fake news regulation, and fact-checking mechanisms.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues & Ethics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trial by media: Impact on fair trial and judicial responses.• Hate speech, communal writing, and media's role in maintaining public order.• Cross-border media: Jurisdictional challenges, extraterritorial application of laws.• Media ethics: Codes of conduct, self-regulation, and accountability mechanisms.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Rajashekhar, T. K. – *Media Laws in India* (Latest Edition).
- D. D. Basu – *Law of the Press* (Latest Edition).
- N. S. Bindra – *Interpretation of Statutes* (Relevant chapters on media regulations).

Reference books:

- Solomon, R. – *The Indian Media: A Critical Overview*.
- Justice E. S. Venkataramiah – *Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends*.
- K. D. Raju – *Broadcasting Law in India*.
- A. G. Noorani – *Indian Political Tribunals*.
- Bare Acts – The Constitution of India; Indian Penal Code; Information Technology Act, 2000; Cinematograph Act; Press Council Act.

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For access to media law judgments and case laws.
- Press Council of India Website – For decisions, guidelines, and reports.
- Ministry of Information & Broadcasting Website – For policies, notifications, and regulatory updates.



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 403

COURSE NAME: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

Course Objectives:

- To provide a thorough understanding of the BNSS as the primary procedural code for the administration of substantive criminal law in India.
- To facilitate a critical analysis of the powers and responsibilities of the police, prosecutors, defense, judiciary, and other stakeholders in the criminal process.
- To study the procedural journey of a criminal case, emphasizing the balance between state authority and individual liberties.
- To examine the new procedural mechanisms, technological integrations, and victim-centric approaches introduced by the BNSS.
- To foster an ability to interpret statutory language and apply it alongside constitutional principles to contemporary legal issues.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Understand the historical evolution, key objectives, and overarching structure of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023.
CO2	Analyze the fundamental principles governing the powers, duties, and procedures of various law enforcement agencies, including the police, magistrates, and courts.
C03	Examine the comprehensive procedural framework from the initiation of criminal proceedings (FIR, investigation) to the execution of sentences and appeals.
C04	Critically evaluate the statutory safeguards provided for the rights of victims, witnesses, and accused persons, including provisions for arrest, bail, and fair trial.
CO5	Compare and contrast the procedural innovations introduced by the BNSS (e.g., timelines, electronic procedures, mercy petitions) with the repealed Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction, Constitution & Authorities under BNSS <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical background, objectives, and salient features of the BNSS; Comparison with the CrPC, 1973.• Constitutional framework: Relationship with Fundamental Rights (Articles 14, 20, 21, 22).• Structure and hierarchy of Criminal Courts (Sections 1-24).• Powers and functions of: Police Officers (including new mandates), Public Prosecutors, Defence Counsel, and Magistrates (Executive & Judicial).	1	20%
II	Commencement of Proceedings & Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information to Police (FIR): Zero FIR, online registration, and duties of officers (Sections 173-190).• Powers of investigation: Search, seizure, and search warrants (including electronic formats).• Arrest, Rights of the Arrested Person, and Procedure (Sections 35-58): New mandates for informing, medical examination, and timelines.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provisions for remand, police custody, and judicial custody.Rights of Victims and Witnesses: New victim-centric provisions and protection schemes.		
III	Pre-Trial & Trial Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none">Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts (Sections 25-40).Charge (Sections 255-276): Framing, alteration, and joinder of charges.Types of Trials: Warrant, Summons, Summary, and Sessions trials (with focus on new timelines).General provisions as to inquiries and trials: Plea bargaining, compounding of offences, and withdrawal of charges.Evidence: Recording of evidence (including electronic means), witness attendance, and examination.	1	20%
IV	Post-Trial Procedures, Sentencing & Appeals <ul style="list-style-type: none">Judgement and Order (Sections 373-383).Sentencing policy and types of sentences under BNSS.Execution, Suspension, Remission, and Commutation of Sentences (Sections 473-498).Appeal, Reference, and Revision (Sections 404-442): Forums and procedures.Provisions for Mercy Petitions to the Governor and the President.	1	20%
V	Special Proceedings, Miscellaneous & Preventive Measures <ul style="list-style-type: none">Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquility (Sections 125-172): Unlawful assemblies, preventive action.Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour.Proceedings for maintenance of wives, children, and parents.Transfer of Criminal Cases (Sections 199-209).Special rules for summons, warrants, and proclamation (including electronic service).Limitation for taking cognizance of offences.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Code of Criminal Procedure* (Latest Edition, updated with BNSS commentary).
- Kelkar, R. V. – *Lectures on Criminal Procedure* (Latest Edition, revised for BNSS).
- Bare Act – *The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023* (Official Government Publication or an authoritative Student Edition).

Reference books:

- Sarkar, S. C. (Pradeep Kumar, Ed.) – *The Law of Criminal Procedure* (Latest Edition, BNSS update).
- Acharya, N. K. – *Criminal Major Acts* (BNSS specific commentary).
- Mammen, K. C. – *Practice and Procedure of Criminal Courts*.
- Rao, B. Siva Kumar – *Victim Justice: A Paradigm Shift in Indian Criminal Justice System*.
- Basu, Durga Das – *Criminal Procedure Code* (Concise Commentary).

Online Platforms:



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- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For accessing the BNSS text, related rules, and comparative case law from CrPC era (with new citations as they develop).
- e-Gazette of India – For the official BNSS text, notifications, and subsequent amendments.
- National Judicial Academy (NJA) & National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – For reports, training materials, and data on the implementation of new criminal laws.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw, LexisNexis (for journal articles, commentaries, and analysis on BNSS).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 404

COURSE NAME: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the BSA, 2023, as the principal legislation governing the law of evidence in India.
- To examine the key definitions, principles, and statutory provisions governing the admissibility and evaluation of evidence.
- To study the rules of relevancy, proof, and presumption and their application in civil and criminal proceedings.
- To analyse the provisions related to witnesses, documentary evidence, and electronic records, with an emphasis on technological advancements.
- To foster critical thinking about the practical application of evidence law, judicial discretion, and emerging challenges in evidence adjudication.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the historical evolution, objectives, and structure of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023, and its distinction from the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
CO2	Identify and interpret the fundamental definitions, concepts, and classifications of evidence under the BSA, 2023.
C03	Analyze the rules governing relevance, admissibility, and proof of facts in judicial proceedings.
C04	Apply the statutory provisions relating to oral evidence, documentary evidence (including electronic records), and presumptions.
CO5	Evaluate the principles governing witness competency, examination, privilege, and the role of expert evidence.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction, Fundamental Concepts & Definitions <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical background, objectives, and salient features of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.• Comparison with the Indian Evidence Act, 1872: Continuity and change.• Key definitions: Court, Fact, Relevant, Proved, Disproved, Not Proved, Evidence (Oral, Documentary, Electronic), etc.• Fundamental principles: "Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts".	1	20%
II	Relevancy of Facts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The doctrine of res gestae and connected events.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Admissions and confessions: General principles, differences, and evidentiary value.• Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses (e.g., dying declarations, statements in course of business).• Opinions of experts and non-experts; facts bearing on opinions.• Character evidence: When relevant in civil and criminal cases.		
III	Proof, Admissions & Oral Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facts which need not be proved: Judicial notice, admitted facts.• Oral evidence: General rule, primary vs. secondary evidence.• Examination of witnesses: Order, chief, cross, re-examination.• Leading questions, hostile witnesses, and impeachment of credit.• Privileged communications: Lawyer-client, marital, state secrets, etc.	1	20%
IV	Documentary and Electronic Evidence <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Primary and secondary documentary evidence.• Public and private documents: Proof and presumption.• Electronic Records: Definition, admissibility, proof, and special provisions under the BSA, 2023.• Modes of proving electronic evidence, hash value, and integrity.• Exclusion of oral by documentary evidence: Rules of interpretation of documents.	1	20%
V	Presumptions, Burden of Proof & Competency of Witnesses <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Presumptions: May presume, shall presume, and conclusive proof.• Burden of proof: General and special exceptions, on whom burden lies.• Estoppel: Nature, scope, and kinds (by record, deed, conduct, etc.).• Competency to testify: Child witnesses, accomplices, interested parties.• Corroboration: When required and its evidentiary value.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – *The Law of Evidence* (Latest Edition, updated with BSA, 2023 commentary).
- Batuk Lal – *The Law of Evidence* (Revised Edition incorporating BSA, 2023).
- Bare Act – *The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023* (Official Government Publication or an authoritative Student Edition).
- Reference books:
- Sarkar, S. C. (Pradeep Kumar, Ed.) – *Law of Evidence* (Latest Edition, updated for BSA, 2023).



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- Vepa P. Sarathi – *Law of Evidence* (with comparative analysis of BSA and the 1872 Act).
- M. Monir – *Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence* (Updated for BSA).
- Avtar Singh – *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (Latest Edition).
- Cross & Tapper on Evidence – (For comparative common law perspectives).

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For accessing the BSA text, related case law (including precedents under the Evidence Act, 1872, with ongoing relevance), and updates.
- e-Gazette of India – For the official BSA text, notifications, and subsequent amendments.
- National Judicial Academy (NJA) Repository – For training materials, articles, and analyses on the BSA, 2023.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw, LexisNexis (for journal articles, commentaries, and comparative studies).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 405

COURSE NAME: Principles of Banking Law, and Negotiable Instruments

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the statutory and regulatory framework of the Indian banking system.
- To examine the substantive law governing negotiable instruments with a practical focus on cheques and their dishonour.
- To study the legal aspects of various banking contracts, products, and services.
- To develop the ability to identify, analyze, and resolve legal problems arising in common banking transactions.
- To foster an awareness of the evolving legal challenges in banking due to technological innovation and economic changes.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the foundational legal framework governing banking in India, including the roles of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other regulatory bodies.
CO2	Analyze the legal nature of the banker-customer relationship, its contractual duties, rights, and the obligations of confidentiality and disclosure.
C03	Interpret the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, pertaining to promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques, including their essential characteristics, types, and negotiation.
C04	Apply the legal principles and procedures related to dishonour of cheques under Section 138 and the relevant criminal and civil liabilities.
CO5	Evaluate key banking operations and services from a legal perspective, including loans, guarantees, indemnities, letters of credit, and digital banking.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Banking Law and Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History and Structure of Banking in India.• Regulatory Framework: The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (Key Provisions); The Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (Control, Licensing, Management).• Types of Banks: Commercial, Co-operative, Payment Banks, Small Finance Banks.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overview of other relevant laws: SARFAESI Act, 2002; Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (interface with banking).		
II	The Banker-Customer Relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none">Definition of 'Banker' and 'Customer'; Special features of the relationship.Contractual Duties: Obligation to honour cheques, maintain confidentiality (and exceptions), exercise due care.Rights of a Banker: Right of general lien, right to charge interest/commission, right of set-off, right of appropriation (<i>Clayton's Case</i>).Termination of the relationship. Banker as a Bailee, Trustee, and Agent.Customer Grievance Redressal: Banking Ombudsman Scheme.	1	20%
III	Law of Negotiable Instruments – Part I (General Principles) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Meaning, Characteristics, and Types of Negotiable Instruments (Promissory Note, Bill of Exchange, Cheque).Parties to Negotiable Instruments and their capacity.Negotiation: Modes (Endorsement & Delivery), Types of Endorsements.Holder and Holder in Due Course (HIDC): Privileges and protections.Presentment, Dishonour, Noting, and Protest.	1	20%
IV	Law of Negotiable Instruments – Part II (Cheques & Liability) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cheque: Definition, Types (Bearer, Order, Crossed, Account Payee).The Paying Banker: Duties and statutory protection (Sections 85, 85A, 128, 129 of NI Act).The Collecting Banker: Duties and statutory protection against conversion (Section 131 of NI Act).Dishonour of Cheques: Civil Liability; Criminal Liability under Section 138 of the NI Act – Ingredients, procedure, defences, and landmark judgments.Alternative remedies under IPC and civil suit for recovery.	1	20%
V	Banking Operations, Services & Contemporary Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">Loans and Advances: Principles of Lending, Types of Securities (Pledge, Hypothecation, Mortgage, Lien), Guarantees and Indemnities.Banker's Specialised Services: Letters of Credit, Bank Guarantees.Digital Banking: Legal validity of E-Banking, ECS, NEFT, RTGS, IMPS, UPI; Cyber Fraud and customer liability.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Banking Secrecy, Anti-Money Laundering (PMLA) obligations, and Know Your Customer (KYC) norms.• Introduction to Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and the SARFAESI Act, 2002.		
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Textbooks:

- M. L. Tannan – *Banking Law and Practice in India* (Latest Edition).
- Khargamwala, J. S. – *The Negotiable Instruments Act* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; The Banking Regulation Act, 1949.

Reference Books:

- Avtar Singh – *Law of Negotiable Instruments* (Latest Edition).
- M. S. Parthasarathy – *Banking Law* (Latest Edition).
- K. P. K. Menon – *Law of Negotiable Instruments*.
- T. R. Desai – *Indian Law of Negotiable Instruments*.
- RBI Publications – *Master Circulars* on various banking topics.
- N. D. Kapoor – *Mercantile Law* (Relevant Banking Chapters).

Online Platforms:

- Reserve Bank of India (RBI) Website – For Acts, Regulations, Master Circulars, Notifications, and Reports.
- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law related to Banking, NI Act, and RBI regulations.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw, LexisNexis (for journals and commentaries).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 406

COURSE NAME: Rehabilitation of Criminals and Juveniles in Society and Law

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of rehabilitation as a distinct objective of criminal law, contrasting it with retributive and deterrent approaches.
- To examine the statutory and judicial framework for the rehabilitation of adult offenders under Indian laws (IPC, BNSS, probation, parole).
- To study the juvenile justice system in India, focusing on the rehabilitative mandate under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
- To explore post-release challenges, stigma, legal barriers, and support systems necessary for successful reintegration.
- To encourage critical thinking about restorative justice, victim-offender reconciliation, and community-based rehabilitation models.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Understand the philosophical, penological, and sociological foundations of rehabilitation as a goal of the criminal justice system.
CO2	Analyze the legal and institutional frameworks governing the rehabilitation of adult offenders and juvenile delinquents in India.
C03	Evaluate the procedural mechanisms for diversion, reformation, and aftercare within custodial and non-custodial settings.
C04	Assess the role of various stakeholders—judiciary, probation officers, NGOs, and families—in the reintegration process.



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CO5	Critique the effectiveness of existing rehabilitation models and identify systemic challenges in socio-legal reintegration.
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Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Rehabilitation in Criminal Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">Theories of Punishment: Retribution, Deterrence, and Rehabilitation.The Right to Reformation: Constitutional Perspectives (Articles 14, 19, 21).International Instruments: UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules), Tokyo Rules.Social Stigma, Labeling Theory, and Barriers to Reintegration.	1	20%
II	Legal Framework for Rehabilitation of Adult Offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-Custodial Measures: Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; Conditional Release.Custodial Reforms: Prison Act, 1894; Prisoner Education, Vocational Training, and Work Programs.Early Release Mechanisms: Parole, Remission, and Sentence Suspension.Post-release: Legal Aid, Employment Rights, and Expungement of Records.	1	20%
III	Juvenile Justice System and Rehabilitation <ul style="list-style-type: none">Historical Evolution: From Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 to Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015.Key Principles: Best Interest of Child, Principle of Fresh Start, Institutional and Non-Institutional Care.Rehabilitation and Social Reintegration of Children in Conflict with Law.Role of Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, and Specialized Juvenile Police Units.	1	20%
IV	Institutional Mechanisms and Stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none">Correctional Administration: Open Prisons, Aftercare Hostels, and Halfway Homes.Role of Probation Officers, Social Workers, and NGOs in Rehabilitation.Community-based Rehabilitation: Restorative Justice, Victim-Offender Mediation.Mental Health and Substance Abuse Rehabilitation in Correctional Settings.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues and Reform Perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none">Rehabilitation of Women Offenders and Gender-Sensitive Approaches.Rehabilitation of Offenders in Special Laws (e.g., NDPS, PMLA, Terrorism).Challenges: Overcrowding, Underfunding, and Lack of Post-release Support.Comparative Models: Rehabilitation Systems in the UK, Norway, and other jurisdictions.	1	20%



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	•Future Directions: Technology in Rehabilitation, Skill Development, and Public Awareness.		
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Textbooks:

- Ahmed Siddiqui, H. – *Criminology, Penology & Victimology* (Relevant Chapters).
- Bajpai, G. S. – *Criminal Justice & Human Rights in India*.
- Bare Acts – Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015; Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Relevant Provisions).

Reference Books:

- S. K. Das – *Juvenile Justice System in India: From Welfare to Rights*.
- Chockalingam, K. – *Human Rights and Prison Reforms*.
- R. C. Nigam – *Law of Sentencing, Probation and Parole*.
- UNODC Publications – *Handbook on Prisoner Rehabilitation, Restorative Justice*.
- Nagaraja, S. – *Prison Administration and Correctional System in India*.

Online Platforms:

- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – Prison Statistics India Reports.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and Juvenile Justice Board Portals.
- UNODC & UNICEF India Websites – For international standards and best practices.
- Legal Databases – SCC Online, Manupatra (for judgments on parole, probation, juvenile justice).



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SEMESTER-VIII

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 407

COURSE NAME: Health Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a foundational understanding of the legal principles and statutes governing the healthcare system and medical practice in India.
- To examine the legal relationship between healthcare providers and patients, focusing on duties, liabilities, and patient rights.
- To study the regulatory framework for public health initiatives, biomedical ethics, and critical health-related legislation.
- To explore legal issues arising from medical innovations, research, and technology in healthcare.
- To develop the ability to identify, analyze, and address legal and ethical dilemmas in clinical and public health contexts.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the constitutional, legal, and ethical framework governing healthcare in India.
CO2	Analyze the legal rights of patients, including the rights to informed consent, confidentiality, access to medical records, and redressal.
CO3	Evaluate the scope and application of laws relating to medical negligence, professional misconduct, and consumer protection in healthcare.
CO4	Interpret statutory regulations concerning public health, biomedical research, assisted reproductive technologies, organ transplantation, and end-of-life care.
CO5	Assess the regulatory structures for pharmaceuticals, clinical trials, and emerging technologies like telemedicine and digital health.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Health Law in India <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Constitutional Framework: Right to Health as part of Article 21, Directive Principles (Articles 39(e), 42, 47), and Fundamental Duties.• Overview of the Indian Healthcare System: Public and Private Sectors; Role of Regulatory Bodies (NMC, NHA).• The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010: Aims and standards.• Introduction to Medical Ethics: Principles of Autonomy, Beneficence, Non-maleficence, and Justice; Codes of Professional Conduct (NMC).	1	20%
II	The Legal Doctor-Patient Relationship & Liability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature of the Relationship: Contractual and Tortious Duties of Care.• Informed Consent: Legal Doctrine, Exceptions, and Standard of Disclosure (ICMR Guidelines).	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Medical Negligence: Principles from <i>Bolam</i> to <i>Jacob Mathew</i>; Essential Ingredients; Res Ipsa Loquitur; Defences.• Consumer Protection in Healthcare: Services under CPA, Deficiency in Service, and Remedies.• Patient Rights and Duties: Confidentiality, Access to Medical Records, and Redressal Mechanisms.		
III	Regulation of Public Health & Specific Medical Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Health Laws: Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897; National Health Mission; Legal responses to Pandemics.• Laws Governing Specific Procedures:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 and Rules, 2021.◦ The Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC-PNDT) Act, 1994.◦ The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (THOTA) and Regulations.• The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017: Rights of persons with mental illness, Advance Directives, Decriminalization of suicide.	1	20%
IV	Legal Issues in Biomedical Research & Pharmaceutical Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Regulation of Drugs and Cosmetics: The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940; Role of Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation (CDSCO).• Clinical Trials: Legal and Ethical Framework; Compensation and Liability; ICMR Guidelines.• Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART) & Surrogacy: Legal and Ethical Issues; The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021.• End-of-Life Care and Euthanasia: Legal Position in India (Aruna Shanbaug Case, Common Cause v. Union of India); Passive Euthanasia and Advance Directives.	1	20%
V	Emerging Technologies, Intellectual Property & Public Health <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Telemedicine and Digital Health: Legal validity, Data Privacy, and NMC/BoG Telemedicine Practice Guidelines.• Health Data and Privacy: Intersection with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.• Intellectual Property and Health: Patents on Pharmaceuticals (Indian Patent Act, 1970), Compulsory Licensing, and Access to Medicines.• Contemporary Challenges: Health Insurance Law (IRDAI Regulations), Equity and Discrimination in Healthcare, Bioethics Committees.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Bajaj, J. & Malhotra, S. (Eds.) – *Health Law in India: A Socio-Legal Perspective*.



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- Gupta, K. R. – *Law Relating to Medical Profession in India*.
- Bare Acts – The Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010; The Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994; The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971; The Mental Healthcare Act, 2017; Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Reference Books:

- Sreekumar, T. V. – *Law and Medicine*.
- Nandimath, O. V. – *Medical Negligence and Legal Remedies*.
- Myneni, S. R. – *Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology* (Legal Chapters).
- Kohli, K. S. & Verma, S. K. – *A Handbook of Consumer Protection Law* (Healthcare Sections).
- Subramanian, K. S. – *Legal Aspects of Healthcare Administration*.

Online Platforms:

- **National Health Authority (NHA) & Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) Websites** – For policies, regulations, and official notifications (e.g., Telemedicine Practice Guidelines, National Digital Health Mission).
- **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Website** – For ethical guidelines on biomedical research.
- **National Medical Commission (NMC) Website** – For professional ethics regulations and disciplinary orders.
- **Legal Databases** – SCC Online, Manupatra, Westlaw (for case law on medical negligence, consent, and public health).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 408

COURSE NAME: Land Laws

Course Objectives:

- To provide a systematic understanding of the complex legal landscape governing land ownership, transfer, and use in India.
- To examine the constitutional provisions (e.g., Article 31A, Ninth Schedule, Concurrent List) that shape land legislation and reforms.
- To study the substantive and procedural law related to compulsory acquisition of land for public purpose and the rights of affected persons.
- To explore the aims, implementation, and judicial review of major land reform legislations across different states.
- To analyze contemporary legal challenges in land governance, including disputes related to real estate, environmental protection, and indigenous rights.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the historical evolution, fundamental concepts, and constitutional framework governing land and property rights in India.
CO2	Distinguish between various land tenures, systems of land revenue, and the nature of rights held by different stakeholders (State, landowners, tenants, tribals).
C03	Analyze the statutory framework for land acquisition, compensation, rehabilitation, and the associated legal procedures under contemporary and historical legislation.
C04	Interpret key state-specific land reforms and tenancy laws, with an understanding of their objectives and socio-economic impact.
CO5	Evaluate the legal regime governing urban land, including ceilings, planning, zoning, and the regulatory authority of development bodies.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Conceptual and Constitutional Foundations of Land Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Property: Meaning, Kinds, and Theories.• Historical Overview: Land Revenue Systems (Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari).• Constitutional Framework: Right to Property (Article 300A); Distribution of Legislative Power (Union, State, Concurrent Lists); Protective Clauses (Articles 31A, 31B, Ninth Schedule).• Doctrine of Eminent Domain, Police Power, and Escheat.• Overview of Land Administration: Role of Revenue Courts and Authorities.	1	20%
II	Land Acquisition and Compensation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evolution of Acquisition Law: From the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 to the RFCTLARR Act, 2013.• Key Features of RFCTLARR Act, 2013: Public Purpose, Social Impact Assessment (SIA), Consent Provisions, Compensation (Market Value, Solatium, R&R Package).	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure for Acquisition: Notification, Hearing, Declaration, Award, and Possession. • Urgency Clause, Acquisition for Private Companies & PPP Projects. • Judicial Review and Landmark Cases; Lapse of Proceedings (Section 24 of the 2013 Act). 		
III	Land Reforms and Tenancy Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives of Land Reforms: Abolition of Intermediaries, Tenancy Reforms, Ceiling on Land Holdings, Consolidation of Holdings. • Study of Model/Selected State Legislation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Abolition of Zamindari/Intermediaries. ◦ Land Ceiling Acts – Concept of "Family" and "Surplus Land". ◦ Tenancy Laws – Security of Tenure, Regulation of Rent, Right to Purchase. • Legal Challenges to Land Reforms and the Role of the Ninth Schedule. • Computerization of Land Records: The Digital India Land Records Modernisation Programme. 	1	20%
IV	Urban Land Laws and Real Estate Regulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 (Repealed) – Lessons and Legacy. • Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA): Objectives, Definitions, Registration of Projects, Rights and Duties of Allottees, Authority and Appellate Tribunal. • Town Planning and Zoning Laws: Role of Development Authorities, Master Plans, Building Bye-laws. • Apartment Ownership and Management: The Model Apartment Ownership Act. 	1	20%
V	Special Categories of Land and Contemporary Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest and Tribal Land: The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA); The Indian Forest Act, 1927. • Agricultural Land: Restrictions on Transfer (Section 154 of Model Tenancy Law/State-specific restrictions). • Public Trust Doctrine and Environmental Restrictions on Land Use. • Land Conflicts: Development vs. Displacement, Regularization of Unauthorized Occupations, Encroachments. • Recent Trends: Land Pooling, Direct Assignment, and E-Governance in Land Administration. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- G. C. V. Subba Rao – *Land Laws* (Latest Edition).
- Mulla – *The Transfer of Property Act, 1882* (Relevant chapters on sale, mortgage, lease).
- Bare Acts – The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013; The Transfer of Property Act, 1882; Relevant State Land Reforms Acts (e.g., Model or a specific state act).



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Reference Books:

- S. N. Shukla – *Transfer of Property Act*.
- P. S. Atchuthen Pillai – *Land Laws and Land Tenures*.
- U. Baxi – *The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013: A Commentary*.
- Report of the Committee on Land Reforms (Various Government Committees).
- State-specific Commentaries on Land Revenue Codes and Tenancy Acts.

Online Platforms:

- Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India Website – For policies, reports, and the National Land Records Modernisation Programme (NLRMP).
- State Revenue Department Portals – For specific state rules, circulars, and land records (e.g., Bhulekh, Bhoomi).
- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law on land acquisition, tenancy disputes, property rights, and constitutional challenges.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw (for commentaries and journal articles).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 409

COURSE NAME: Civil Procedure Code

Course Objectives:

- To provide a systematic understanding of the procedural law governing civil litigation in India.
- To equip students with the knowledge of key stages of civil suits, from filing to execution.
- To develop skills in drafting pleadings, applications, and legal arguments in compliance with procedural rules.
- To examine the role of courts in managing cases, granting interim relief, and preventing abuse of process.
- To foster critical awareness of delays, reforms, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms within the civil justice system.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the objectives, structure, and fundamental principles underlying the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
CO2	Analyze the jurisdiction of various civil courts, the institution of suits, parties to suits, and the framing of issues.
C03	Apply the procedural rules governing pleadings, discovery, interim applications (injunctions, attachments), and trial management.
C04	Evaluate the mechanisms for adjudication, including judgments, decrees, execution of decrees, and appeals.
CO5	Distinguish between ordinary and special procedures such as summary suits, suits by indigent persons, and suits involving the government.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction and Jurisdiction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature, object, and scheme of the CPC; Definitions (decree, judgment, order, mesne profits).• Jurisdiction of Civil Courts: Subject-matter, pecuniary, territorial; Res Judicata (Section 11).	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suits: Institution, parties to suits (joinder, misjoinder, representative suits), framing of issues. Place of suing (Sections 15–20); Transfer of suits (Sections 22–25). 		
II	Pleadings and Interim Relief <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pleadings (Order VI): Fundamental rules, amendment of pleadings. Plaint (Order VII) and Written Statement (Order VIII): Essentials, set-off, counterclaim. Appearance, examination, and discovery (Orders IX–XIII). Interim Orders: Temporary injunctions (Order XXXIX), interlocutory orders, appointment of receivers. Commissions (Order XXVI); Security for costs. 	1	20%
III	Trial and Judgment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> First hearing and framing of issues (Order XIV). Admissions (Order XII); Production of documents (Order XI). Hearing and evidence (Orders XVI–XVIII). Judgment and decree (Order XX); Interest and costs (Sections 34, 35). Compromise and withdrawal of suits (Order XXIII). 	1	20%
IV	Execution and Appeals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of decrees (Sections 36–74; Orders XXI): Modes of execution, stay of execution. Appeals (Sections 96–112; Orders XLI–XLIII): First appeal, second appeal, substantial question of law. Reference, review, and revision (Sections 113, 114, 115). Restitution (Section 144); Caveat (Section 148A). 	1	20%
V	Special Procedures and Recent Reforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary procedure (Order XXXVII). Suits by or against government, minors, indigent persons (Orders XXVII, XXXII, XXXIII). Suits relating to public nuisance (Section 91); interpleader suits (Section 88). Alternative Dispute Resolution (Sections 89, 89A); Mediation and Conciliation. Case management, e-filing, and recent amendments for expediting justice. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Mulla – *The Code of Civil Procedure* (Latest Edition).
- C. K. Takwani – *Civil Procedure* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Act – *The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908* (Amended).

Reference Books:

- Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure (Latest Edition).
- Sanjiva Row – *The Code of Civil Procedure*.
- J. D. Jain – *Civil Procedure Code*.
- A. N. Saha – *Textbook on Civil Procedure*.



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- R. S. Aggarwal – *Civil Procedure Code*.

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For full-text judgments, case law updates, and annotations related to CPC.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw, LexisNexis (for commentaries, articles, and comparative analysis).
- E-Courts Services Portal – For digitized court procedures, e-filing, and case status tracking.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 410

COURSE NAME: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications of various ADR mechanisms.
- To equip students with a thorough knowledge of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, including the procedure for conducting arbitrations and conciliations.
- To develop practical skills in negotiation and mediation through simulated exercises and role-plays.
- To examine the interface between ADR and the formal court system, including the referral mechanism under Section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- To foster a critical perspective on contemporary issues, such as institutional arbitration, investment treaty arbitration, and the future of dispute resolution.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the philosophy, historical evolution, and constitutional-legal framework of ADR mechanisms as alternatives to traditional litigation.
CO2	Distinguish between the core ADR processes—Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation, Negotiation, and Lok Adalats—analyzing their procedural nuances, legal sanctity, and suitability for different disputes.
CO3	Analyze the statutory framework governing domestic and international arbitration in India, including the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, and its significant amendments.
CO4	Demonstrate foundational skills in negotiation strategy, mediation techniques, and the drafting of key ADR documents such as arbitration agreements and settlement awards.
CO5	Evaluate the role of institutions (e.g., Indian Council of Arbitration, Delhi International Arbitration Centre), the enforcement of awards, and the limited scope of judicial intervention.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to ADR and Negotiation <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conceptual Foundations: Meaning, need, and advantages of ADR over litigation.• Constitutional and Legal Framework: Article 39A of the Constitution; Section 89 of the CPC; overview of key statutes.• Negotiation: Theories (Positional vs. Principled Negotiation), stages, strategies, and skills.• Overview of other ADR methods: Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration, Lok Adalats, and Hybrid	1	20%



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	Processes. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethics in ADR.		
II	Arbitration – Part I (General Principles & Agreement) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition, historical development, and types of Arbitration (Ad-hoc, Institutional, Domestic, International, Commercial).• Arbitration Agreement: Essentials under Section 7; Validity; Separability Doctrine; Reference to Arbitration.• Appointment of Arbitrators: Procedure, grounds for challenge, and substitution (Sections 10-15).• Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals: Competence-Competence Doctrine (Section 16).• Interim Measures by Court and Arbitral Tribunal (Sections 9 & 17).	1	20%
III	Arbitration – Part II (Procedure & Award) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings: Principles of natural justice, procedure, place, and language (Sections 18-27).• Making of Arbitral Award: Decision-making process, form and content, types of awards (Sections 28-31).• Termination of Proceedings and correction/interpretation of award (Sections 32-33).• Enforcement and Challenge of Awards:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Finality and Enforcement (Section 35-36).◦ Setting Aside of Domestic Awards (Section 34) – Grounds and scope of judicial review.• Introduction to Enforcement of Foreign Awards under the New York and Geneva Conventions (Part II of the Act).	1	20%
IV	Conciliation, Mediation & Lok Adalats <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conciliation: Procedure under Part III of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996; Role of Conciliator; Settlement Agreement.• Mediation: Distinction from conciliation and arbitration; Stages of mediation; Role of the mediator; Court-annexed mediation.• Lok Adalats: Statutory basis under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987; Organization, jurisdiction, and binding nature of awards.• Permanent Lok Adalats (Public Utility Services).	1	20%
V	Contemporary Issues, Institutional ADR & The Future <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutional Arbitration in India: Growth, challenges, and major institutions (DIAC, MCIA, ICA).• Investment Treaty Arbitration: Basic concepts and relevance to India.• Online Dispute Resolution (ODR): Legal validity, models, and challenges in India.• Drafting Skills: Arbitration Clauses, Submission Agreements, and Settlement Terms.	1	20%



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	•Critical appraisal of the Indian ADR landscape, recent reforms, and future directions.		
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Textbooks:

- Avtar Singh – *Law of Arbitration and Conciliation* (Latest Edition).
- S. K. Chawla – *Alternate Dispute Resolution* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996; The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (Relevant Sections).

Reference Books:

- R. S. Bachawat – *Law of Arbitration & Conciliation* (Edited by Justice S. B. Bachawat).
- N. V. Paranjape – *Alternate Dispute Resolution*.
- Gary Goodpaster – *A Guide to Negotiation and Mediation*.
- H. M. Mehta – *Commentary on the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996*.
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) – *Arbitration Rules* (for comparative study).

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For accessing judgments on arbitration, mediation, and related ADR case law.
- Institutional Arbitration Centre Websites – Delhi International Arbitration Centre (DIAC), Mumbai Centre for International Arbitration (MCIA), Indian Council of Arbitration (ICA) for rules and model clauses.
- UNCITRAL Website – For Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration, Conciliation Rules, and related documents.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw (for journals, articles, and comparative materials).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 411

COURSE NAME: Insurance Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the conceptual and legal foundations of insurance as a risk management tool.
- To examine the general principles of law applicable to all insurance contracts and their specific application to major types of insurance.
- To study the statutory framework governing the insurance sector, including the Insurance Act, 1938, the IRDAI Act, 1999, and the Consumer Protection Act.
- To develop the ability to interpret insurance policies, understand the claims process, and identify the rights and remedies of policyholders.
- To foster critical awareness of regulatory challenges, market conduct issues, and emerging trends in the insurance industry.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the fundamental principles, historical development, and regulatory architecture of insurance law in India.
CO2	Analyze the core legal doctrines governing insurance contracts, including utmost good faith, indemnity, insurable interest, proximate cause, and subrogation.
C03	Distinguish between the legal frameworks, policy conditions, and claim settlement procedures for life insurance and general insurance (fire, marine, motor, health).
C04	Evaluate the role and functions of key regulatory bodies, notably the Insurance



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	Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI).
CO5	Apply statutory provisions and judicial precedents to resolve disputes concerning policy interpretation, claims repudiation, and liability of insurers.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Insurance Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept, Nature, and History of Insurance; Functions and Economic Importance.• Fundamental Principles: Utmost Good Faith (Uberrimae Fidei), Insurable Interest, Indemnity, Proximate Cause (Causa Proxima), Subrogation, Contribution.• Classification of Insurance: Life vs. Non-Life (General) Insurance.• Concept of Risk, Proposal, Policy, Premium, and Cover Note.	1	20%
II	Regulatory Framework and Insurance Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Overview: From Nationalization to Liberalization.• Regulatory Structure: The Insurance Act, 1938; IRDAI Act, 1999 – Objectives, Powers, and Functions of IRDAI.• Licensing of Insurers, Intermediaries (Agents, Brokers, Corporate Agents), and Protection of Policyholders' Interests Regulations.• Formation of Insurance Contract: Offer, Acceptance, Consideration, Legal Formalities.• Warranties and Conditions; Nomination and Assignment.	1	20%
III	Life Insurance and Health Insurance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and Scope of Life Insurance Contract; Not a Contract of Indemnity.• Types of Life Policies: Term, Whole Life, Endowment, ULIPs.• Concept of Life Insurance Contract: Persons Entitled to Payment, Maturity and Survival Benefits, Suicide Clause.• Health Insurance: Types (Mediclaime, Critical Illness, Personal Accident); Key Concepts (Pre-existing Disease, Waiting Period, Co-payment, Sub-limits).• Portability and Third-Party Administrators (TPAs); The Standardization of Health Insurance Regulations.	1	20%
IV	General Insurance – I (Fire, Marine, Motor) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Fire Insurance: Scope, Perils Covered, Sum Insured, Conditions, and Claims.• Marine Insurance: The Marine Insurance Act, 1963; Types (Hull, Cargo, Freight); Perils of the Sea, Warranties (Implied & Express), Average (General & Particular).• Motor Insurance: The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988; Types	1	20%



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	(Liability Only, Package Policy); 'Act Only' Policy and Third-Party Liability; No Claim Bonus; Claims Tribunal Procedure.		
V	General Insurance – II & Contemporary Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Miscellaneous Insurance: Burglary, Fidelity Guarantee, Engineering, Liability Insurance.•Claim Settlement Process: Obligations of Insured, Surveyors and Loss Assessors, Repudiation, and Grounds for Rejection.•Grievance Redressal: Internal Mechanisms, Ombudsman Scheme, Consumer Forums.•Contemporary Issues: Bancassurance, Micro-insurance Regulations, Cyber Insurance, InsurTech, and Use of AI in Underwriting and Claims.•Reinsurance and Solvency Margins; Investment Regulations for Insurers.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- M. N. Srinivasan – *Principles of Insurance Law* (Latest Edition).
- Dr. Avtar Singh – *Law of Insurance* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Insurance Act, 1938; The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999; The Marine Insurance Act, 1963; The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Relevant Chapters).

Reference Books:

- John Lowry & Philip Rawlings – *Insurance Law: Doctrines and Principles*.
- M. S. Parthasarathy – *A Guide to Insurance Law* (Latest Edition).
- M. C. Kuchhal – *Mercantile Law* (Insurance Chapters).
- IRDAI (Publications) – *Regulations, Guidelines, and Annual Reports*.
- Report of the Law Commission of India (On Insurance Law Reform).

Online Platforms:

- Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) Website – For Acts, Regulations, Circulars, Master Guidelines, and Market Conduct Reports.
- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law on insurance disputes, claim repudiation, and liability.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw (for commentaries and journal articles).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 412

COURSE NAME: Private International Law

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the conceptual foundations and key terminology of Private International Law.
- To provide a thorough understanding of the Indian approach to jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition/enforcement of foreign judgments.
- To examine the conflict of laws rules applicable to personal, family, and commercial matters with international dimensions.
- To develop the ability to identify the "foreign element" in a legal dispute and apply the relevant three-stage process (jurisdiction, choice of law, enforcement).
- To foster critical thinking about legal harmonisation efforts, the role of international conventions, and reforms needed in Indian law.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Define the nature, scope, and fundamental concepts of Private International Law (Conflict of Laws) and distinguish it from Public International Law.
CO2	Analyze the Indian legal framework, including statutory provisions and judicial precedents, governing cross-border disputes involving jurisdiction, applicable law, and enforcement of foreign judgments.
C03	Apply the principles and rules for determining jurisdiction of Indian courts in matters with foreign elements, and for selecting the appropriate governing law (lex causae) in contractual and non-contractual obligations.
C04	Evaluate the rules and procedures for the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and decrees in India under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and special statutes.
CO5	Examine specific legal issues in cross-border contexts, including marriage, divorce, custody, adoption, succession, and property rights.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction, Jurisdiction, and Foreign Judgments <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and Scope: Definition, Purpose, and Distinction from Public International Law; Theories (Territoriality, Vested Rights).• Basic Concepts: Domicile, Nationality, Lex Fori, Renvoi, Characterization, Foreign Element.• Jurisdiction of Indian Courts: Basis for assuming jurisdiction (CPC, S. 20); Forum Non Conveniens; Civil Procedure and "Cause of Action".• Foreign Judgments in India: General Principles; Recognition and Enforcement under CPC (Sections 13, 14, 44A); Conditions and Grounds for Refusal (e.g., Fraud, Natural Justice, Public Policy).	1	20%
II	Choice of Law in Contractual and Tortious Obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Choice of Law in Contracts: Party Autonomy; Proper Law of the Contract; Express and Implied	1	20%



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	<p>Choice; Law Governing Validity, Performance, and Interpretation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitations on Party Autonomy: Mandatory Rules and Public Policy (Indian and Foreign). • Choice of Law in Torts: General Rules; The Double Actionability Rule and its Exceptions; Significant Relationship Test; Emerging Trends. • Specific Issues: Capacity to Contract, Formal Validity, Consumer and Employment Contracts. 		
III	<p>Personal and Family Law Matters</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage: Validity (Formal and Essential Validity); Choice of Law Rules; Polygamous Marriages. • Matrimonial Causes: Jurisdiction and Choice of Law for Divorce, Judicial Separation, and Nullity; Recognition of Foreign Divorces. • Children: Legitimacy and Legitimation; Custody and Guardianship; International Child Abduction (Hague Convention). • Adoption: Inter-country adoption and Indian legal position. 	1	20%
IV	<p>Property, Succession, and International Commercial Litigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immovable Property: Lex Situs Rule; Transfer and Succession of Immovable Property. • Movable Property: Transfer Inter Vivos and Succession; Doctrine of Conversion. • Succession: Testate and Intestate Succession; Law Governing Will (Formal and Essential Validity); Administration of Estates. • International Commercial Litigation: Stay of Proceedings, Anti-suit Injunctions, and Lis Alibi Pendens. 	1	20%
V	<p>Contemporary Issues and Intersection with Other Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International Commercial Arbitration: Interaction with Private International Law; Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. • Cyber Law and PIL: Jurisdiction in Online Contracts, Torts (Defamation), and E-Commerce. • Insolvency: Cross-border Insolvency and the Indian Framework. • Limitations and Reform: Need for Codification in India; Role of International Conventions and Judicial Activism. • Case Study Analysis of Landmark Indian Judgments. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Dr. Avtar Singh – *Private International Law* (Latest Edition).
- C. K. Thakker – *Conflict of Laws* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Sections 13, 14, 44A); Indian Succession Act, 1925; Special Marriage Act, 1954 (Relevant Provisions).



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Reference Books:

- M. P. Tandon – *Private International Law*.
- Cheshire, North & Fawcett – *Private International Law* (For comparative common law perspective).
- Dicey, Morris & Collins – *The Conflict of Laws* (For advanced reference).
- Paras Diwan – *Private International Law: Indian and English*.
- J. H. C. Morris – *The Conflict of Laws*.

Online Platforms:

- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law on foreign judgments, jurisdictional issues, and cross-border family disputes.
- Hague Conference on Private International Law Website – For access to international conventions (e.g., Child Abduction, Maintenance, Apostille).
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw, HeinOnline (for journals, articles, and foreign case law).



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SEMESTER-IX

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 501

COURSE NAME: Cyber Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal, regulatory, and policy framework governing information technology and cyberspace in India.
- To examine the substantive and procedural law related to cybercrimes, electronic evidence, and the powers of cyber law enforcement agencies.
- To study the legal validity and enforcement of electronic contracts, digital signatures, and e-commerce transactions.
- To explore the intersection of cyber law with areas such as data protection, intellectual property, and consumer rights.
- To foster critical thinking about the ethical, social, and global implications of cyberspace and the adequacy of existing laws.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the nature, scope, and need for a specialized legal framework governing cyberspace, including its historical development and jurisdictional challenges.
CO2	Analyze the core provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000, its amendments, and related rules concerning digital signatures, electronic records, and governance.
C03	Identify and evaluate various cybercrimes, their legal definitions, penalties, and the procedural aspects of investigation, adjudication, and international cooperation.
C04	Assess the legal principles governing e-commerce, including electronic contracts, digital signatures, consumer protection, and the liability of network service providers.
CO5	Critique the legal frameworks for data privacy, data protection, and intellectual property rights in the digital environment, including intermediary liability and cyber security.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Cyberspace and Legal Framework <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction to Cyberspace: Characteristics, Jurisdictional Challenges (Territoriality vs. Ubiquity).• Historical Development: Need for Cyber Law; UN Model Law; Overview of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (Objectives, Structure, Amendments).• Key Definitions: Computer, Computer Network, Computer Resource, Data, Electronic Record, Digital Signature, Intermediary.• Legal Recognition of Electronic Records & Digital Signatures: Sections 4, 5, Schedule I & II.	1	20%
II	Cybercrimes & Offences under the IT Act and IPC <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cybercrimes under IT Act: Hacking (Sec. 66), Data Theft (Sec. 66B), Identity Theft (Sec. 66C), Cheating by Personation (Sec. 66D), Violation of Privacy (Sec.	1	20%



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	<p>66E), Cyber Terrorism (Sec. 66F), Obscene Content (Sec. 67, 67A, 67B).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cybercrimes under IPC: Criminal Breach of Trust, Cheating, Defamation, Forgery – when committed using computer resources.• Other Offences: Breach of Confidentiality & Privacy (Sec. 72), Disclosure in breach of lawful contract (Sec. 72A).• Investigation & Adjudication: Powers of Controller, Certifying Authorities, and Cyber Appellate Tribunal (Historical); Role of Police and Authorized Officers.		
III	<p>E-Commerce, Electronic Contracts & Liability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal Validity of Electronic Contracts: Formation, Attribution, Time & Place of Dispatch (Sections 10A, 11, 12, 13).• Digital Signatures & Electronic Signatures: Legal recognition, Certifying Authorities, and their regulation.• Liability of Intermediaries: Safe Harbour Provisions (Sec. 79) and Due Diligence Guidelines (IT Rules, 2021).• E-Governance: Legal recognition of e-filing, e-payments, and electronic records by Government offices.• Consumer Protection in E-Commerce: Applicability of Consumer Protection Act, 2019; E-commerce Rules.	1	20%
IV	<p>Data Protection, Privacy & Intellectual Property</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Right to Privacy in Digital Age: Judicial interpretation (Puttaswamy Judgement).• The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023: Key Principles, Rights of Data Principals, Obligations of Data Fiduciaries, Grounds for Processing, Exemptions, and Role of the Data Protection Board.• Intellectual Property in Cyberspace: Copyright issues (Software, Digital Content), Domain Name Disputes (Trademark), and IT Act provisions (Sec. 65 – Tampering with Computer Source Code).	1	20%
V	<p>Contemporary Issues, Cybersecurity & Procedural Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Electronic Evidence: Admissibility (Sec. 65A & 65B, Indian Evidence Act); Challenges in collection and presentation.• Cybersecurity: Role of CERT-In; Protected Systems (Sec. 70); National Critical Information Infrastructure.• Emerging Challenges: Regulation of Cryptocurrencies & Blockchain; AI & Liability; IoT Security; Cyber Warfare.• International Cooperation: Budapest Convention; Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs).• Case Studies & Recent Developments: Analysis of landmark cases and recent regulatory changes.	1	20%



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Textbooks:

- Naavi (M. P. Vijay Kumar) – *Cyber Laws: IT Act, 2000 & Related Issues* (Latest Edition).
- Vakul Sharma – *Information Technology Law and Practice* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended); The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023.

Reference Books:

- Justice Yatindra Singh – *Cyber Laws*.
- Chris Reed & John Angel – *Computer Law* (For comparative perspective).
- S. R. Bhansali – *Law of Cyber Crimes & Information Technology*.
- Pavan Duggal – *Cyber Law Series* (Various Titles).
- Nandan Kamath – *Law Relating to Computers, Internet & E-Commerce*.

Online Platforms:

- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) Website – For advisories, guidelines, and cyber security best practices.
- Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) Website – For IT Act, subordinate legislation, and policy documents.
- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law on cyber law, IT Act violations, and electronic evidence.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw (for journals, articles, and international perspectives).
- Data Security Council of India (DSCI) – For resources on data protection and privacy.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 502

COURSE NAME: Intellectual Property Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the theoretical foundations and socio-economic rationale for protecting intellectual property.
- To examine the substantive law and procedure under key Indian statutes for each major IP right.
- To develop the ability to identify protectable subject matter, understand the registration process, and recognize acts of infringement.
- To study the national and international enforcement mechanisms, including civil, criminal, and administrative remedies.
- To foster critical awareness of the balance between private IP rights and public interest, including access to knowledge, medicine, and technology.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Define the fundamental concepts, nature, and justifications for Intellectual Property (IP) rights and their role in fostering innovation and creativity.
CO2	Analyze the statutory frameworks governing major IP rights in India, including Copyright, Patents, Trademarks, Designs, and Geographical Indications.
CO3	Distinguish between the scope, term, subject matter, and infringement of different IP rights, and apply the criteria for their protection.
CO4	Evaluate the registration processes, rights conferred, limitations, exceptions, and infringement remedies available for each IP right.
CO5	Critique contemporary challenges in IP law, including digital copyright, software patents, biotechnology, traditional knowledge, and the intersection with competition



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law.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Intellectual Property Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept, Nature, and Justifications: Utilitarian, Natural Rights, and Economic Theories of IP.• Overview of the IPR Regime in India: Historical development and the role of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs & Trademarks (CGPDTM).• International Framework: Introduction to TRIPS Agreement, Berne Convention, Paris Convention, and WIPO Treaties.• Classification of IP Rights: Introduction to Copyright, Patents, Trademarks, Designs, GIs, Trade Secrets, and Semiconductor Layout Designs.	1	20%
II	Copyright and Related Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Subject Matter of Copyright: Literary, Dramatic, Musical, Artistic Works, Cinematograph Films, Sound Recordings, Computer Programs.• Criteria for Protection: Originality, Fixation, Idea-Expression Dichotomy.• Rights of Authors and Owners: Economic Rights (Section 14) and Moral Rights (Section 57).• Term of Copyright and Ownership (Author, Employer, Commissioner).• Infringement, Exceptions, and Limitations: Fair Dealing (Section 52); Digital Copyright issues (DRM, TPMs).• Assignment, Licensing, and Administration through Copyright Societies.	1	20%
III	Patent Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patentable Subject Matter: Invention (Section 2(1)(j)); Exclusions from Patentability (Section 3).• Criteria for Patent Grant: Novelty, Inventive Step, Industrial Application (Non-obviousness and Utility).• Procedure for Grant of Patent: Application, Publication, Examination, Opposition (Pre-grant & Post-grant), Grant.• Rights of Patentee, Term, and Compulsory Licensing (Sections 84-92) – Balancing Patent Monopoly with Public Health.• Infringement and Defences (including Bolar Exception).	1	20%
IV	Trademark Law and Design Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trademarks: Definition, Functions, Types (Word, Device, Shape, Colour, Sound, Certification, Collective Marks).• Registrability: Distinctiveness, Prohibited Marks (Sections 9 & 11); Procedure for Registration.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights Conferred, Infringement, and Passing Off. • Design Law: Definition of 'Design' (Section 2(d)); Criteria for Registration (Novelty and Originality); Rights and Term of Protection; Infringement. • Groundless Threats and Remedies. 		
V	<p>Geographical Indications, Emerging Areas & Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical Indications (GIs): Concept, Difference from Trademarks; Procedure for Registration; Infringement and Remedies. • Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Biological Resources: Role of the Biological Diversity Act, 2002. • Trade Secrets and Confidential Information: Protection under Contract Law and the Common Law. • IP Enforcement: Civil Remedies (Injunctions, Damages, Accounts of Profits); Criminal Remedies; Anton Piller Orders; Border Measures under IP Rules. • Contemporary Issues: Software and Business Method Patents, Pharmaceutical Patents and Access to Medicines, IP and Competition Law, E-commerce and IP, Artificial Intelligence and IP. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- P. Narayanan – *Intellectual Property Law* (Latest Edition).
- B. L. Wadehra – *Law Relating to Intellectual Property* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Copyright Act, 1957; The Patents Act, 1970; The Trademarks Act, 1999; The Designs Act, 2000; The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999.

Reference Books:

- Cornish, Llewelyn & Aplin – *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights*.
- N. S. Gopalakrishnan & T. G. Agitha – *Principles of Intellectual Property*.
- V. K. Ahuja – *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights*.
- W. R. Cornish & David Llewelyn – *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights*.
- Shamnad Basheer – *Indian Intellectual Property Law* (Essays and Articles).

Online Platforms:

- **Intellectual Property India (IPO) Website** – For statutes, rules, forms, and database of registered IPs.
- **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) Website** – For international treaties, resources, and the WIPO Lex database.
- **Indian Kanoon & SCC Online** – For case law on IPR disputes, infringement, and constitutional challenges.
- **Legal Databases** – Manupatra, Westlaw, Jstor (for journals, articles, and comparative law).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 503

COURSE NAME: Competition Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a foundational understanding of the economic concepts underpinning competition law and policy.
- To equip students with a thorough knowledge of the substantive provisions, enforcement mechanisms, and jurisprudence under the Competition Act, 2002.
- To develop analytical skills for assessing market behavior, defining relevant markets, and identifying anti-competitive conduct.
- To examine the institutional design, powers, and functions of the Competition Commission of India (CCI).
- To foster critical thinking on contemporary challenges in competition law, especially in digital and globalized markets.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the economic rationale, historical evolution, and objectives of competition law, distinguishing it from sectoral regulations and consumer protection law.
CO2	Analyze the key prohibitions under the Competition Act, 2002, relating to anti-competitive agreements (Section 3), abuse of dominant position (Section 4), and combinations (Section 5 & 6).
C03	Apply the "rule of reason" and "per se" principles to evaluate anti-competitive agreements, and assess dominance using the statutory criteria of "relevant market".
C04	Evaluate the procedural framework for investigation, inquiry, and adjudication by the Competition Commission of India (CCI), and the appellate process before the National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).
CO5	Assess the role of competition law in regulating new-age digital markets, addressing issues like data monopolies, platform power, and algorithmic collusion.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Competition Law and Policy <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction: Concept of Competition, Market Failure, and Objectives of Competition Law.• Historical Evolution: From Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969 to Competition Act, 2002.• Key Economic Concepts: Market, Market Power, Barriers to Entry, Efficiency, Consumer Welfare.• Institutional Framework: Structure, Powers, and Functions of CCI; Role of Director General (DG); Appellate Mechanism (NCLAT, Supreme Court).	1	20%
II	Anti-Competitive Agreements (Section 3) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of Agreements: Horizontal Agreements (Cartels) and Vertical Agreements.• Analysis of Section 3: Per Se Invalidation vs. Rule of Reason Approach.	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horizontal Agreements: Price-fixing, Bid-rigging, Market Allocation, and Control of Supply (Section 3(3)). • Vertical Agreements: Tie-in arrangements, Exclusive Supply/Distribution, Resale Price Maintenance (Section 3(4)). • Exceptions & Defences: Efficiency and Pro-competitive Benefits (Section 3(5), Intellectual Property). 		
III	Abuse of Dominant Position (Section 4) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Dominance: Determination of "Relevant Market" (Product and Geographic) under Section 19. • Factors Determining Dominance (Section 19(4)): Market Share, Entry Barriers, Countervailing Buying Power. • Abuse of Dominance: Types of Abusive Conduct (Section 4(2)) – Predatory Pricing, Unfair/Discriminatory Conditions, Denial of Market Access, Tying. • Case Law Analysis: Landmark cases on dominance in new-age markets (e.g., Google, Ola/Uber) 	1	20%
IV	Regulation of Combinations (Merger Control) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Combinations: Definition and Thresholds for Notification (Assets & Turnover) under Section 5. • Procedure for Investigation: Mandatory Notification (Section 6), Phases of Review, Timeline. • Substantive Assessment: Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) under Section 20. • Remedies: Modifications, Conditional Approvals, and Prohibition of Combinations. • Green Channel Route and De Minimis Exemptions. 	1	20%
V	Enforcement, Contemporary Issues & Intersections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement & Procedure: Inquiry by CCI, Investigation by DG, Penalties (Sections 27, 28), Leniency Programme (Reduced Penalty). • Competition Advocacy and Non-Enforcement Functions of CCI (Section 49). • Competition Law in Digital Markets: Challenges of Data, Network Effects, Platform Neutrality, and Killer Acquisitions. • Intersections with Other Laws: Interface with Intellectual Property Rights, Consumer Protection, and Sectoral Regulators (TRAI, SEBI). • International Aspects: Extraterritorial Jurisdiction (Effects Doctrine), Cross-Border Mergers, and Cooperation with Foreign Agencies. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Dr. Avtar Singh – *Competition Law* (Latest Edition).
- S. M. Dugar – *Commentary on Competition Law* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts – The Competition Act, 2002; The Competition Commission of India (General)



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Regulations, 2009.

Reference Books:

- Richard Whish & David Bailey – *Competition Law* (For comparative and economic principles).
- T. Ramappa – *Competition Law in India*.
- MM Sharma (Ed.) – *Competition Law & Practice* (Journals and Case Updates).
- Pradeep S. Mehta (CUTS International) – *Works on Competition Policy*.
- Reports & Orders – Published by the Competition Commission of India (CCI).

Online Platforms:

- Competition Commission of India (CCI) Website – For full-text of orders, regulations, annual reports, and advocacy booklets.
- National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT) Website – For appellate orders and judgments.
- Indian Kanoon & SCC Online – For case law on competition law, landmark CCI orders, and Supreme Court judgments.
- Legal Databases – Manupatra, Westlaw (for journals, articles, and international comparative materials).

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 504

COURSE NAME: Humanitarian & Refugee Law

Course Objectives:

- To provide a systematic understanding of the legal rules regulating armed conflict and the protection of persons fleeing persecution.
- To examine the key treaties, customary rules, and case law in IHL and IRL, and their interaction with international human rights law.
- To develop skills in applying IHL and IRL principles to contemporary conflict and displacement scenarios.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of international and national mechanisms for enforcing humanitarian and refugee norms.
- To foster critical awareness of ethical dilemmas, state practice, and emerging challenges in the field.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the historical evolution, sources, and fundamental principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and International Refugee Law (IRL).
CO2	Analyze the legal framework governing the conduct of hostilities, protection of civilians, prisoners of war, and other protected persons under the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.
C03	Apply the definition of a “refugee” under the 1951 Refugee Convention and regional instruments, and evaluate the principle of <i>non-refoulement</i> and rights of refugees.
C04	Distinguish between the mandates, roles, and legal bases of key international organizations such as the ICRC, UNHCR, and relevant human rights bodies.
CO5	Critique the implementation challenges, gaps in protection, and contemporary issues such as internal displacement, climate-induced migration, and armed non-state actors.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of International Humanitarian Law (IHL)	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Development: From Lieber Code to Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols.• Sources: Treaty law, customary IHL, Martens Clause.• Scope of Application: International vs. non-international armed conflict, threshold of violence.• Core Principles: Distinction, Proportionality, Military Necessity, Humanity.• Key Actors: States, armed non-state actors, role of the ICRC.		
II	Conduct of Hostilities & Protection of Persons <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protected Persons: Civilians, prisoners of war, wounded, sick, and shipwrecked.• Prohibited Weapons & Methods of Warfare.• Occupation Law: Rights and duties of occupying powers.• Implementation & Enforcement: State responsibility, individual criminal liability, war crimes.• International Criminal Court (ICC) and Ad-hoc Tribunals: Case studies.	1	20%
III	Foundations of International Refugee Law (IRL) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Historical Context: Post-WWII framework, evolution of protection.• Definition of Refugee: 1951 Convention criteria, well-founded fear, persecution grounds.• Regional Instruments: OAU Convention, Cartagena Declaration, EU directives.• Exclusion & Cessation Clauses.• UNHCR Mandate & Statelessness.	1	20%
IV	Rights of Refugees & Protection Mechanisms <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Principle of Non-refoulement: Absolute character, exceptions, and extraterritorial application.• Refugee Status Determination (RSD) Procedures: Fairness, evidence, burden of proof.• Rights under the 1951 Convention: Civil, economic, social rights.• Durable Solutions: Repatriation, local integration, resettlement.• Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): Guiding Principles, protection gaps.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Challenges & Intersections <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mixed Migration: Refugees, migrants, trafficking, and smuggling.• Climate Change, Disasters & Displacement: Protection gaps and legal developments.• Terrorism, Security & Exclusion: Balancing protection and security.• IHL-IRL-IHRL Interface: Complementarity and conflict in application.• National Implementation: Indian context, Citizenship	1	20%



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	Act, asylum practice. • Future Directions: Global compacts, responsibility-sharing, advocacy.		
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Textbooks:

- ICRC – *International Humanitarian Law: A Comprehensive Introduction* (Latest Edition).
- James C. Hathaway & Michelle Foster – *The Law of Refugee Status* (Latest Edition).
- Bare Acts & Treaties – Geneva Conventions (1949) & Additional Protocols (1977); 1951 Refugee Convention & 1967 Protocol.

Reference Books:

- Dieter Fleck (Ed.) – *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law*.
- Guy S. Goodwin-Gill & Jane McAdam – *The Refugee in International Law*.
- Yoram Dinstein – *The Conduct of Hostilities under the Law of International Armed Conflict*.
- UNHCR – *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status*.
- David J. Cantor & Jean-François Durieux (Eds.) – *Refuge from Inhumanity? War Refugees and International Humanitarian Law*.

Online Platforms:

- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) – IHL Database & Treaties.
- UNHCR – Refworld Database (for country reports, case law, policy documents).
- International Criminal Court (ICC) & International Court of Justice (ICJ) Case Law Portals.
- Legal Databases – HeinOnline (for journals), Peace Palace Library, EJIL: Talk!

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 505

COURSE NAME: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Course Objectives:

- To introduce students to the art and science of legal drafting as a core professional skill.
- To develop proficiency in drafting pleadings for use in courts and tribunals, adhering to procedural codes.
- To impart skills for drafting conveyance deeds and other transactional instruments under property and contract law.
- To foster precision, clarity, and logical structuring in written legal communication.
- To provide practical, hands-on training through exercises, precedents, and simulated drafting scenarios.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the fundamental principles, formats, and legal requirements for drafting various legal documents.
CO2	Analyze factual situations to identify legal issues and apply appropriate legal provisions for effective drafting.
C03	Draft clear, precise, and legally sound pleadings (plaints, written statements, interlocutory applications) for civil and criminal proceedings.
C04	Prepare key transactional documents, including deeds of conveyance (sale, mortgage, lease), contracts, wills, and affidavits.
CO5	Apply principles of effective legal communication, including the use of plain language, logical structuring, and avoidance of ambiguities.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	General Principles of Legal Drafting • Introduction: Importance, Qualities of a good draft	1	20%



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	<p>(Clarity, Precision, Comprehensiveness).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Stages of Drafting: Understanding instructions, research, outlining, writing, and revision.• Use of Language: Plain English, avoiding legalese, gender-neutral language, punctuation.• Interpretation Clauses, Recitals, Testimonium, Schedules.• Basic Structure of Legal Documents: Title, Parties, Definitions, Operative Parts, Boilerplate Clauses, Execution.		
II	<p>Drafting of Pleadings in Civil Suits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• General Principles of Pleadings (Order VI, CPC): Facts not law, Material facts, Concise form.• Drafting of a Complaint (Order VII, CPC): Cause title, Jurisdiction, Facts, Reliefs, Verification.• Drafting of a Written Statement (Order VIII, CPC): Admissions, Denials, Set-off, Counter-claim.• Interlocutory Applications: For temporary injunction, appointment of receiver, amendment, condonation of delay.• Drafting of Appeals, Revision Petitions, and Review Petitions.	1	20%
III	<p>Drafting in Criminal Proceedings and Other Forums</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Complaints (Section 200 CrPC) and Private Complaints.• Bail Applications (Anticipatory and Regular).• Application under Section 125 CrPC (Maintenance).• Drafting of Affidavits (Formats and Verification).• Basic Drafting for Tribunals: Consumer Complaint, Application before NCLT.	1	20%
IV	<p>Drafting of Deeds – Conveyance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Essentials of a Valid Deed: Parties, Competency, Subject Matter, Consideration, Words of Conveyance.• Sale Deed: Essential Clauses (Description of Property, Covenants, Indemnity).• Mortgage Deed (Simple and Equitable).• Lease Deed (Residential and Commercial).• Gift Deed, Settlement Deed, and Partition Deed.	1	20%
V	<p>Drafting of Commercial Documents and Wills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and Agreements: Service, Non-Disclosure (NDA), Employment.• Notice: Legal notice under Section 80 CPC, notice for recovery, notice to quit.• Power of Attorney (General and Special).• Drafting of a Will: Essential clauses, Appointment of Executor, Bequests, Attestation.• Vetting of Documents: Principles and practice of reviewing and correcting drafts.	1	20%

Textbooks:



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- A. K. Awasthi & R. R. Singh – *Manual of Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing* (Latest Edition).
- B. Malik & A. Chawla – *Practical Advocacy & Professional Ethics* (Drafting Sections).
- Universal's – *Handbook on Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing*.

Reference Books:

- N. H. Bhagwati & K. R. Sastri – *The Art of Conveyancing and Pleading*.
- Dr. B. B. Pandey – *Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance*.
- M. C. Sarkar & E. P. Mallick – *Court Forms and Precedents* (Latest Edition).
- N. S. Bindra – *Interpretation of Statutes* (Relevant for understanding legislative language).
- Standard Precedent Books – e.g., *Chitaley & Rao's AIR Manual* (Drafting Volumes).

Online Platforms:

- **E-Courts Services Portal** – For formats of court applications, e-filing procedures, and sample documents.
- **Indian Kanoon & SCC Online** – To access judgments containing model pleadings and drafting principles.
- **Legal Databases** – Manupatra, Westlaw (for precedents, forms, and professional articles on drafting).



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SEMESTER-X

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 507

COURSE NAME: Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid, & Para – Legal Services

Course Objectives:

- To introduce the concept of justice beyond traditional client-lawyer relationships, focusing on social justice and collective rights.
- To provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal aid ecosystem in India, including its statutory basis and institutional architecture.
- To examine the tool of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a mechanism for social justice and judicial activism.
- To explore the role of paralegals and community-based models in enhancing access to justice at the grassroots level.
- To foster a critical understanding of the ethical dilemmas, strategic challenges, and future directions in public interest law practice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the constitutional philosophy, historical evolution, and statutory framework of legal aid and public interest lawyering in India.
CO2	Analyze the role of the judiciary, state institutions (NALSA, SLSAs), and civil society in promoting access to justice for marginalized communities.
C03	Apply the principles of public interest litigation (PIL) to identify systemic injustices and formulate legal strategies for social change.
C04	Evaluate the structure, functioning, and challenges of the legal aid delivery system at national, state, and district levels.
CO5	Design community-centric legal empowerment initiatives and understand the role, training, and ethical responsibilities of paralegals.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of Access to Justice & Public Interest Lawyering <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Justice: Formal vs. Substantive Justice; Social Justice as a Constitutional Mandate (Preamble, Articles 14, 21, 38, 39A).• Historical Evolution: From Magna Carta to Justice Krishna Iyer Committee Report (1973).• Theories of Public Interest Law: Role of the lawyer as a social engineer; Critique of traditional adversarial model.• Ethical Dimensions: Professional ethics in public interest practice; Conflict between client interest and public good.	1	20%
II	Legal Aid: Statutory Framework & Institutional Architecture	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987: A detailed analysis.• Institutional Hierarchy: NALSA, SLSAs, DLSAs, TLSCs; Their composition, powers, and functions.• Eligibility for Legal Aid: Criteria, categories of entitled persons (Section 12).• Delivery Models: Panel Lawyers, Lok Adalats (Section 19), Permanent Lok Adalats for Public Utility Services.• Funding, Accountability, and Challenges in implementation.		
III	Public Interest Litigation (PIL) as a Tool for Social Change <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Evolution of PIL: From Hussainara Khatoon to contemporary times; Shift from Locus Standi to Epistolary Jurisdiction.• Procedure & Practice: Initiating a PIL; Role of Amicus Curiae; Remedial Innovation (Continuing Mandamus, Monitoring Committees).• Landmark Areas of Intervention: Environmental justice, Prison reforms, Gender rights, Right to education and health.• Critique of PIL: Judicial overreach, PIL fatigue, and its misuse.	1	20%
IV	Para-Legal Services & Community Legal Empowerment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Paralegal: Distinction from advocates; Role and functions.• Training & Certification of Paralegals (NALSA Schemes).• Community-Based Models: Legal Aid Clinics in Law Schools, Legal Awareness Camps, Street Law programs.• Focus on Marginalized Groups: Tailored strategies for women, SC/STs, minorities, persons with disabilities, and informal workers.• Use of Technology in Legal Empowerment: Tele-law, mobile clinics, legal information portals.	1	20%
V	Contemporary Challenges & Interdisciplinary Approaches <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Intersectional Justice: Addressing caste, gender, and class-based discrimination in legal access.• Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) and Legal Aid: Synergies and limitations.• Funding Public Interest Practice: Pro bono mandates, NGO funding, and sustainability.• Global Perspectives: Comparative models of legal aid and public interest lawyering (South Africa, UK, USA).• Future of Justice Delivery: Holistic legal empowerment, integrating socio-legal services, and	1	20%



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law school curriculum reform.

Textbooks:

- S. K. Verma & M. Afzal Wani (Eds.) – *Public Interest Litigation in India: A Renaissance*.
- NALSA Publications – *Handbook on Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 & Legal Aid Manuals*.
- Dr. M. P. Jain – *Indian Constitutional Law* (Chapters on Fundamental Rights & Judicial Process).

Reference Books:

- Upendra Baxi – *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*.
- J. S. Gandhi (Ed.) – *Law and the Poor*.
- Marc Galanter – *Law and Society in Modern India*.
- Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid (Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer Committee, 1973).
- Claude D. Rohwer & Anthony M. Skrocki – *Contracts in a Nutshell* (For basic paralegal reference).

Online Platforms:

- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) Portal – For policies, case studies, annual reports, and training modules.
- Supreme Court & High Court Websites – For accessing landmark PIL judgments and legal aid orders.
- Legal Databases – SCC Online, Manupatra (for PIL jurisprudence and legal aid cases).
- Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI) & HAQ: Centre for Child Rights – For advocacy resources and reports.
- Daksh India & Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy – For data and research on access to justice.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 508

COURSE NAME: Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

Course Objectives:

- To inculcate a deep understanding of the ethical standards and professional responsibilities integral to the legal profession.
- To familiarize students with the statutory and regulatory framework governing advocates in India.
- To develop the ability to identify, analyze, and resolve ethical conflicts that arise in legal practice.
- To impart foundational knowledge and skills for maintaining proper financial records and managing the accounts of a legal practice.
- To prepare students for the ethical and practical realities of legal profession entry and practice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the philosophical foundations, statutory framework, and core principles governing the legal profession in India.
CO2	Analyze the duties, privileges, and liabilities of advocates towards the court, clients, opponents, and society under the Advocates Act, 1961, and Bar Council rules.
C03	Apply the rules of professional ethics to resolve practical dilemmas involving conflicts of interest, client confidentiality, advertising, and fee structures.
C04	Maintain basic professional accounting records, including client accounts, daybooks, ledgers, and understand the principles of taxation relevant for legal practice.



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CO5	Evaluate the mechanisms for professional misconduct, disciplinary proceedings, and the role of the Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils.
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Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Foundations of the Legal Profession and Ethical Theories <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nature and Historical Evolution of the Legal Profession in India.• Statutory Framework: Advocates Act, 1961 (Key Provisions).• Constitutional Basis: Right to Practice (Article 19(1)(g)), Supreme Court's power to regulate (Article 145).• Theories of Ethics: Deontology, Utilitarianism, Virtue Ethics; Application to legal practice.• Role of Regulatory Bodies: Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils (Composition and Functions).	1	20%
II	Duties and Relationships: Core Ethical Obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Duties to the Court: Respect, candor, prohibition of misleading the court, contempt of court.• Duties to the Client: Fiduciary relationship, competence, diligence, communication, confidentiality (Section 126, Indian Evidence Act).• Duties to Opponents and Colleagues: Fairness, prohibition of direct communication with represented parties.• Duties to Society and the Profession: Pro bono service, upholding the dignity of the profession.• Conflict of Interest: Identification, types (concurrent, successive), and remedies.	1	20%
III	Professional Conduct Rules and Misconduct <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bar Council of India Rules: Detailed study of Part VI (Rules Governing Advocates).• Specific Prohibitions: Advertising, soliciting work, touting, sharing profits with non-lawyers.• Fee Arrangements: Reasonableness, contingency fees (prohibition in India), sharing with foreign lawyers.• Professional Misconduct: Definition (Section 35, Advocates Act), illustrative cases.• Disciplinary Proceedings: Process from complaint to appeal to the Supreme Court.	1	20%
IV	Introduction to Professional Accounting – I <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Importance of Accounting for Lawyers: Trust accounts, transparency, and tax compliance.• Basic Accounting Concepts: Entity, Double-entry system, Accrual basis.• Maintaining Client Accounts: Distinction between personal and client money; Rules for handling client funds.• Books of Accounts: Cash Book, Day Book (Journal), Ledger, Client Ledger.	1	20%



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	•Bill Preparation and Fee Recording.		
V	Professional Accounting – II & Contemporary Ethical Issues <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Introduction to Taxation for Professionals: GST on legal services, Income Tax (Presumptive taxation u/s 44ADA), deductions.•Bank Reconciliation and Basic Financial Statements.•Ethics in the Digital Age: E-mail confidentiality, social media use, virtual practice, data protection.•Ethics in Specialized Practice: Corporate lawyering, criminal defense, media trials.•Future Challenges: Global practice, regulation of law firms, technology (AI in law) and ethics.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- S. K. Kapoor – *Professional Ethics and Advocacy* (Latest Edition).
- Bar Council of India – *Rules of Professional Conduct and Etiquette* (Published in the Gazette).
- M. C. Kuchhal & Vivek Kuchhal – *Business Accounting* (For Accounting Modules).

Reference Books:

- Dr. H. S. Gaur – *Commentary on the Advocates Act, 1961*.
- K. L. Bhatia – *Professional Ethics & Advocacy*.
- N. R. Madhava Menon (Ed.) – *Legal Education and Professional Responsibility*.
- R. G. Saha – *Accountancy & Financial Management*.
- Relevant Publications – ICAI's *Guidance Note on Accounting for Lawyers*.

Online Platforms:

- Bar Council of India (BCI) & State Bar Council Websites – For rules, notifications, and disciplinary case updates.
- Supreme Court & High Court Portals – For judgments on professional misconduct and contempt.
- Legal Databases – SCC Online, Manupatra (for case law on professional ethics).



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COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 509

COURSE NAME: Forensic Science and Crime Detection Methods

Course Objectives:

- To introduce law students to the scientific principles and methodologies underpinning modern crime detection and investigation.
- To develop an understanding of how various forensic sciences assist in establishing facts, identifying perpetrators, and exonerating the innocent.
- To examine the legal framework governing the admissibility of forensic evidence and expert testimony in Indian courts.
- To foster a critical ability to interface with forensic experts, interpret scientific reports, and cross-examine expert witnesses effectively.
- To create awareness of emerging forensic technologies and their implications for law and justice.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the fundamental principles, scope, and historical development of forensic science as an interdisciplinary aid to the criminal justice system.
CO2	Analyze the scientific basis and legal procedures for the collection, preservation, and chain of custody of physical, biological, and digital evidence at a crime scene.
C03	Evaluate the techniques and applications of key forensic disciplines, including fingerprint analysis, forensic ballistics, questioned documents, toxicology, serology, and DNA profiling.
C04	Interpret medico-legal reports, autopsy findings, and forensic psychology concepts (e.g., profiling, lie detection) and assess their evidentiary value.
CO5	Critique the role of forensic science in the investigation and adjudication of crimes, identifying its limitations, potential for error, and ethical considerations.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction to Forensic Science and Crime Scene Management <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Definition, History, and Scope: Evolution of forensic science; Branches and interdisciplinary nature.• Principles of Forensic Science: Locard's Exchange Principle, Principle of Individuality, Principle of Comparison.• Crime Scene Investigation: First responder's duties; Securing, sketching, and searching the scene; Systematic collection and packaging of evidence.• Chain of Custody: Legal significance, documentation, and maintaining integrity of evidence.• Role of Forensic Experts and Investigative Teams.	1	20%
II	Forensic Biology, Serology, and DNA Analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identification of Biological Stains: Blood, semen, saliva, hair, and other bodily fluids (presumptive and confirmatory tests).	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forensic Serology: ABO blood grouping and other polymorphic enzymes. • DNA Profiling: Science of DNA (STRs, PCR), methodology, applications in crime (rape, murder) and paternity disputes. • DNA Databases: Ethical and legal issues (privacy, wrongful conviction). • Forensic Entomology and Botany: Time since death estimation and location linking. 		
III	Forensic Chemistry, Toxicology, and Ballistics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Physical Evidence: Glass, soil, fibers, paint, and tool marks. • Forensic Toxicology: Analysis of poisons, drugs, alcohol in body fluids; Cause of death determination. • Explosives and Arson Investigation: Residue analysis and fire dynamics. • Forensic Ballistics: Classification of firearms; Examination of bullets, cartridges, and gunshot residues; Determination of range and trajectory. • Voice Analysis and Cyber Forensics: Introduction to speaker identification and digital evidence recovery. 	1	20%
IV	Fingerprints, Documents, and Impressions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dactylography (Fingerprints): Fundamentals, classification (Henry, AFIS), development, and lifting techniques. • Questioned Document Examination: Handwriting and signature analysis; Detection of forgery, alterations, and indented writing; Examination of inks, paper, and printers. • Impressions: Footwear and tire impression analysis. • Forensic Anthropology and Odontology: Identification of human remains, age, sex, stature; Bite mark analysis. 	1	20%
V	Forensic Medicine, Psychology, and Legal Interface <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to Forensic Medicine: Post-mortem examination (autopsy), cause, manner, and time of death; Injuries (antemortem vs. postmortem). • Medico-legal Aspects of Wounds: Mechanical, thermal, electrical. • Forensic Psychology: Criminal profiling, lie detection (polygraph, narco-analysis, brain mapping) and their legal admissibility. • Expert Witness: Role in court; Examination and cross-examination of experts; The Daubert/Kumho standards and their Indian analogues. • Critical Appraisal: Limitations of forensic science, human error, bias in labs, and future directions. 	1	20%

Textbooks:

- N. S. Saks & J. J. Koehler – *The Coming Paradigm Shift in Forensic*



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Identification (Foundational Reading).

- B. R. Sharma – *Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation & Trials* (Latest Edition).
- Dr. (Mrs.) R. K. Sharma – *Forensic Science: Principles & Legal Aspects*.

Reference Books:

- Richard Saferstein – *Criminalistics: An Introduction to Forensic Science*.
- James & Nordby – *Forensic Science: An Introduction to Scientific and Investigative Techniques*.
- H. S. Sodhi & J. C. Kadyan – *Forensic Science and the Law*.
- M. K. Bhasin & S. Nath – *Handbook of Forensic Science*.
- Bare Acts – Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023; Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (Relevant Sections on Evidence).

Online Platforms:

- National Forensic Sciences University (NFSU) Repository – For research articles, lecture notes, and updates.
- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – For crime data and reports on forensic infrastructure.
- Legal Databases – SCC Online, Manupatra (for judgments relying on forensic evidence).
- Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) & State FSL Websites – For information on services and techniques.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 510

COURSE NAME: Penology & Victimology

Course Objectives:

- To provide a critical understanding of the theories, purposes, and practical administration of punishment.
- To examine the prison system in India, its legal framework, and the gap between policy and reality.
- To explore alternatives to incarceration and their role in offender rehabilitation and decongestion of prisons.
- To introduce the discipline of victimology, shifting the focus from the offender to the victim's experience, rights, and recovery.
- To foster a holistic perspective on criminal justice that balances the needs of society, the offender, and the victim.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to

CO1	Explain the philosophical foundations, historical evolution, and sociological theories of punishment (retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, incapacitation).
CO2	Analyze the structure, administration, and living conditions of prisons in India, including the legal rights of prisoners and challenges in prison reform.
CO3	Evaluate alternative sentencing models and non-custodial measures such as probation, parole, open prisons, and community service.
CO4	Define the scope, historical development, and core theories of victimology, distinguishing between victim precipitation, victim facilitation, and victim proneness.
CO5	Assess the legal rights of victims within the Indian criminal justice system, including compensation, participation, and protection under relevant statutes and judicial pronouncements.



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Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Theories and Philosophy of Punishment <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept and Purpose of Punishment: Definition, Justifications.• Theories of Punishment: Retributive (Desert Theory), Deterrent (General & Specific), Reformatory/Rehabilitative, Incapacitative.• Forms of Punishment: Historical and modern (corporal, capital, imprisonment, fines).• Capital Punishment in India: Constitutional validity (Bachan Singh), Rarest of rare doctrine, current debates.• Sentencing Policy in India: Judicial discretion, sentencing guidelines, and aggravating/mitigating factors.	1	20%
II	Prison Systems and Correctional Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none">• History of Prisons in India: From custodial to reformatory models.• Legal Framework: The Prisons Act, 1894; Prison Manuals; Role of judiciary in prison administration (through PILs).• Types of Prisons: Central, District, Women's, Open, and Borstal Schools.• Prison Life and Reform: Overcrowding, living conditions, prison labour, education, vocational training, and healthcare.• Rights of Prisoners: Right to life and dignity, legal aid, visitation, and protection from torture.	1	20%
III	Alternatives to Incarceration & Treatment of Offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-Custodial Measures: Concept and advantages.• Probation: The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; Role of probation officers.• Parole and Furlough: Legal basis, distinction, and administration.• Other Alternatives: Fine, Community Service, Forfeiture of Property.• Aftercare and Rehabilitation: Challenges of social reintegration of ex-offenders; stigma and employment.	1	20%
IV	Foundations of Victimology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victimology: Definition, scope, and historical development (Von Hentig, Mendelsohn).• Theories of Victimization: Victim Precipitation, Lifestyle Theory, Routine Activities Theory.• Victim-Offender Relationship: Typologies and dynamics.• Impact of Victimization: Physical, financial, psychological (PTSD), and secondary victimization.• Vulnerable Victims: Children, women, elderly, and victims of hate crimes.	1	20%
V	Victim Rights, Compensation & Restorative Justice	1	20%



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Victim's Role in CJS: From a "forgotten party" to a rights-holder.• Legal Rights of Victims in India: Under CrPC (e.g., right to information, hearing, protection) and BNSS; Victim impact statements.• Victim Compensation Schemes: Section 357A CrPC / Corresponding BNSS provisions; State and Central Victim Compensation Funds.• Restorative Justice: Principles, models (Victim-Offender Mediation, Circle Sentencing), and potential in the Indian context.• Contemporary Issues: Victims of mass disasters, terrorism, and white-collar crime; The UN Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power.		
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Textbooks:

- Ahmad Siddique – *Criminology, Penology, and Victimology* (Latest Edition).
- G. S. Bajpai – *Victimology and Criminal Justice*.
- Bare Acts – The Prisons Act, 1894; The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Sections 357, 357A, 357B, 357C) / Relevant BNSS sections.

Reference Books:

- Nigel Walker – *Why Punish? Theories of Punishment*.
- N. Prabha Unnithan – *Crime and Justice in India*.
- William G. Doerner & Steven P. Lab – *Victimology*.
- K. Chockalingam – *Victimology in India*.

Online Platforms:

- National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) – Prison Statistics India Reports.
- Supreme Court of India & High Court Portals – For judgments on prison conditions, victim compensation, and capital punishment.
- Legal Databases – SCC Online, Manupatra (for case law on penology and victim rights).
- Ministry of Home Affairs (Prison Division) Website – For policies and model prison manuals.

COURSE CODE: BBALLB - 511

COURSE NAME: Advanced Drafting

Course Objectives:

- To elevate foundational drafting skills to a professional, specialist level suitable for corporate practice, litigation support, and transactional law.
- To provide in-depth knowledge of the structure, standard clauses, and strategic considerations in complex commercial and corporate agreements.
- To develop the ability to draft documents for specialized practice areas and for regulatory or statutory compliance.
- To hone negotiation skills through the lens of drafting, focusing on risk mitigation, dispute resolution mechanisms, and closing mechanics.
- To cultivate a critical, detail-oriented, and strategic approach to drafting as a core legal skill.

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course students shall be able to



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CO1	Analyze complex legal and commercial scenarios to identify core issues and select the optimal drafting strategy for advanced legal instruments.
CO2	Draft sophisticated corporate, commercial, and financial documents, including definitive agreements, corporate resolutions, and statutory filings with precision and strategic foresight.
C03	Structure and draft specialized legal instruments in the fields of intellectual property, technology, real estate development, and international transactions.
C04	Critique and negotiate complex clauses, manage risk allocation, and incorporate legal and regulatory compliance seamlessly into drafts.
CO5	Integrate principles of legal ethics, confidentiality, and professional responsibility into the drafting process of high-stakes documents.

Unit	Content	Credit	Weightage
I	Advanced Corporate Drafting <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Drafting Complex Corporate Resolutions (Board and Shareholder Meetings for mergers, acquisitions, borrowing).• Drafting a Scheme of Arrangement/Amalgamation (Sections 230-232, Companies Act, 2013).• Corporate Filings: Drafting of Directors' Report, Annual Return extracts, MGT-7, MGT-14.• Due Diligence Reports & Legal Opinions: Structure, caveats, and liability.• Shareholders' Agreement & Share Purchase Agreement: Key clauses (Tag-along, Drag-along, Anti-dilution, Exit mechanisms).	1	20%
II	Sophisticated Commercial & Financial Agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Joint Venture Agreements (JVA): Structuring, contribution clauses, management, deadlock resolution.• Master Services Agreement (MSA) & Service Level Agreements (SLA).• Loan Documentation: Drafting of Detailed Term Sheets, Loan Agreements, and Deeds of Hypothecation/Guarantee.• Franchise Agreements & Distribution Agreements: Territorial rights, quality control, termination.• Asset & Business Transfer Agreements.	1	20%
III	Drafting for Intellectual Property & Technology <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Technology Licensing Agreements (Software, Patents): Scope, royalties, indemnity, infringement.• Research & Development (R&D) Agreements and Collaboration Agreements.• Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA) & Confidentiality Clauses for complex transactions.• Website/App Terms of Service & Privacy Policies:	1	20%



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	Compliance with IT Act and DPDP Act, 2023. • Drafting of IP Assignments and Cease & Desist Notices.		
IV	Real Estate & Infrastructure Drafting • Development Agreement & Builder-Buyer Agreement (RERA compliant). • Commercial Lease Deeds (Long-term): Rent escalation, maintenance, sub-letting, renewal clauses. • Drafting of Conveyance Deed for Society and Deed of Apartment. • Power of Attorney for Real Estate Transactions (Irrevocable, registered). • Drafting of Notices under the SARFAESI Act, 2002.	1	20%
V	Drafting for Disputes & Specialized Petitions • Drafting of Complex Petitions: Writ Petitions involving fundamental rights, PILs (with focused prayer and grounds). • Arbitration Clauses & Submission Agreements for complex disputes. • Drafting of Legal Notices for specific breaches (IP Infringement, Contractual Default). • Drafting of Affidavits for Evidence-in-Chief in commercial suits. • Drafting of Settlement Agreements & Consent Decrees in high-value disputes.	1	20%

Textbooks:

- Prof. S. K. Awasthi & R. R. Singh – *Advanced Drafting and Conveyancing* (Latest Edition).
- K. A. Pandey & M. S. Pandey – *Drafting of Pleadings, Conveyancing & Professional Ethics* (Advanced Sections).
- Soli J. Sorabjee – *Law of Press Censorship in India* (for specialized precedent analysis).

Reference Books:

- M. C. Sarkar & E. P. Mallick – *Court Forms and Precedents* (Multi-Volume Set for specialist forms).
- Ramaiya's – *Guide to the Companies Act* (For corporate drafting precedents).
- R. N. Chaturvedi – *Drafting, Pleadings and Appearances*.
- International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Model Contracts (e.g., Model International Sale Contract).

Online Platforms:

- **Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Portal** – For accessing corporate e-forms, incorporation documents, and scheme of arrangements.
- **SEBI & RBI Websites** – For regulatory filings, disclosure formats, and master circulars relevant to drafting.
- **Indian Kanoon & SCC Online** – For judgments containing approved drafts of schemes, contracts, and petitions.
- **Legal Databases** – Manupatra, Westlaw (for extensive precedent banks and international clauses).