



2.3.1 STUDENT CENTRIC METHODS

S. No.	Event	Dates
1.	Court Visits	19-06-23 to 11-07-23
2.	Field Visit to Government Kilpauk Medical College	17-06-23
3.	Field Visit to Puzhal Central Prison	21-06-23
4.	Industrial Visit to Ashok Leyland	27-07-23
5.	Visit to TamilNadu Legislative Assembly Budget Session	20-02-24
6.	Field Visit to Ennore Port	26-02-24
7.	Harbor Visit	06-03-24 to 07-03-24
8.	Women's Day Event in Russian Cultural Centre	12-03-24
9.	Tanjore Outreach Programme	23-03-24
10.	Visit to National Forensics University	02-04-23



தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
The Tamilnadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University



SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW

Academic Year 2023-2024

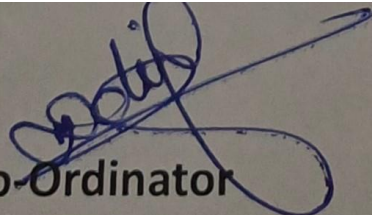
COURT VISIT TRAINING PROGRAMME REPORT

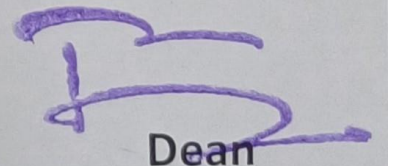
of

**Final Year of Three Year and
Five Year UG Programme**

Scheduled Date - 19.06.2023 to 11.07.2023.

16 DAYS


Co-Ordinator


Dean

COURT VISIT PROGRAMME 2023- 24

ABOUT COURT VISIT PROGRAMME:

As per the Bar Council Rules, it is mandatory for final year students of all the Undergraduate course viz B.A.LL.B(Hons), B.Com.LL.B(Hons), BCA.LL.B(Hons), BBA.LL.B(Hons) and LL.B(Hons) to participate in court visit programme. This practical training is designed to provide insights into judicial system, understand court proceedings, trials and the nuances of legal practice.

In line with these requirement, the Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University initiated a court visit programme, formally requesting permission from the Madras High Court, PJ Court, City Civil Court and Family Court (Madras High Court Complex) and the Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore. The Courts have accepted the request and the programme was scheduled between March 15, 2024 and April 10, 2024.

During this period, the final year students of Undergraduate courses were divided into four batches, ensuring an organized experience. Each batch was allotted to one of the following courts on a rotational basis: the High Court of Madras, City Civil Court, Principal Judge & Additional courts (High Court Complex) and Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore. This rotation ensured that every student had the opportunity to observe various facets of the judicial process in different court environments.

To ensure the programme's success and to provide continuous support and guidance to the students, various faculty members were allotted to monitor and guide each batch throughout the court visit. They played a crucial role in facilitating discussions, clarifying doubts, maintaining attendance records and providing contextual insights into the court proceedings observed by the students.

This programme provided students with a unique opportunity to witness real-time court proceedings, interact with esteemed judges and understand the intricacies involved in trials. Such experience is crucial for students as it bridges the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application.

The court visit programme is a testament to our commitment to providing a holistic legal education, equipping our students with the skills and knowledge necessary to excel in their future legal careers.

PERMISSION LETTER



THE TAMIL NADU Dr. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

(State University Established by Act No. 43 of 1997)
"Poompozhi", 5, Dr.D.G.S. Dinakaran Salai, Chennai – 600 028
Telephone No.:2464 1212 & 2464 1919



Prof. (Dr.) Gowri Ramesh, M.L., Ph.D. [Law]
Registrar

C.No.540/Regr/Acad/A5/2024
Date:07.02.2024

To
The Registrar General,
High Court of Judicature at Madras,
Chennai – 600 104.

Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai – School of Excellence
in Law – Permission for Court Visit Training Programme – Academic Year
2023-2024 – Final Year Students of 5 Year Integrated & 3 Year LL.B. (Hons.)
U.G. Degree Programmes – Reg.

I am by direction to inform that the School of Excellence in Law of the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University is offering 5 Year integrated B.A.LL.B.(Hons.), B.Com.LL.B (Hons.), B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.), B.C.A.LL.B.(Hons.) and 3 Year LL.B.(Hons.) as undergraduate Law Degree Programmes. The Syllabus and curriculum is followed as per the prescription of Bar Council of India, Legal Education Rules. As per the BCI Regulations, all the Final Year Students have to undergo a Component of Court Visit Training Programme as a Unit in the Practical Paper for a period of 15 days mandatorily.

In this regard, for this Academic and Final Students of the above mentioned U.G. Degree Programmes has to undergo the Court Visit Training Procedure. The total number of students of each course along with the in-charge faculties accompanying with them are as follows:

Faculty Co-ordinator - Dr. M.D. CHINNU, Assistant Professor, SOEL, TNDALU.

Sl.No.	Degree Programme	Female	Male	Total Students
Is	B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: 87	61	148
II	B.Com.LL.B. (Hons.)	: 103	55	158
III	B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: 92	48	140
IV	B.C.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: 71	78	149
V	LL.B. (Hons.)	: 85	72	157

IN-CHARGE FACULTIES

Sl.No.	Degree Programme	Name of the Faculty
I	For B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: Ms. K.P. Praveena, Assistant Professor, Year Faculty, SOEL Ms. A. Niranjana, Assistant Professor, SOEL Mr.T. Thangasamy, Guest Faculty, SOEL Mrs. K. Indumathi, Guest Faculty, SOEL Mr. Nishanth Jayabalan, Guest Faculty, SOEL Ms. Eleena Earnest, Guest Faculty, SOEL
II	For B.Com.LL.B. (Hons.)	: Ms. V. Priya Krithika Devi, Assistant Professor, Year Faculty, SOEL. Mr. S. Bramanandasivam .S, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mrs. R. Srivinitra, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mr. Shreyas Chandar, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mrs. R. Bhavya, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Ms. S. Divya (Research Scholar), SOEL.

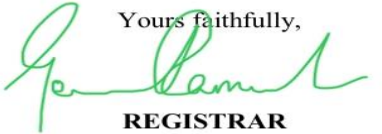
Year	Degree Programme	Name of the Faculty
III	For B.B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: Ms. D. Merlin Mary, Assistant Professor, Year Faculty, SOEL. Mr. S. Kathiravan, Assistant Professor, SOEL. Mr. C. Lokanadham, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Ms. PM. Krishnadhareeni, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Ms. S. Nivedha, (Research Scholar), SOEL.
IV	For B.C.A.LL.B. (Hons.)	: Ms. T. Vaishali, Assistant Professor, Year Faculty, SOEL. Ms. S.R. Ramya, Assistant Professor, SOEL. Mr. M. Jai Ganesh, Assistant Professor (Contract), SOEL. Mr. V. Udayakumar, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Ms. R. Bhuvaneshwari, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mrs. B. Devagi Thangavel, Guest Faculty, SOEL.
V	For LL.B. (Hons.)	: Dr. Nikilesh, Assistant Professor, Year Faculty, SOEL. Mr. S. Navin, Assistant Professor, SOEL. Mr. K. Palaniswamy, Assistant Professor (Contract), SOEL. Mr. A. Assis Stanly Silvester, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mr. L.Narasimma Jayanthan, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mr. Meyappan Kumaran, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Ms. I.M. Malani, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mr. E. Kevin Raj, Guest Faculty, SOEL. Mr. K.. Shyam Srinivasan, Guest Faculty, SOEL.

The name list is annexed herewith for your kind perusal along with the schedule of Visit. We assure your good self that, our students will abide by the decent and decorum of the High Court and will not cause any disturbance to the functioning of the Court. The students will be in proper attire and maintain the at most discipline inside the court halls. The Court Visit includes the following Courts such as, (i) High Court; (ii) Sessions Court Divisions; (iii) City Civil Court Divisions; (iv) Metropolitan Magistrate Courts and (v) State Legal Service Authority. We formulated the **Court Visits Training Programme scheduled from 18th March to 10th April, 2024**. The detailed Schedule with student's names, batches, court details are annexed herewith. Further, we are ready to submit any required documents of the students for their due visit for the completion of Security clearance.

Hence forth, we request your good self to sanction permission for our students to undergo the Court Visit Training Programme Procedure and to submit the report as a Mandatory Requirement of BCI Legal Education Rules. Further, the Court Visit Training Programme will cater out students to understand the practical approach of legal substances what they have studied in the classrooms.

Kindly consider and do the needful.

Yours faithfully,



REGISTRAR

Encl:

1. Students name list – Course wise
2. Schedule copy of Court Visit.

Copy to:

1. The P.S. for placing before the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor for kind perusal and information
2. The Dean, School of Excellence in Law, TNDALU.
3. The Academic Advisor, TNDALU
4. All the Directors of U.G. [Hons.], Degree Programmes, SOEL, TNDALU.
5. Dr.M.D.Chinnu, Assistant Professor, SOEL, TNDALU.



R.O.C.No.92285-B/2023/D8

Dated :14.03.2024

From

B.Hari, B.A., M.L.,
Registrar (Administration),
High Court, Madras -104.

To

The Registrar,
The Tamilnadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University,
"Poompozhaill", 5, Dr.D.G.S. Dinakaran Salai,
Chennai - 600 028.

Sir,

Sub : Security - High Court, Madras - Your request seeking permission to observe the Court Proceedings in the High Court, Madras - Reg.

Ref.: Your letter dated 07.02.2024.

With reference to your letter cited, I am to state that your request has been considered and approved by the Madras High Court, as per the following schedule:

Class	No. of Students & Batch	Date of Court Visit	Faculty Details
B.A.L.L.B (Hons.) B.Com.L.L.B (Hons.) L.L.B.(Hons.)	Batch I (233 Students)	From 18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	<u>Faculty Co-ordinator:</u> Dr. M.D.Chinnu, Assistant Professor. <u>Faculty-in-charge:</u> <u>For B.A.L.L.B (Hons.)</u> Tvl.K.P. Praveena, & A. Niranjana, Assistant Professors, Tvl.T.Thangasamy, K.Indumathi, Nishanth Jayabalan, & Eleena Earnest, Guest Faculties. <u>For B.Com.L.L.B. (Hons.)</u> Tvl. V. Priya Krithika Devi, Assistant Professor, Tvl.S. Bramanandasivam, R. Srivinithra, Shreyas Chandar, & R. Bhavya, Guest Faculties, Ms. S. Divya, Research Scholar.
B.B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) B.C.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) L.L.B.(Hons.)	Batch IV (166 Students)	From 22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	

Class	No. of Students	Date of Court Visit	Faculty Details
B.A.L.L.B (Hons.) B.Com.L.L.B (Hons.) L.L.B.(Hons.)	Batch III (148 Students)	From (28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024)	<u>For B.B.A.L.L.B.(Hons.)</u> Tvl. D. Merlin Mary, & S. Kathiravan, Assistant Professor,
B.B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) B.C.A.L.L.B. (Hons.) L.L.B.(Hons.)	Batch II (205 Students)	From (04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024)	Tvl.C. Lokanadham & PM. Krishnadhareeni, Guest Faculties, Ms. S. Nivedha, Research Scholar. <u>For B.C.A.L.L.B. (Hons.)</u> Tvl. T. Vaishali, S.R. Ramya, & M. Jai Ganesh, Assistant Professors, Tvl. V. Udayakumar, R. Bhuvaneshwari, Mrs. B. Devagi Thangavel, Guest Faculties. <u>For L.L.B.(Hons.)</u> Tvl. Nikilesh, S. Navin, K. Palaniswamy, & A. Assis Stanly Silvester, Assistant Professors, Tvl. L. Narasimma Jayanthan, Meyappan- Kumaran, I.M. Malani, E. Kevin Raj, K. Shyam Srinivasan, Guest Faculties.

Therefore, I am to request you to be present before the Entry Pass Counter, Madras High Court Campus, located near Indian Bank at 09.00 A.M. on the dates mentioned above i.e., 18.03.2024, 22.03.2024, 28.03.2024 and 04.04.2024, by following COVID-19 Standard Operating Procedure prescribed by the Central/State Government from time to time and also adhere to the following instructions inside the premises of the Madras High Court.

1. Visiting Students and Faculty members shall wear their Identity cards.
2. Students shall not be found loitering in Court corridors.
3. Students shall be divided in groups and visit Court Halls on rotation.
4. Students shall be advised not to take photographs inside the campus of High Court, Madras.

Yours faithfully,


REGISTRAR (ADMINISTRATION) 12

Copy to:-

- 1) The Commandant, CISF, ISD, MHC, Chennai.
 - 2) The Deputy Commissioner of Police, High Court Security, Madras - 104.
 - 3) The Overseer, High Court, Madras - 104.
-

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE,
EGMORE, CHENNAI -8.**

**PRESENT: Tr. N. Kothandaraj, B.Sc., B.L.,
Chief Metropolitan Magistrate**

Roc.No.658/2024/D

Dated 13.05.2024

**Sub: Courts - Criminal Courts - Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Chennai -
The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai - Final year
of Five year Integrated & 3 Year LLB. (Hons.) U.G. Degree
Programmes - Permission for Court visit to Metropolitan Magistrate
Courts, Egmore, Chennai from 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024 - Permitted -
Arrangements - Regarding.**

**Ref: Letter of the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law
University, Chennai in C.No.2499/Regr/Acad/A5/2024, dt 10.05.2024.**

With reference to the requisition letter mentioned in the reference cited above, the following 57 Final year students of The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai may under go Court visit at Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Egmore, Chennai. The following students mentioned below will be visited to observe the Court Proceedings of the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Egmore, Chennai from 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024.

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

**B.A. L.L.B(HONS.),
U.G.DEGREE COURSE**

S.No.	Reg.No.	Name of the Students	Court
1.	HA19015	AMRUTHA.D.K	CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT, EGMORE,CHENNAI
2.	HA19057	KAVYA DARSHNI.V	
3.	HA19014	AMRITH.R	
4.	HA19053	JAI SURYA.J	
5.	HA19056	KARTHIK.S	
6.	HA19112	SABARL.K.G	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

B.Com. L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
7	HB19002	AARTHI R	THE V METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, EGMORE, CHENNAI
8	HB19025	CHITRA V	
9	HB19029	DEVADHARSHINI S	
10	HB19045	HARINI N	
11	HB19063	KRITHIKA I	
12	HB19113	SAI MADHUMITA S	
13	HB19144	SWETHA S	
14	HB19008	AFRIDI HAJA	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

B.B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
15	HC19075	MONISHA J	THE X METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, EGMORE, CHENNAI
16	HC19096	RUBIKA M	
17	HC19113	SMRITI SAROJA	
18	HC19115	SOWMIYA	
19	HC19132	VARSHA N	
20	HC19139	VISHALU P	
21	HC19002	ABDUL MAJITH A	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

B.B.A. L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
22	HC18041	HARI PRANAV S.R	THE XIII METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, EGMORE, CHENNAI
23	HC19087	PREETHINGSVAREN S	
24	HC19111	SIVARAJ M	
25	HC19121	SUNAND SUBRAMANIAM	
26	HC19128	SYED DUQMAN S	
27	HC19131	THULASI RAMAN J	
28	HC19013	ANITHARAM D	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

B.C.A. L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
29	HD19049	JUHAINA J	THE XIV METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, EGMORE, CHENNAI
30	HD19071	MAMTA SU	
31	HD19084	NIVETITA SIVAYOKAN	
32	HD19089	PRITHIKAA S	
33	HD19091	PRIYA K	
34	HD19130	SUSMITHAA SHRI R	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

B.C.A. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
35	HD19027	DESILVA RAYAN S	THE METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, ADDITIONAL MAHILA COURT, EGMORE, CHENNAI
36	HD19045	JARANISH R S	
37	HD19054	KARAN T	
38	HD19063	KIRAN VARSHA S	
39	HD19117	SHARMA S	
40	HD15059	LIMARICK DEVA ANGEL M P	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
41	H321093	MANOJ KUMAR S	THE METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, CCB & CBCID COURT, EGMORE, CHENNAI
42	H321102	PRAMOD RAJ B	
43	H321141	SHAWN HEBREAQ S H	
44	H321156	YOGESH D	
45	H320011	ARAVIND KUMAR P (PH)	
46	H320057	KISHORE KUMAR A (RE-DO)	
47	H321032	ABDUL RAHMAN K I	
48	H321035	AKBAR BASHA S	
49	H321040	ASHWIN PALANI CT	

Date: 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024

L.L.B. (Hons.)

U.G.DEGREE COURSE

S.No.	REG. No.	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	COURT
50	H321043	BALU ADITYAN B R	THE METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE, ADDITIONAL CCB COURT,EGMORE, CHENNAI
51	H321045	CHANDRAKUMAR MARIAPPAN PILLAI	
52	H321065	MOHANAPRIYA R	
53	H321081	HARSITH S	
54	H321014	BAKIYA LAKSHMI M	
55	H321015	BANU M	
56	H321022	DEEPIKA R	
57	H321030	GOWSHIKA N	

The Learned Metropolitan Magistrates, Egmore, Chennai are required to permit the students to watch the Court proceedings from 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024 during the office hours.

M. S. S. 13/5/2024
CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE,
EGMORE, CHENNAI - 08.

To:

1. The V Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Chennai - 08.
2. The X Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Chennai - 08.
3. The XIII Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Chennai - 08.
4. The XIV Metropolitan Magistrate, Egmore, Chennai - 08.
5. The Metropolitan Magistrate, CCB CBCID & Metro Cases , Egmore, Chennai - 08.
6. The Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Court for Exclusive CCB Cases,
Egmore, Chennai - 08.
7. The Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Mahila Court, Egmore, Chennai - 08.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

From
Tr. N. Kothandaraj, B.Sc., B.L.,
Chief Metropolitan Magistrate,
Egmore, Chennai -08.

To
The Registrar,
Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University,
Chennai - 600 028.

Roc.No.658/2024/D

Dated: 13.05.2024

Sir,

Sub: Courts - Criminal Courts - Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Chennai
The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai - Final year
of Five year Integrated & 3 Year LLB. (Hons.) U.G. Degree
Programmes - Permission for Court visit to Metropolitan Magistrate
Courts, Egmore, Chennai on 16.05.2024 to 31.05.2024 - Permitted -
Arrangements - Copy sent - Regarding.

- Ref: 1. Letter of the Registrar, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law**
University, Chennai in C.No.2499/Regr/Acad/A5/2024,
dated 10.05.2024.
- 2. This office Proceedings in Roc.No.658/2024/D, dt 13.05.2024.**

I am sending herewith the office Proceedings mentioned in the reference
2nd cited above with regard to Court Visit.

CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE,
EGMORE, CHENNAI-08.

Encl:

Copy of the Proceedings

Meeq
13/5/2024

Mm
13/5/24

13/05/24

13/5/24

Copy to:

1. The Registrar,

Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University,

No. 5, Dr. D.G.S. Dinakaran Salai, Chennai- 600 028.

2. The Sherishtadar, Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Egmore, Chennai-08.

3. The Interpreter, C.M.M. Court, Egmore, Chennai - 08.

From
Tmt. S. Alli, M.L.,
Principal Judge,
City Civil Court,
Chennai – 104.

To
The Registrar,
The TamilNadu Dr. Ambedkar
Law University,
“Poompozhil”, 5, Dr. D.G.S
Dinakaran Salai,
Chennai – 600 028.

Dis.No. 1970 /Stats/2024, Dated 16.02.2024

Madam,

Sub: The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai – School of Excellence in Law – Permission for Court Visit Training Programme – Academic Year 2023 -2024 – Final Year Students of 5 Year Integrated & 3 Year LL.B. (Hons.) U.G Degree Programmes – Permitted – Arrangement to be made from 18.03.2024 to 10.04.2024 – Intimated – Reg.

Ref: Your letter C.No 540/Regr/Acad/A4/2024, dated 07.02.2024.

I am to state that as per the requisition letter cited in the reference above, the schedule of participating the following students to the City Civil Court from 18.03.2024 to 10.04.2024 are mentioned below:-

Venue	Time	No. of Students to attendance			
		18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024
I Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
III Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
IV Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
V Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
VI Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
VII Additional Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
I Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12

Venue	Time	No. of Students to attendance			
		18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024
III Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
V Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
VII Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
IX Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
X Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
XI Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
XIII Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
XV Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
XVII Assistant Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
I Additional Labour Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
II Additional Labour Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	15	12
PC Act Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	14	12
Principal Judge Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	14	10
I Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	14	10
II Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	16	14	10
III Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	17	14	10
IV Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	17	14	10

Venue	Time	No. of Students to attendance			
		18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024
V Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	17	14	10
VI Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	13	17	14	10
VII Additional Family Court	10.30.a.m to 1.30 p.m	11	17	14	10

Further, the above students are instructed to participate in the court proceedings without hindrance to the court work and maintain the court decorum.

Yours faithfully,

[Handwritten Signature]
 16/02/24
 PRINCIPAL JUDGE
 16/02/24
 16/02/24

Copy to

- 1.The Principal Judge, Family Court, Chennai – 104.
- 2.The Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Chennai - 104.

COURT-WISE COURT-VISIT SCHEDULE

I. Madras High Court

Date	Batch No.	Course and Serial No. Of the Students	No. Of Students	Total	Boys/Girls
18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	Batch-I	B.A.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-87	87	233	Girls Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-103	103		
		LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-43	43		
22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	Batch-IV	BBA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.93- 140	48	166	Boys Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.72- 149	78		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.118-157	40		
28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	Batch-III	B.A.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.88-148	61	148	Boys Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.104-158	55		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.86-117	32		
04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024	Batch-II	BBA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.1-92	92	205	Girls Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.1-71	71		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 44-85	42		

II. PJ & ADDITIONAL COURT:

Date	Batch No.	Course and Serial No. Of the Students	No. Of Students	Total Number of the Students	Boys/Girls
18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	Batch-II	BBA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.1-92	92	205	Girls Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.1-71	71		
		LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 44-85	42		
22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	Batch-I	B.A.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-87		233	Girls Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-103			
		LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-43			
28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	Batch-IV	BBA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.93-140	48	166	Boys Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.72-149	78		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.118- 157	40		
04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024	Batch-III	B.A.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.88-148	61	148	Boys Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.104-158	55		
		LL.B(Hons)- S.No.86-117	32		

III. CITY CIVIL COURTS:

Date	Batch No.	Course Serial no.	No. Of Students	Total Number of the Students	Boys/Girls
18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	Batch-III	B.A.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.88-148	61	148	Boys Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.104-158	55		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.86- 117	32		
22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	Batch-II	BBA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.1-92	92	205	Girls Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.1-71	71		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 44-85	42		
28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	Batch-I	B.A.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-87	87	233	Girls Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)- S.No. 1-103	103		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 1-43	43		
04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024	Batch-IV	BBA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.93-140	48	166	Boys Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)- S.No.72-149	78		
		LL.B(Hons)- S.No.118-157	40		

IV. Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore:

Date	Batch No.	Course and Serial Number Of the Students	No. Of Students	Total Number of the Students	Boys/Girls
18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	Batch-IV	BBA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.93-140	48	166	Boys Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.72-149	78		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.118-157	40		
22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	Batch-III	B.A.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.88-148	61	148	Boys Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.104-158	55		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No.86-117	32		
28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	Batch-II	BBA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.1-92	92	205	Girls Students
		BCA.LL.B(Hons)-S.No.1-71	71		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 44-85	42		
04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024	Batch-I	B.A.LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 1-87	87	233	Girls Students
		B.Com.LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 1-103	103		
		LL.B(Hons)-S.No. 1-43	43		

BATCH-WISE COURT HALL ALLOTMENT SCHEDULE

I. Madras High Court:

COURT HALL	BATCH- I 18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	BATCH- IV 22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	BATCH -III 28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	BATCH -II 04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024
1	BA 1-6	BBA 93-98	BA 88-93	BBA 1-5
3	BA 7-12	BBA 99-103	BA 94-98	BBA 6-10
4	BA 13-18	BBA 104-108	BA 99-103	BBA 11-15
6	BA 19-24	BBA 109-113	BA 104-108	BBA 16-20
7	BA 25-30	BBA 114-118	BA 109-113	BBA 21-25
8	BA 31-36	BBA 119-123	BA 114-118	BBA 26-30
9	BA 37-42	BBA 124-128	BA 119-123	BBA 31-35
10	BA 43-48	BBA 129-133	BA 124-128	BBA 36-40
11	BA 49-54	BBA 134-138	BA 129-133	BBA 41-45
12	BA 55-60	BBA 139-140	BA 134-138	BBA 46-50
15	BA 61-66	BCA 72-77	BA 139-143	BBA 51-55
16	BA 67-72	BCA 78-82	BA 144-148	BBA 56-60
17	BA 73-78	BCA 83-87	BA 149-153	BBA 61-65
18	BA 79-84	BCA 88-92	BA 154-158	BBA 66-70
20	BA 85-87	BCA 93-97	LLB 86-91	BBA 71-75
21	Bcom 1-6	BCA 98-102	LLB 92-96	BBA 76-80

25	Bcom 7-12	BCA 103-107	LLB 97-101	BBA 81-85
26	Bcom 13-18	BCA 108-112	LLB 102-106	BBA 86-92
29	Bcom 19-24	BCA 113-117	LLB 107-111	BCA 1-5
30	Bcom 25-30	BCA 118-122	LLB 112-117	BCA 6-10

COURT HALL	BATCH- I 18.03.2024 to 21.03.2024	BATCH- IV 22.03.2024 to 27.03.2024	BATCH -III 28.03.2024 to 03.04.2024	BATCH -II 04.04.2024 to 10.04.2024
31	Bcom 31-36	BCA 123-127	BCom 104-109	BCA 11-15
32	Bcom 37-42	BCA 128-132	BCOM 110-115	BCA 16-20
33	Bcom 43-48	BCA 133-137	BCOM 116-121	BCA 21-25
34	Bcom 49-54	BCA 138-142	BCOM 122-127	BCA 26-30
35	Bcom 55-60	BCA 143-147	BCOM 128-133	BCA 31-35
36	Bcom 61-66	BCA 148-149	BCOM 134-139	BCA 36-4
38	Bcom 67-72	LLB 118-123	BCOM 140-145	BCA 41-45
39	Bcom 73-78	LLB 124-128	BCOM 146-151	BCA 46-50
40	Bcom 79-84	LLB 129-133	BCOM 152-158	BCA 51-55
41	Bcom 85-90	LLB 134-138		BCA 56-60
43	Bcom 91-96	LLB 139-143		BCA 61-65
44	Bcom 97-103	LLB 144-148		BCA 66-71
46	LLB 1-6	LLB 149-153		LLB 44-48
47	LLB 7-12	LLB 154-157		LLB 49-53
48	LLB 13-18			LLB 54-58
49	LLB 19-24			LLB 59-63
50	LLB 25-30			LLB 64-68
51	LLB 31-36			LLB 69-73
52	LLB 37-43			LLB 74-85

Note:

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

B.Com- B.Com.LL.B(Hons.)

BBA- B.B.A.LL.B(Hons.)

BCA- B.C.A.LL.B(Hons.)

LL.B- LL.B(Hons.)

II. CITY CIVIL COURTS, PJ FAMILY COURT AND ADDITIONAL COURTS:

Court	BATCH -II (18.02.2024- 21.03.2024)	BATCH-I (22.03.2024- 27.03.2024)	BATCH-IV (28.3.2024- 03.04.2024)	BATCH-III (04.04.2024- 10.04.2024)
I ADDL	B.B.A. S.NO 1-13	B.A 1-16	B.B.A 93-107	B.A 88-99
III ADDL	B.B.A.S.NO 14-26	B.A 17-32	B.B.A 108-122	B.A 100-111
IV ADDL	B.B.A.S.NO 27-39	B.A 33-45	B.B.A 123-137	B.A112-123
V ADDL	B.B.A. S.NO 40-52	B.A 46-61	B.B.A 138-140/ B.C.A 72-83	B.A 124-135
VI ADDL	B.B.A.S.NO 53-65	B.A 62-77	B.C.A 84-98	B.A 136-148
VII ADDL	B.B.A.S.NO 66-78	B.A 78-87/ B.COM 1-6	B.C.A 99-113	B.COM 104-115
I ASST.COURT	B.B.A.S.NO 79-91	B.COM 7-22	B.C.A 114-128	B.COM 116-125
III ASST.COURT	B.C.A.S.NO 1-13	B.COM 23-38	B.C.A 129-143	B.COM 126-139
V ASST.COURT	B.C.A.S.NO 14-26	B.COM 39-54	B.C.A 144-149/ L.L.B 118-126	B.COM 140-151
VII ASST.COURT	B.C.A.S.NO 27-39	B.COM 55-70	L.L.B 127-141	B.COM 152-158/ L.L.B 87-91
IX ASST.COURT	B.C.A.S.NO 40-52	B.COM 71-86	L.L.B 142-156	L.L.B 92-103
X ASST.COURT	B.C.A.S.NO 53-65	B.COM 87-103	L.L.B 157-158/ BATCH-1 B.A 1-12	L.L.B 104-117
XI ASST.COURT	B.C.A.66-71/ L.L.B. S.No. 1-7	BATCH-I L.L.B .1-16	B.A 13-27	BATCH -IV B.B.A- 93-104
XIII ASST.COURT	L.L.B S.no . 8-20	L.L.B 17-32	B.A 28-42	B.B.A 105-116
XV ASST.COURT	L.L.B S.no .21-33	L.L.B 33-43/ BATCH-II B.B.A 1-5	B.A 43-57	B.B.A 117-128
XVII ASST.COURT	L.L.B S.no .34-46	B.B.A 6-21	B.A 58-72	B.B.A 129-140
I ADDL LABOUR COURT	L.L.B S.no .47-59	B.B.A 22-37	B.A 573-87	B.C.A 72-83
II ADDL LABOUR COURT	L.L.B S.no .60-72	B.B.A 38-53	B.COM 1-15	B.C.A 84-95
PC ACT COURT	L.L.B S.no .73-86	B.B.A 54-69	B.COM 16-30	B.C.A 96-107
PJ FAMILY COURT	BATCH -III- B.A 88-100	B.B.A 70-85	B.COM 31-45	B.C.A 108-119
I ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.A 101-113	B.B.A 86-92 /L.L.B 44-52	B.COM 46-60	B.C.A 120-131
II ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.A 114-126	L.L.B 53-68	B.COM 61-75	B.C.A 132-143
III ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.A 127-139	L.L.B 69-84	B.COM 76-90	B.C.A 144-149

Court	BATCH -III- (18.02.2024- 21.03.2024)	BATCH-II (22.03.2024- 27.03.2024)	BATCH-I (28.03.2024- 03.04.2024)	BATCH -IV (04.04.2024- 10.04.2024)
IV ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.A 140- 148/ B.COM 104-107	L.L.B 85-86	B.COM 91-103	L.L.B 118-129
V ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.COM 108-121	-	L.L.B 1-15	L.L.B 130-141
VI ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.COM 122-134	-	L.L.B 16-30	L.L.B 142-153
VII ADDL FAMILY COURT	B.COM 135-147	-	L.L.B 31-43	L.L.B 154-158
LEGAL SERVICE AUTHORITY	B.COM 148-158/ L.L.B 86-117	-		

Note:

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

B.Com= B.Com.LL.B(Hons.)

BBA= B.B.A.LL.B(Hons.)

BCA=B.C.A.LL.B(Hons.)

LL.B= LL.B(Hons.)

COURT VISIT RULES AND REGULATIONS

**THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE
IN LAW**

COURT VISIT PROCESS – RULES AND REGULATION

The students of Final Year U.G. Hons. Degree Programme are instructed to adhere the following Rules and Regulations during the Course of COURT VISIT as a partial Fulfilment of your Degree Programme.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- Students are strictly instructed to be in the **PRESCRIBED DRESS CODE** throughout the Court Visit I.e. (i) High Court, (ii) Session Court, (iii) City Civil Court and (iv) Metropolitan Magistrate Courts.
- Students are strictly instructed to **MAINTAIN THE DIGNITY AND DECORUM** of the Hon'ble High Court and other Courts.
- Students are instructed to be in the respective Court Halls allotted as per the Schedule before the Judges occupies the Dias and should not be late
- Students are instructed to be **Inside the Court hall when the Court is in Session i.e., the Judge is on the Dias.**
- Students are instructed to **PREPARE A REPORT OF EVERYDAY OBSERVNACE OF THE COURT** in the Note book. The details of the Report submitted shall be verified by the Concerned Subject Faculty by comparing the same with Cause List and Calling List of the Court concerned.
- Students are instructed to **MAINTAIN A UNIFORM SIZE** (Long size, Un-Ruled and hard Bounded) Note Book. The Cover Page or the Wrapper Page format will be shared by the Concerned Faculty Concerned. At the time of submission of the Note, it should be properly covered up.
- Under No **Circumstances, the Students shall not go to any Court other than the Court Allotted to them and** should follow the Schedule very strictly.
- Students are **STRICTLY INSTRUCTED NOT TO INDULGE IN ANY UNWANTED OR INDISCIPLINE ACTIVITIES** within the Court Complex which h may lead to contempt of Court and will be kept under the Disciplinary actions of the University. Further they should maintain the reputation of the Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University in a high degree.

ATTENDANCE RELATED GUIDELINES

- Students are **EXPECTED TO BE INSIDE THE RESPECTIVE COURT HALL** during the visit of the Subject Faculty for checking the attendance purpose. **STUDENTS FOUND MISSING WHEN THE COURT IS IN SESSION, SHALL BE MARKED AS ABSENT AND MARKS FOR THE COURT VISIT (30 MARKS) SHALL NOT BE AWARDED.**
- Students are instructed to Complete the full cycle of Court Visit as per the BCI Rules of Legal Education.
- **UNIVERSITY CONSTITUTED FLYING SQUAD** may come at any time **during the Court Work hours** to ascertain the presence of the SOEL Students. If any student is not present when the Court is in Session, they will be marked as ‘ABSENT’ their Subject Mark shall not be forwarded to the Controller of Examination.
- Students are **PERMITTED TO AVAIL ONE-DAY PERMISSION** during the entire Court Visit Programme **WITH THE PRIOR PERMISSION OF Dr. A. Vijayalakshmi, Court Visit Programme Co-coordinator** and the same has to be informed to the respective Year Faculty.
- **No one is permitted to avail permission or leave more than one-day** under any circumstances.
- Students **shall not seek for permission to dispense with Court Visit** by mentioning they are already undergoing internship with the Advocates in the High Court or Session Court or MM Court.
- **ATTENDANCE RECORD WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE Court Visit Programme Co-ordinator.** Any Grievances regarding Court Visit Programme shall be decided by the Court Visit Programme Co-ordinator only.
- Flying Squad also will take attendance when the Court is in Sessions and that also will be submitted to the Court Visit Programme Co-ordinator.
- **ANY COMPLAINT OR INTIMATION OR INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE HIGH COURT OR OTHER COURTS, REGARDING UNRULY BEHAVIOUR OR DISTURBING ACTIVITY OF ANY STUDENT, THE SAME WILL BE VIEWED VERY SERIOUSLY AND THAT STUDENT SHALL NOT BE PERMITTED TO APPEAR FOR THE SEMESTER EXAMINATION.**

Dean

I am by direction to inform that the following Faculty Members are nominated by the Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor as “FLYING SQUAD” for the purpose of invigilating the presence of students in the Court Halls for the fulfillment of COURT VISIT PROGRAMME as a mandatory

procedure for the partial fulfilment of the Practical Paper – Drafting of Pleading and Conveyances. The Court Visit Programme is commencing from 18.3.2024 and completing on 13.4.2024. The Members of the FLYING SQUAD are instructed to visit the (i) High Court; (ii) Session Court; (iii) City Civil Court and (iv) Metropolitan Magistrate Court (Egmore and Saidapet) every day and submit the Attendance with the Office.



On 14th March, 2024, final year students from all department received instructions regarding the rules and regulations for their court visit program. This briefing, held a day before the commencement of the court visit program, aimed to ensure a smooth and successful experience for all students throughout their court visit. The guidelines covered essential aspects such as proper uniform, punctuality, daily report and behaviour within courtroom. By clearly outlining these rules, the students were prepared thoroughly. This ensured the court visit to proceed smoothly.



STUDENTS' NAME LIST

BATCH I

B.A.LL.B(Hons):

SL.NO.	REG.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	HA19003	AARTHI. M
2	HA19006	ABRAJITHA. R.B
3	HA19008	ADHAVASNEHA. K
4	HA19012	AKSHADHA. A
5	HA19013	AMINA IMAMI
6	HA19015	AMRUTHA. D.K
7	HA19016	AMUTHA. V
8	HA19017	ANDREA ANJALIN. J
9	HA19020	ANUSIYA DEVI. G.B
10	HA19024	ASHMATH FATHIMA. M
11	HA19025	AVANTHIGA. J
12	HA19026	BAVADHARANI. U
13	HA19027	BHARATHI. C
14	HA19029	CHARULATHA. M
15	HA19032	DEEPA MEHTA
17	HA19035	DEEPIKA. S
18	HA19036	DHARANI. V
19	HA19038	DHARSHINI. M.R
20	HA19039	DHARSHINY. M
21	HA19041	ELAMATHI. C
22	HA19049	HARRINI. V
23	HA19051	HEMA MALINI. G

24	HA19052	HOMANA. S
25	HA18017	ARTHI. S(RE-DO)
26	HA19054	JANANI. P.R
27	HA19055	JERUSHA. J.S
28	HA19057	KAVYA DARSHNI. V
29	HA19058	KAVYAA. K
30	HA19059	KAYALVIZHI. J
31	HA19061	KOPIKA. V
32	HA19062	KUZHALARASI. M
33	HA19068	MADHUKRISHNA. N
34	HA19069	MAGADHALENA. J

35	HA19070	MAHESHWARI. R
36	HA19072	MARIA LOURTHU MARY. M
37	HA19073	MAYURI. S
38	HA19074	MELANIYA. N.K
39	HA19075	MIRUDHULA. A
40	HA19076	MITHRA. R
41	HA19077	MOHANA VARDHANI. R
42	HA19078	MOHANA. M
43	HA19079	MONICA. K
44	HA19080	NAGA HARSHITHA. B
45	HA19083	NEHA. T.M
46	HA19084	NEHADHARSHINI. R
47	HA19085	NESHA. A
48	HA19086	NIRMMITA MANO. R
49	HA19088	PAARKAVI. T.V
50	HA19089	PARITHIKA DEVI. B
51	HA19090	PATHANJALI. K
52	HA19092	POOJA. R.V
53	HA19093	POOJAA. S.K
54	HA19095	PRADEEPA. R
55	HA19097	PRAGALYA. M
56	HA19098	PRAKRITI RAMAKRISH
57	HA19102	RAJA SULOCHANA. S
58	HA19104	RAMITHA DEVI. M
59	HA19106	RASHMIGA. S
60	HA19109	ROSHINI. R.S
61	HA19110	ROSHMA BANU. A
62	HA19111	RUBIKA. S.A
63	HA19114	SAI PRIYA
64	HA19115	SAINDHAVI. S
65	HA19116	SAINTHIYA. P.G
66	HA19117	SARANYA. A.T
67	HA19118	SATHIYA. V
68	HA19119	SETHALDEVI. A
69	HA19121	SHARMILA. S
70	HA19123	SHIVANI SELVAKUMAR
71	HA19126	SINDHANNA ANDAVAN
72	HA19128	SIVARANJINI. V
73	HA19130	SOBIYA. P
74	HA19132	SRINITHI. T
75	HA19133	SRIVIDHYA SANKAR

76	HA19136	SUJITHA. L
77	HA19137	SUJITHA. S
78	HA19138	SUMANA PARVEEN. A
79	HA19141	SUSHMITA. K
80	HA19142	SUVETHA.K
81	HA19143	SYNTHIYA MUKI. S
82	HA19144	TEJASWINI. U
83	HA19145	THAMIZHARASI. M
84	HA19149	VIDYA. E
85	HA19153	VINODHA SABATTINI. S
86	HA19155	VIKASHINI. B.S
87	HA19156	YUVASHREE PRATHIKSHA. S

B.Com.LL.B(Hons):

SL.NO	REG.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	HB19002	AARTHI R
2	HB19005	ABINAYA A
3	HB19006	ABINAYA S
4	HB19007	ABITHA SANGAMITHRA A
5	HB19010	AGNEL SHERIN J
6	HB19011	AISHWARYA SRIDHAR B
7	HB19012	AKSHARAA G
8	HB19014	ANN PRICILLA SWARNAKUMARI E
9	HB19015	ANU P
10	HB19016	APPOORVAA S
11	HB19018	ARCHANA V
12	HB19023	BHANU R S
13	HB19024	BHAVANI S
14	HB19025	CHITHRA V
15	HB19027	DEEPIKA A R
16	HB19028	DEEPIKA R
17	HB19029	DEVADHARSHINI S
18	HB19031	DHANYA SUBRAMANIAN
19	HB19034	DIVYA A
20	HB19035	FOUZIYA FARHEEN R
21	HB19037	GAYATHRI V
22	HB19038	GOKUL SANGEETHA R
23	HB19039	GOWRI SANKARI B

24	HB19040	GRACY K
25	HB19043	HARI PRIYA R V
26	HB19044	HARINI R
27	HB19045	HARINI N
28	HB19046	HARIPRIYA G
29	HB19047	HARSHA A
30	HB19048	HARSHA VARDHINI C
31	HB19049	JAYAVARSHNI V
32	HB19050	JEEVETHA P
33	HB19051	JEEVITHA P
34	HB19054	KAMALIKA S
35	HB19056	KARTHIGA J
36	HB19058	KAVIYA K
37	HB19059	KEERTHANA R
38	HB19060	KEERTHANA S
39	HB19062	KIRTIDA R R
40	HB19063	KRITHIKA I
41	HB19064	LATHA V
42	HB19066	LOGESHWARI P K
43	HB19067	MADHAVI T
44	HB19068	MADHUMITHRAA L
45	HB19070	MANJULA H
46	HB19072	MATHANA M
47	HB19073	MATHUMITA A B
48	HB19074	MERLINE C
49	HB19077	MRITTIKA LOURDE DEVI A
50	HB19079	NAMRATHAASHRI A
51	HB19081	NARMADHA J
52	HB19083	NEEJASREE S
53	HB19084	NEHA ANUSHA D
54	HB19088	NITHYAA K
55	HB19089	OVIYA B
56	HB19090	PADMA SHREE B Y
57	HB19091	PADMAVATHI S
58	HB19092	PALLAVI P
59	HB19093	PAVITHRAA SRI S G
60	HB19097	PRATHIUSHAA S S
61	HB19099	PREETHA A
62	HB19101	PREETHISRI M V
63	HB19103	PRIYADARSHINI C
64	HB19104	PRIYANKA R ANCAKTAY
65	HB19105	RAMYA R

66	HB19106	RAVITH NISHA N
67	HB19107	REVATHY P
68	HB19108	RITHANI R K
69	HB19109	RITHIKA S S
70	HB19110	RITHIKAA R
71	HB19111	ROOPASRI R
72	HB19113	SAI MADHUMITA S
73	HB19115	SAMYUKTHA V
74	HB19119	SARANYA E
75	HB19120	SEETHA LAKSHMI N
76	HB19121	SENTHAMIL SELVI J
77	HB19122	SENTHAMIL SELVI M
78	HB19123	SHABANA A
79	HB19124	SHALINI V
80	HB19125	SHANMATHY S
81	HB19127	SHANTHINI S
82	HB19128	SHEELA P
83	HB19129	SHRIDEVI H
84	HB19130	SNEHA M
85	HB19131	SNEHA R
86	HB19133	SRI PRAHATHI A
87	HB19134	SRI VAIBHAVI T
88	HB19135	SRIMATHI M
89	HB19136	SRIMATHI V
90	HB19137	SRUTHILAYAA B
91	HB19138	SUBA RANJANA B
92	HB19139	SUBIKSHA R
93	HB19142	SWETHA A
94	HB19143	SWETHA R
95	HB19144	SWETHA S
96	HB19149	VETRIYALINI S R
97	HB19151	VIDHYA SHREE S
98	HB19152	VIJAYA LAKSHMI A
99	HB19153	YASHIKA M
100	HB19154	YUKSHITHA E
101	HB19155	YUVANTHIKA Y
102	HB19156	YUVASHREE K
103	HB18061	JEYASHREE G

LL.B(Hons):

1	H320001	AARTHY C (RE-DO)
2	H321001	AALFRIN MILSHA A

3	H321002	AARTHI B R
4	H321003	ABINAYA K
5	H321004	ABINAYA S
6	H321005	ABINAYA SURYA B
7	H321006	ABIYA BENCY B
8	H321007	AISHWARYA S
9	H321008	AJAA PA
10	H321009	AKALYA V
11	H321010	AMBIKA A
12	H321011	AMSHA G
13	H321012	ANGU NAVITHA S
14	H321013	BAARGAVII N
15	H321014	BAKIYA LAKSHMI M
16	H321015	BANU M
17	H321016	BHUVANA K
18	H321017	BRUNDHA A
19	H321018	CATHERINE SHIRLEY KARENA M
20	H321020	DEEPEGAA M
21	H321021	DEEPIKA PRISCILA CHELLAM J R
22	H321022	DEEPIKA R
23	H321023	DEVI V
24	H321024	DHANUMITHRA S
25	H321025	ELAMATHI R
26	H321026	FATHIMA A
27	H321027	FATHIMA BEEMA JOHN K
28	H321028	GAYATHRI K
29	H321029	GAYATHRI P P
30	H321030	GOWSHIKA N
31	H321031	HAMSHATHVANI S
32	H321053	HARINI KRITHIKA S
33	H321054	JAISUBANA B
34	H321055	JANANI S K
35	H321056	JAYA N
36	H321057	JEMILA GANI S
37	H321058	KAMALI K
38	H321059	KAVINILA P
39	H321060	KEERTHANAA R
40	H321061	MAHALAKSHMI P
41	H321062	MAHALAKSHMI S
42	H321063	MAMTHA M
43	H321064	MANOMITHRA S

BATCH-II**BBA.LL.B(Hons)**

SL.NO.	REG.NO.	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	HC19003	ABIKEERTHANA U
2	HC19006	AGILA DEVI M A
3	HC19009	AKHALYA T
4	HC19010	AKSHAY P
5	HC19011	AKSHAYA V
6	HC19013	ANITHRAM D
7	HC19014	APARNA R
8	HC19020	BALAMEENA S
9	HC19021	BHAVNA G
10	HC19022	BRINDHA DEVIPRIYA A
11	HC19024	CHARISHMA V
12	HC19025	DARSHITA R
13	HC19026	DEEPALAKSHMI G
14	HC19027	DEEPASREE S
15	HC19028	DEEPIKA M
16	HC19029	DEEPTI JOSEPHINE ARUL
17	HC19030	DHANUKEERTHANA G
18	HC19032	DIVYASHREE R
19	HC19033	GEETHANJALI J
20	HC19036	HARINIE S
21	HC19037	HARITHA P
22	HC19038	HARSHAVARDHINEE T
23	HC19040	INDHU B
24	HC19042	ISWARYA J
25	HC19043	JABEEN FATHIMA J
26	HC19045	JAYA HARI RASIKA J
27	HC19046	JAYASAKTHI R
28	HC19047	JAYASHREE S
29	HC19049	JEYASHRI K R
30	HC19050	KANIMOZHI S
31	HC19051	KANISHKAA M

32	HC19053	KAVYA S
33	HC19054	KEERTHANA M
34	HC19055	KEERTHI V
35	HC19056	KIRTHANA R
36	HC19059	KRITHIKA G
37	HC19060	KRITHIKA R
38	HC19061	LAVANYA J
39	HC19066	MADHUR A
40	HC19067	MAGHIMA M
41	HC19068	MANJULADEVI S
42	HC19070	MEHARA
43	HC19071	MHANASHA DEVI K R
44	HC19072	MIA MARIA ABRAHAM
45	HC19075	MONISHA J
46	HC19076	MUTHULAKSHMI V
47	HC19077	NAMRATA JAINC
48	HC19080	NISHANANTHITHA S V
49	HC19081	NIVETHA PRAVEEN B B
50	HC19082	NOOR HALIZA S
51	HC19083	PARNICA A
52	HC19084	PERIYANAYAGI KANUSHIA T
53	HC19085	POONGUZHALI V
54	HC19089	RAJAMATANGI V L
55	HC19090	RAJSHREE G
56	HC19091	RAVINA SHATHRIAN S
57	HC19092	RENUGAMPAA S
58	HC19094	RITHIKA A
59	HC19095	ROHELA A
60	HC19096	RUBIKA M
61	HC19098	SAFARA A
62	HC19099	SAI SMRITI G
63	HC19104	SANJUTHA T
64	HC19105	SANTHIYA K
65	HC19106	SARANYA M
66	HC19109	SITHI NOOR HALIZA
67	HC19110	SIVA SREE OVIYA R P
68	HC19112	SIVARANJANI B
69	HC19113	SMRITI R SAROJA

70	HC19114	SOUNDARYA S
71	HC19115	SOWMIYA K
72	HC19116	SOWMYA M
73	HC19117	SRI VAISHNAVI A
74	HC19118	SRIMADHI S
75	HC19120	SRUTHINIVETHA L
76	HC19122	SUPRAJA
77	HC19123	SURYA S
78	HC19124	SUSHMITHA A
79	HC19125	SWATHI K
80	HC19126	SWETHA A
81	HC19127	SWETHA S
82	HC19130	THIRISHA S
83	HC19132	VARSHA N
84	HC19133	VARSHA V
85	HC19134	VARSHINI R
86	HC19137	VIJAYALAKSHMI G
87	HC19138	VIKASHINI S
88	HC19139	VISHALU P
89	HC19140	MEGHANA VISWANADHUNI
90	HC19141	WASIMA BEGUM N M
91	HC19142	YASHASWINI MANASA M P
92	HC19143	YESESWINI S

BCA.LLB(Hons.)BATCH-II

SL.NO	REG.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENT
1	HD19003	Agallya V
2	HD19004	Aishwarya S
3	HD19005	Ajitha Grace L
4	HD19007	Amar Vanchitha S R
5	HD19009	Arthi U
6	HD19010	Aruna Shankari S K
7	HD19013	Ashni Ilakiya L
8	HD19015	Atchayalakshmi V
9	HD19021	Binu S
10	HD19023	Daisy Monica M
11	HD19026	Deepika D
12	HD19029	Dharani V
13	HD19033	Divyadarshini A

14	HD19039	Harsha Vardhini A S
15	HD19040	Harsha Mitra S
16	HD19041	Hasini Sahana S
17	HD19042	Hasnah P
18	HD19049	Juhaina J
19	HD19055	Karthika P
20	HD19058	Kavia Tamilmozhi M
21	HD19059	Keerthana K S
22	HD19060	Keerthana M
23	HD19062	Kiranmayee V
24	HD19068	Lipika D V
25	HD19071	Mamta Su
26	HD19072	Manisha L
27	HD19074	Menaha G S
28	HD19075	Minu E J
29	HD19077	Mohana Lakshmi G
30	HD19079	Nandhini Devi K V
31	HD19082	Nishasri S
32	HD19083	Nithya Sekar C
33	HD19084	Nivetita Sivayokan
34	HD19085	Pradeepa S
35	HD19087	Preethika R
36	HD19089	Prithikaa S
37	HD19090	Priya Dharshini R
38	HD19091	Priya K
39	HD19092	Priyanka R
40	HD19098	Revathy V
41	HD19102	Sabila Iffath Shujathullah
42	HD19103	Sabitha
43	HD19104	Samyuktha Y
44	HD19105	Sandhiya B
45	HD19106	Sandhya K
46	HD19107	Sangeetha S
47	HD19108	Sangeethapriya S
48	HD19110	Saranya P
49	HD19112	Sarmisthaa R
50	HD19113	Seetha G
51	HD19114	Shalini S
52	HD19115	Shanmuga Priya G
53	HD19118	Shelsia Elizebeth S J
54	HD19119	Shiny Jennita S
55	HD19120	Shruthi M

56	HD19123	Sri Dharshni K
57	HD19124	Srimathy T
58	HD19126	Sri Rakshana Priyaa V
59	HD19130	Susmithaa Shri R
60	HD19131	Swapna R
61	HD19132	Swarnamalya S
62	HD19133	Tasneem Banu N A
63	HD19134	Tejaswini Dv
64	HD19135	Theerthana M
65	HD19138	Vanitha S
66	HD19139	Varshinee D
67	HD19140	Varshini P
68	HD19141	Varshni Karunya A
69	HD19142	Veena
70	HD19148	Vishnudharshini S
71	HD19149	Vishvantra

BATCH-II LL.B(Hons.)

44	H321065	MOHANAPRIYA R
45	H321066	MONISHA B
46	H321067	MONISHA N
47	H321068	MONISHA S
48	H321069	MURUGESAN KOKILA VANI
49	H321070	MUTHU HARSHITHA M
50	H321071	MYTHREYI S
51	H321072	NITHYA B
52	H321073	NITHYAKALYANI S
53	H321074	NIVEDHA V
54	H321075	NIVEDITHA V
55	H321076	NIVETHA R C
56	H321077	PADMASHRI S
57	H321078	PRIYADHARSHINI P
58	H321079	PRIYADHARSHINI S
59	H321080	PRIYANKA R
60	H321081	HARSITH S
61	H321105	RADHIKA D
62	H321106	RAJAKUMARI N
63	H321107	RAJAKUMARI R
64	H321108	RAJKUMARI D
65	H321109	RAMYA S
66	H321110	RATHIKA J
67	H321111	ROSHNI J
68	H321112	SAHIDYA G R

69	H321113	SERENE CHELSEA D
70	H321114	SHANTHI S
71	H321115	SHARULATHA K
72	H321116	SHREE SAKTHI HARINI R
73	H321117	SHRIVIRUDISHNI V
74	H321118	SINDHUJA R
75	H321119	SNEHA R
76	H321120	SOWMIYA M
77	H321121	SOWMIYA S M
78	H321122	SREENIDHI S
79	H321123	SUBHA K
80	H321124	SUBITHA M
81	H321125	SWETHA PRIYA N
82	H321126	THEJASSREE G
83	H321127	THUSHAARA K R
84	H321128	VIJAYALAKSHMI G
85	H321129	VINOTHINI K

BATCH-III

B.A.LL.B(Hon s.)

88	HA19002	AADITH. J. GEO
89	HA19004	ABUL FAIZ. M
90	HA19005	ABHINEETH SARAVANAN
91	HA19007	ADARSHILANGO
92	HA19011	AKASH. M
93	HA19014	AMRITH. R
94	HA19018	ANDREW KIRUBAKARAN CHARLES
95	HA19021	ANUTHIL KUMARAN. S
96	HA19022	ARUMUGAM. M
97	HA19023	ARUN. S
98	HA19028	BHARATHI. S
99	HA19030	DARREN CHARLES
100	HA19031	DARSHAN KUMAR. B.S
101	HA19033	DEEPAN PRAKASH. R
102	HA19037	DHARRANEESH RAAM. N.R

103	HA19040	DHIANESHWAR. G
104	HA19042	GANESH. V
105	HA19043	GIREESHVARAN. R
106	HA19044	GOKUL.S
107	HA19045	GOWTHAMAN. K
108	HA19046	GURUMOORTHY. M
109	HA19047	GURURAJAN. B
110	HA19048	HARIPRASAD. S
111	HA19050	HARSHA VARDHAN. S
112	HA19053	JAI SURYA. J
113	HA19056	KARTHIK. S
114	HA19063	LALIT RAJ. P
115	HA19064	LALITH KUMAR. A
116	HA19065	LOGESH. P
117	HA19066	LOGESH. S
118	HA19067	LOHESH ARUNKUMAR. R
119	HA19081	NAVEEN. S
120	HA19087	NITISH. S
121	HA19091	PONNUMANI. G
122	HA19094	PRADEEP. G
123	HA19096	PRAGADEESHWARAN. D
124	HA19099	PRASANTH. S
125	HA19100	PUGAZHENDHI. B
126	HA19101	RAGAVAN. M
127	HA19103	RAJA PANDIAN. K.R
128	HA19105	RANJITH KUMAR. M
129	HA19107	RATHNAKUMAR. P
130	HA19112	SABARI. K.G
131	HA19113	SABARI. K.S
132	HA19120	SHARIK AHAMED. M
133	HA19122	SHEIK MOHAMED. M
134	HA19124	SIDARTH. S
135	HA19125	SIDESHWARAN. S
136	HA19127	SIVANESAN. V
137	HA19131	SOWNDAR. N
138	HA19134	SUBRAMANIAN. S
139	HA19135	SUDHANGAN. S
140	HA19139	SUNIL NISI KUMAR. A
141	HA19140	SUNIL. S
142	HA19146	THIRUMALAISWAMY. M

143	HA19147	UDHAYA NITHI. M
144	HA19150	VIGNESH. G
145	HA19151	VIJAY AKASH. R
146	HA19152	VIMALBHARATHI. V
147	HA19154	VISHNU PRIYAN. S
148	HA18065	KRITHIK VIKAS T M

BATCH-III B.Com.LL.B(Hons.)

104	HB19001	AADHITHIYA M
105	HB19004	ABDUL RAHMAN USMAN B
106	HB19008	AFRIDI HAJA
107	HB19009	AGHILAN M
108	HB19013	ANANDAVISHNU A
109	HB19017	ARAVINDH R
110	HB19019	ARIFF MOHAMMED S R
111	HB19020	ARUNMOZHI DEVAN R
112	HB19021	ASHOK NATH P
113	HB19022	ASWIN S
114	HB19026	CHITHU GANESHAN C
115	HB19030	DEVESH KUMAR M
116	HB19033	DINESH K
117	HB19036	GANESH J
118	HB19041	HARESHUKESHA S
119	HB19042	HARI HARA SUDAN K
120	HB19052	KABI BALAN M
121	HB18038	GOPINATH V
122	HB19053	KAMALESH KUMAR K A
123	HB19055	KAMESH S
124	HB19057	KARTHIKEYAN C
125	HB19061	KIRANRUP A M
126	HB19065	LOGESH P B
127	HB19069	MAHESWARAN P
128	HB19071	MANO BALA M
129	HB19075	MOHAMMED IS HAQUE A
130	HB19076	MOHAN BALAJI S
131	HB19078	MUHIL R
132	HB19080	NANDHAKRISHNAN B
133	HB19082	NAVEEN A
134	HB19085	NISHAN S
135	HB19086	NISHANTH S

136	HB19087	NITHISHWARAN P S
137	HB19094	PRADHOSH A R
138	HB19095	PRANAV NAREN E
139	HB19096	PRASHANTH M S
140	HB19098	PREETAM J
141	HB19100	PREETHI S
142	HB19102	PRITHIVI RAJ R
143	HB18074	MAMANIKANDAN M
144	HB18097	PRAVEEN KUMAR B
145	HB19112	ROSHAN SRI HARI
146	HB19114	SAMEERR E KRISHNA
147	HB19116	SANTHOSH M (D.O.B. 11.04.2002)
148	HB19117	SANTHOSH M (D.O.B. 17.10.2002)
149	HB19118	SARAN RAGHUNANDHAN S
150	HB19126	SHANMUGARAJAN K
151	HB19132	SOURIRAJAN J
152	HB19140	SUJITH SURIYA V R
153	HB19141	SUREJ K R
154	HB19145	THAMIZHAN S P
155	HB19146	TRIAMBAKESHWAR S
156	HB19147	VASANTH S
157	HB19148	VELUSAI B
158	HB19150	VIDHYA BHARATHI V

BATCH-III LL.B(Hons)

86	H321032	ABDUL RAHMAN K I
87	H321033	AJAY N
88	H321034	AJAY S
89	H321035	AKBAR BASHA S
90	H321036	ALBERT PAUL R
91	H321037	ARJUN M (PH)
92	H321038	ARUN BHARATHI K
93	H321039	ARUN SOWTHRY A R
94	H321040	ASHWIN PALANI CT
95	H321041	AZEES B I
96	H321042	BADRINARAYANAN A S
97	H321043	BALU ADITYAN B R
98	H321044	BUVAN CHANDER V
99	H321045	CHANDRAKUMAR MARIAPPAN PILLAI
100	H321046	DANIEL S S ELSHADDAI

101	H321047	DHAMUPRASATH N
102	H321048	DHANUESH B
103	H321049	DILLIP KUMAR T
104	H321050	DINESH P B NRI
105	H321051	GOKUL S
106	H321052	GOWTHAMAN RAVI
107	H321082	JAYAKUMAR M
108	H321083	JAYASURYA N
109	H321084	KAMALESH M
110	H321085	KAMALESWARAN A
111	H321086	KARTHICK RAJA D K
112	H321087	KARTHICK S M (PH)
113	H321088	KATHIRAVAN R
114	H321089	KHAALIDH SHAAHEEN S J
115	H321090	MAHAVISHNU J
116	H321091	MAHESHWARAN P
117	H321092	MAKESH KUMAR C S

93	HC19001	AADESH KORATTI RAMADORAI
94	HC19002	ABDUL MAJITH A
95	HC19004	ADHITH V R
96	HC19005	AGASH V G
97	HC19007	AKASH C
98	HC19008	AKASH R
99	HC19012	ANAND R
100	HC19015	ARAVINDHAN M
101	HC19016	ARUN KUMAR N R
102	HC19017	ARUN PRAKASH M
103	HC19018	ARUN AZHAGIRI NATHAN T
104	HC19019	ASWIN KRISHNA
105	HC19023	CHANDRU P R
106	HC19031	DHINESHKARAN G
107	HC19034	GURUPRASATH S
108	HC19035	HALLACIYANATHAN S
109	HC19039	HEMARAJU R
110	HC19041	INDRAJITH P
111	HC19044	JANAKIRAMAN S
112	HC19048	JEEVARAJA S D

113	HC18041	Hari Pranav SR
114	HC19052	KARTHIK BALAJI M P
115	HC19058	KRITHEESHWARAN M
116	HC19062	LENIN R
117	HC19063	LOGA JEGATH U B
118	HC19064	LOKESH KUMAR P K
119	HC19065	LOKESH M
120	HC19069	MANOJ S
121	HC19073	MOHAN RAJ S M

122	HC19074	MOHNISHRAJA K
123	HC19086	PRASANNA KUMAR S
124	HC19087	PREETHINGSVAREN S
125	HC19088	PREM SANKER B
126	HC19093	RISINATH C
127	HC19097	SACHINRAJ N
128	HC19100	SAKTHI GURU YESHWANTH
129	HC19101	SANJAY G
130	HC19102	SANJAY KRISHNA
131	HC19103	SANJAY KUMAR K
132	HC19107	SARFERAAZ KHAAN R
133	HC19111	SIVARAJ M
134	HC19119	SRINIVASAN K
135	HC19121	SUNAND SUBRAMANIAM
136	HC19128	SYED LUQMAN S
137	HC19129	SYEDA NADIYA
138	HC19131	THULASI RAMAN J
139	HC19135	VASANTHRAJ E
140	HC19136	VEERAMANI A

BCA.LL.B(Hons.) BATCH-IV

72	HD19002	Aesu Arokia Anbarasu D
73	HD19006	Ajwad Hussain I
74	HD19008	Arfan Sf
75	HD19011	Ashish Dhinakaran
76	HD19012	Ashish J
77	HD19014	Ashwini Kumar K
78	HD19016	Barath E
79	HD19017	Basu N
80	HD19018	Benuel Ritesh Rajkumar
81	HD19019	Bharathprasanna M
82	HD19020	Bhuvanesh P
83	HD19022	Chandra Molishwaran E
84	HD19024	Dayanand S
85	HD19025	Deepan Sunil R
86	HD19027	Desilva Rayan S
87	HD19028	Dhana Sekar N M

88	HD19030	Dhivakar C
89	HD19031	Dinesh Kummar M
90	HD19032	Dirshath Raj D
91	HD19034	Gowriesh R S
92	HD19035	Hadley D
93	HD19036	Hariharan R
94	HD19037	Hariram Rajaa
95	HD19038	Harish Srinivasan
96	HD19043	Hemanath R
97	HD19044	Jaisurya R
98	HD19045	Jaranish R S
99	HD19046	Jaya Suriya K G
100	HD19047	Jayapranav O
101	HD19048	Jeeva M
102	HD19050	Kabilan G S
103	HD19051	Kamalesh R
104	HD19052	Kamlesh Kumar R
105	HD19053	Kanishkar A
106	HD19054	Karan T
107	HD19056	Karthikeyan C
108	HD19057	Kashish C
109	HD19061	Keshava Raja R
110	HD19063	Kiran Varsha S
111	HD19065	Kishorekumar R
112	HD19066	Lakshmanan Vijay S
113	HD19067	Lalith Singh U
114	HD19069	Madesh Krishna B
115	HD19070	Maghizhnan B
116	HD19073	Manosankar K
117	HD19076	Mohamed Rafiq Afzal
118	HD19078	Nalli Aravindasamy S S
119	HD19080	Naveen N
120	HD19081	Nikhil Jason A B
121	HD19086	Prashanth N
122	HD19088	Prethish Kumar S
123	HD19093	Radhesh K
124	HD19094	Raghul R
125	HD19096	Ramachandran M
126	HD19097	Ramki S
127	HD19099	Rishi Adhithya K
128	HD19100	Rohit K

129	HD19101	Rohit P
130	HD19109	Sanjay Kumar B
131	HD19111	Saravanan J
132	HD19116	Sharan Rakshith J A
133	HD19117	Sharma S
134	HD19121	Siva P
135	HD19122	Sridhar L
136	HD19125	Sriraam S
137	HD19127	Sujith V
138	HD19128	Sunil M P
139	HD19129	Surya Prakash M
140	HD19136	Thiyageshvaran K
141	HD19137	Ugesh Rajan J
142	HD19143	Velmurugan A
143	HD19144	Vigneswaran G
144	HD19145	Vikram R
145	HD19146	Vishnu G R
146	HD19147	Vishnu Karthick K
147	HD19150	Vishveswaran P
148	HD19151	Yogeshwaran K
149	HD15059	Limarick Deva Agnel M P

BATCH-IV

LL.B(Hons)

118	H321093	MANOJ KUMAR S
119	H321094	MANOJKUMAR K S
120	H321095	MANOJKUMAR P
121	H321096	MOHANA SUNDARAM K
122	H321097	MONESH M G
123	H321098	MURALITHARAN K
124	H321099	NAVAMOHANA KRISHNAN S
125	H321100	NITHISH KUMAR R
126	H321101	PORCHELVAN V
127	H321102	PRAMOD RAJ B
128	H321103	PRAVEEN KUMAR S
129	H321104	PRITHAM KUMAR T R
130	H321130	RAJARAJAN R
131	H321131	RAJKUMAR M
132	H321133	RAKHESH VARSHAN R R
133	H321134	SAMUEL KAVIARASAN K
134	H321135	SANDEEP SURIYA S S
135	H321136	SANJAY G

136	H321137	SANTHOSH V
137	H321138	SARAVANA KUMAR V
138	H321139	SARAVANAN G
139	H321140	SATHIYAPRASANTH A
140	H321141	SHAWN HEBREAQ S H
141	H321142	SILAMBARASAN D
142	H321143	SIVABALAMURUGAN P
143	H321144	SRI KRISHNAN M
144	H321145	SRIDHAR S
145	H321146	SRINIVASAN A
146	H321147	SRINIVASAN B
147	H321148	SUDHARSHAN A
148	H321149	SYED IMRAN S
149	H321150	SYLENTHAR S
150	H321151	THIRUMURUGAN DHINESH K
151	H321152	VARUN S
152	H321153	VASANTH E S
153	H321154	VENKATANATHAN V
154	H321155	VIGNESH S
155	H321156	YOGESH D
156	H320011	ARAVIND KUMAR P (PH)
157	H320057	KISHORE KUMAR A (RE- DO)

COURSE-WISE REPORT

B.A.LL.B (Hons) COURT VISIT REPORT

BATCH – I – GIRLS consist of 87 students

BATCH – III – BOYS consist of 61 students

1. VISIT TO HON'BLE HIGHT COURT

BATCH – I - Girls V year BA.LLB, visited Hon'ble High Court of Madras on 18.03.2024 till 21.03.2024 and

BATCH – III – Boys V year BA.LLB, visited Hon'ble High Court of Madras on 28.03.2024 till 03.04.2024

Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 03.00 p.m.

A BRIEF ABOUT THE VISIT TO THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

The students were separated into smaller batches of 6 in each and were allocated various court halls form Court Hall 1 to 20 in the Hon'ble High Court of Madras campus for them to visit.

On the first day they got their passes to visit the courts and were briefed about their expected etiquette before they departed to their respective court halls

Students were exposed to various intricacies and procedures of the courts as they observed the proceedings from the entry of Hon'ble judges till 3.30 pm.

The courts were allocated keeping in mind the permissions sought for and the myriad exposure the University sought to provide. Hence students were able to visit writ courts, courts dealing with property cases, courts dealing with motor vehicles cases, IPR cases and major division benches as well.

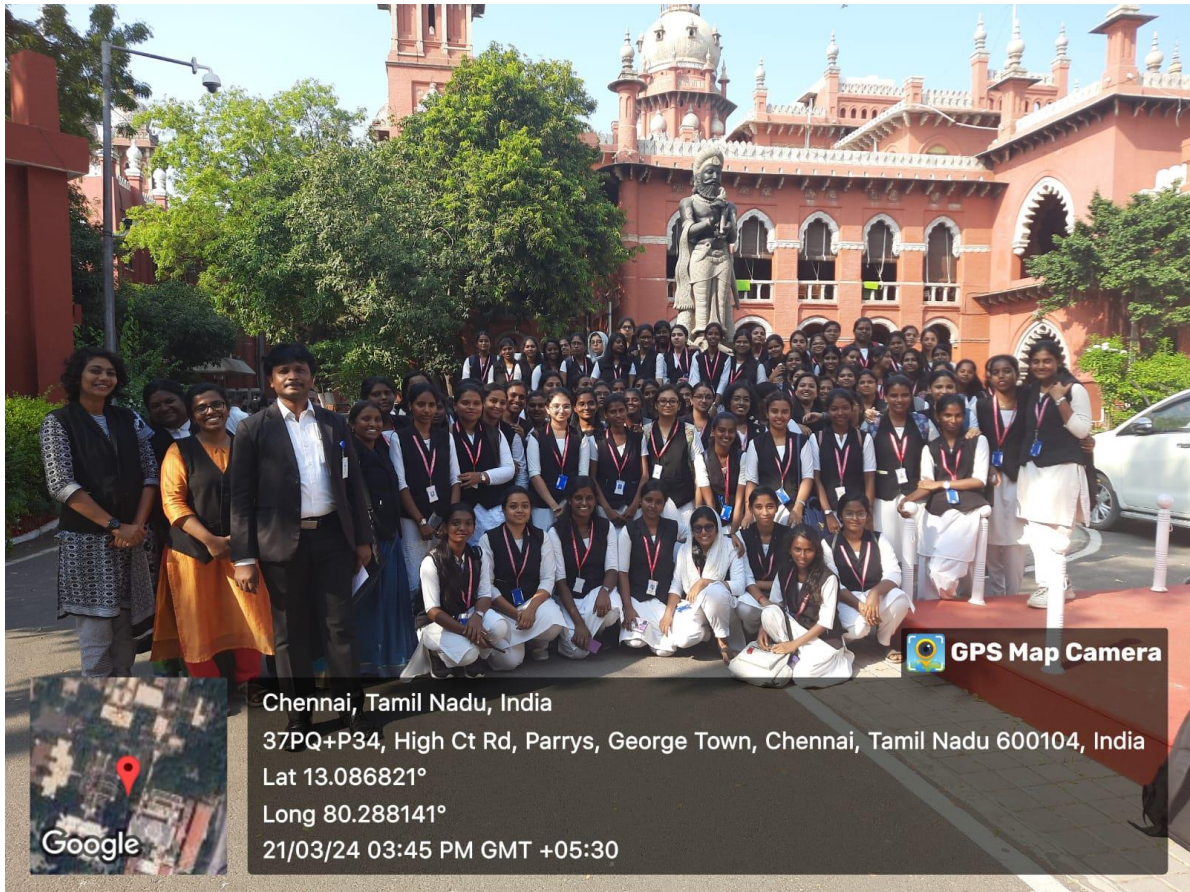
This provided them with a great experience to not just see the practical utility of their theoretical knowledge but also to observe where advocates err and thus has proved to be an ambrosia for their career in litigation.

A few students were lucky enough to get an interaction with esteemed judges, who were gracious enough to share their intellect and gave the students a piece of their minds to ignite the intellectual prowess of tomorrow's advocates and judges.

On the last day students and the faculty incharges took a group photograph to serve as a memory of this life-changing experience.

Thus, this brief experience and exposure to the High court campus has provided fortified their knowledge and has indeed proved to be fruitful.

BATCH I GIRLS IN THE HON'BLE HIGH COURT CAMPUS



2. VISIT TO PJ COURT AND ADDITIONAL COURTS

BATCH I – Girls visited PJ Court and Additional Court from 22.03.2024 till 27.03.2024

BATCHI III – Boys visited PJ Court and Additional Court from 04.04.2024 till 10.04.2024

Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Both Batch I and Batch II students were divided in to groups and sent to the Courts such as I Additional court, III Additional Court, IV Additional Court, V Additional Court, VI Additional Court and VII Additional Court.



When BA.LLB students interacted with the Hon'ble



Judge

3. VISIT TO CITY CIVIL COURT

BATCH I – Girls visited City Civil Court from 28.04.2024 till 03.04.2024

BATCH III – Boys visited City Civil Court from 18.04.2024 till 21.03.2024

Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Next our students visited the City Civil Court located in the Madras High Court campus. During this visit students were sent to X Assistant Court, XI Assistant Court, XIII Assistant Court, XV Assistant Court, XVII Assistant Court, I Additional Labour Court, PJ Family Court, I Additional Family Court, II Additional Family Court, III Additional Family Court and IV Additional Family Court.



OUR GIRLS WHILE INTERACTING WITH HON'BLE JUDGE C. CHANDHRU.



INTERACTION WITH I ADDIDTIONAL CITY CIVIL COUTY JUDGE
MR. LINGESHWARA





4. VISIT TO METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT

CHIEF METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT, EGMORE, CHENNAI.

BATCH I – Girls visited Metropolitan Magistrate Court from 04.04.2024 till 10.04.2024

BATCH III – Boys visited Metropolitan Magistrate Court from 22.03.2024 till 27.03.2024

Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Students of BATCH I and BATCH III from Final Years of 5 Year Integrated B.A. LLB. (Hons.) visited the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court on the above mentioned dates. The students were allocated to distinct Courts such as Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM) Court, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court, the II, V, VI, X, XIII Metropolitan Magistrate

Court, CCB & CBCID Court, Additional CCB Court, Additional Mahila Court, XXV Court located within the Egmore Court complex.

The Hon'ble Judge of Addl. Mahila Court, Mrs. Vaishnavi, had assigned the students to present a brief summary of the Supreme Court case Rajnesh vs. Neha (2021) [Equivalent Citations: (2021) 2 SCC 32, AIR 2021 SC 569, AIRONLINE 2020 SC 915] concerning interim maintenance, Sec.24 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, Sec. 13, 24 and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Sec. 125-128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. She has also imparted knowledge to the students about the primary objective behind enacting the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005 despite the CrPC of 1973, Sec. 498 A of IPC and Sec. 304 of the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 being in force, where the forenamed Acts penalizes the offenders committing offences against women as well as shields women from exploitation, oppression and victimization. She has upskilled the students about the Residential order, Protection officer being dealt under the PWDV Act, 2005. Moreover, our students gained insights about the practical trial of Criminal Cases and how it progresses through different stages in accordance with the rules of the Court and we have observed the tactics employed by the Counsels especially in criminal cases.





When our students along with our faculty interacted with the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate



An Enlightening Interaction With Judge **Ezhil Velavan** At 13th CBI Court



The purpose of the visit was to enlighten our students with the organization and working of the Court process, its manners and the nature of duties of Judicial Officers and the same purpose was accomplished. Our students

became well aware of the role of Court in dispensing justice, the role of prosecutors and defense counsels, the relationship between the advocates and the police officers etc. This gave them an opportunity to understand the inevitable coordination within the four pillars of the criminal Justice system. The visit included an indepth day-to-day working of the Criminal Courts at different levels and over a diverse variety of cases. The 16 days Court visit to the various courts in Chennai, was of immense helpful and indeed offered a great learning experience of interacting with the Hon'ble Judges. And all our students enjoyed stepping in to the direct field and learn. Its going to be very much helpful for their future Court Practice

B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) - COURT VISIT REPORT

As part of the academic curriculum, final year students of all courses were divided into batches and sent to different courts for a practical learning experience. The Court visit programme aimed to provide students with firsthand exposure to the workings of the legal system, observe courtroom proceedings, an opportunity to interact with honorable judges and deepen their understanding of legal procedures. Faculty members were allotted batch-wise to monitor and guide the students throughout the court visit. Attendance was recorded diligently by the concerned faculties at the commencement and conclusion of each day.

Schedule for B.BA.,LL.B(Hons):

Students were allocated to various courts, including the High Court, Family Courts, City Civil Courts and Additional Courts and the Metropolitan Magistrate Court (Egmore). This ensured that each student had a diverse experience tailored to their educational goals. The schedule allotted for the final year students of BBA.LL.B(Hons) is given below

B.BA.LL.B(Hons)	18.03.2024 – 21.03.2023	22.03.2024 – 27.03.2024	28.03.2024 – 03.04.2024	04.04.2024 – 10.04.2024
BATCH II (Girls)	PJ & Addl Courts	City Civil Courts	Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore	High Court
BATCH IV (Boys)	Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore	High Court	PJ & Addl Courts	City Civil Courts

Court Visit:

1. High Court:

Students were allocated to designated courtrooms where they observed live proceedings. Faculty mentors provided guidance on courtroom etiquette and encouraged students to actively engage with the legal proceedings. Throughout the visit, students had the privilege of observing a diverse range of court cases, including civil, criminal, and tax matters. Under the guidance of faculty mentors, students attentively observed legal arguments and they took detailed notes to document their observations and gain insights into the practical application of legal principles.

B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch II



Final year students of B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) during their Madras High Court Visit,
April 2024

B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch IV



Final year students of B.BA.LL.B(Hons) during their Madras High Court Visit, March 2024

2. PJ Family Court and Additional Courts:

Students were allocated to PJ family court and other additional courts which gave them exposure to attend and observe family matters like divorce proceedings, child custody matters etc. They also had opportunity to visit POCSO Court where they observed the trial proceedings, examination of witnesses, etc.

Interaction with Hon'ble Justice





3. City Civil Court:

The students were allocated to I Additional court, III Additional Court, IV Additional Court, V Additional Court, VI Additional Court and VII Additional Court and I Assistant Court, III Assistant Court, V Assistant Court, VII Assistant Court, IX Assistant Court, XI Assistant Court, XIII Assistant Court and XV Assistant Court. It also included I Addl Labour Court and II Addl Labour Court and PC Act Court.

B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch II



B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch IV



4. Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Egmore:

B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch II



B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch II with Hon’ble Justice



B.BA.,LL.B(Hons) – Batch IV



Observing Court Proceedings



BCA.LL.B(Hons) COURT VISIT REPORT

BOYS -BATCH IV (77 STUDENTS)

GIRLS

1. 18/03/2024 TO 21/03/2024- PRINCIPLE JUDGE COURT, CHENNAI

Four days of court visit is scheduled for Girls batch of 71 in number , group photo is taken with GI tag in front of city civil court, In Madras High court campus with the permission of court authorities The students are distributed in proportionate each courts III ASST.COURT., V ASST.COURT.,VII ASST.COURT, IX ASST.COURT, X ASST.COURT., XI ASST.COURT.



2. 22/03/2024 TO 27/03/2024- CITY CIVIL COURT-MADRAS HIGH COURT CAMPUS

students are proportionally distributed to attend courts in city civil court of dispute with regard to I ADDL LABOUR COURT., II ADDL Labour court., Prevention of Corruption Act Court Principle Judge Family court of I ADDL Family court., II ADDL Family Court., III ADDL Family Court.

Interaction with judges Of city civil court(pictures taken with permission of Hon'ble Judge/Magistrate)



3. 28/03/2024 TO 03/04/2024- METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT, EGMORE

Students have attended Metropolitan Magistrate court , Egmore -chennai and a proportionate students were allocated to observe the court proceeding in the court halls of VI-th Metropolitan Magistrate ., X-th Metropolitan Magistrate ., XIII-TH Metropolitan Magistrate ., CCB&CBCID COURT(central crime branch and central bureau of crime investigation)



Interaction with judge: (pictures taken with permission of Hon'ble Judge/Magistrate)



4. 04/04/2024 TO 10/04/2024 – HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

With the permission and approval of Registrar-Madras High court, students have observed the court proceeding with the distributive number of 5 in each respective court halls. (court hall No.of 29 to 44)



BOYS

1. 18/03/2024 TO 21/03/2024-METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT, EGMORE

Students have attended Metroplotitan Magistrate court , Egmore -chennai and a proportionate students were allocated to observe the court proceeding in the court halls of VI-th Metropolitan Magistrate ., X-th Metropolitan Magistrate ., XIII-TH Metropolitan Magistrate ., CCB&CBCID COURT(central crime branch and central bureu of crime investigation)



2. 22/03/2024 TO 27/03/2024- HIGH COURT OF MADRAS

With the permission and approval of Registrar-Madras High court, students have observed the court proceeding with the distributive number of 5 in each respective court halls. (Court hall no: 15 to 36 respectively)



3. 28/03/2024 TO 03/04/2024-PRINCIPLE JUDGE COURT , CHENNAI

Four days of court visit is scheduled for Girls batch of 71 in number , group photo is taken with GI tag in front of city civil court, In Madras High court campus with the permission of court authorities The students are distributed in proportionate each courts V ADDL., VI ADDL., VII ADDL., I ASST.COURT., III ASST.COURT

4. 04/04/2024 TO 10/04/2024 –CITY CIVIL COURT-MADRAS HIGH COURT CAMPUS:

students are proportionally distributed to attend courts in city civil court of dispute with regard to I ADDL LABOUR COURT., II ADDL Labour court., Prevention of Corruption Act Court Principle Judge Family court of I ADDL Family court., II ADDL Family Court., III ADDL Family Court.



COURT VISIT REPORT OF LLB (HON'S) 3 YEAR COURSE

The court visit for 157 students of the LLB (Honors) 3-Year Course was scheduled from March 18, 2024, to April 10, 2024. Some students who could not complete the visit during this period were given an additional chance to complete their visit from April 15, 2024, to April 16, 2024, and from May 16, 2024, to May 31, 2024. During the court visits, students closely observed all

the proceedings and took detailed notes on what they witnessed. Some students also had the opportunity to interact with judges and clarified their doubts about court proceedings.

All the students were divided into four batches. The first two batches consisted of female students, while the other two batches consisted of male students. Each batch was allotted specific courts to visit and was accompanied by the following faculty monitors:

Batch-I	Batch-II	Batch-III	Batch-IV
1. Ms. K.P. Praveena	1. Ms. D.Merlin Mary	1. Ms. S. Divya	1. Mr. Assis Stanly Silvester
2. Ms. A. Niranjanaa	2. Ms.T. Vaishali	2. Dr. Nikilesh N	2. Mr.S. Kathiravan
3. Ms. Priya Krithika Devi	3. Ms. S.R.Ramya	3. Mr. Brahmananda Sivam	3. s. Bhuvaneswari
4. Ms. Indumathi.k	4. Ms. Krishnadhareeni	4. Ms. Devagi Thangavel	4. Mr. Shyam Srinivasan
5. Ms. Elena Earnest	5. Ms. N. Vaishali	5. Mr. Srinivasan	5. Mr. Kevin Raj
6. Ms. Srivinithra	6. Mr. T. Thangasamy	6. Mr. R. Balasubramaniam	6. Mr. Elango
7. Mr. V.Udayakumar	7. Mr. Narassimmha Jainthan.	7. Mr. Rajaprabhu	7. Mr.Meyyappan kumaran
8. Ms.Belsiya	8. Ms. I.M. Malini		

1. HON'BLE HIGH COURT VISIT

High Court Visit Schedule:

- Batch I (March 18, 2024, to March 21, 2024)
- Batch II (April 4, 2024, to April 10, 2024)
- Batch III (March 28, 2024, to April 3, 2024)
- Batch IV (March 22, 2024, to March 27, 2024)

A Brief About High Court Visit

On the first day, the students received their passes to visit the courts and were briefed on the expected etiquette before departing to their respective court halls. The students were divided into smaller groups and allocated various court halls, from Court Hall 1 to 52, within the Hon'ble High Court of Madras campus.

Students were exposed to the intricacies and procedures of the courts as they observed the proceedings from the entry of the Hon'ble judges until 3:30 pm. The court allocations were made based on permissions sought and the diverse exposure the University aimed to provide. Consequently, students watched writ proceedings, courts handling property cases, motor vehicle cases, IPR cases, and proceedings before major division benches.

This experience helped the students to learn the practical application of their theoretical knowledge and observe the practices of advocates, proving to be invaluable for their future careers in litigation. Some students were fortunate enough to interact with esteemed judges, who graciously shared their insights, igniting the intellectual prowess of tomorrow's advocates and judges.

On the last day, students and faculty in charge took a group photograph to commemorate this life-changing experience. Thus, this brief exposure to the High Court campus has fortified their knowledge and proved to be highly fruitful.



2. PJ AND ADDITIONAL COURTS VISIT

Court Visit Schedule:

- Batch II (March 18, 2024, to March 21, 2024)
- Batch III (April 4, 2024, to April 10, 2024)
- Batch IV (March 28, 2024, to April 3, 2024)
- Batch I (March 22, 2024, to March 27, 2024)
- Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Both Batch I to IV divided into different groups and sent to I Additional court, III Additional Court, IV Additional Court, V Additional Court, VI Additional Court and VII Additional Court.



3. CITY CIVIL COURT VISIT

Court Visit Schedule:

- Batch III (March 18, 2024, to March 21, 2024)
- Batch IV (April 4, 2024, to April 10, 2024)
- Batch I (March 28, 2024, to April 3, 2024)
- Batch II (March 22, 2024, to March 27, 2024)

Time of Visit: Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Next our students visited the City Civil Courts located in the Madras High Court campus. During this visit students were sent to X Assistant Court, XI Assistant Court, XIII Assistant Court, XV Assistant Court, XVII Assistant Court, I Additional Labour Court, PJ Family Court, I Additional Family Court, II Additional Family Court, III Additional Family Court and IV Additional Family Court.



Some of the students have interaction with the Additional labour court I Judge Mr. Karthikeyan he shared the experience as labour court judge and the scope of practicing labour law.



4. METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATE COURT VISIT

Court Visit Schedule:

- Batch IV (March 18, 2024, to March 21, 2024)
- Batch I (April 4, 2024, to April 10, 2024)
- Batch II (March 28, 2024, to April 3, 2024)

- Batch III (March 22, 2024, to March 27, 2024)
- **Time of Visit:** Morning 10.00 a.m. to Afternoon 01.30 p.m.

Students from Batch I to Batch IV of the Final Year of the 3-Year LLB (Hons.) program visited the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court on the above-mentioned dates. They were assigned to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (CMM) Court, the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court, and the II, V, VI, X, XIII Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, as well as the CCB & CBCID Court, the Additional CCB Court, the Additional Mahila Court, and the XXV Court, all located within the Egmore Court complex.

During the court visit, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Sri T. N. Kothandaraj interacted with the students in his court and chamber. He explained the court procedures and the duties of a magistrate, as well as the concepts of confession and the examination of witnesses. He also covered the practical aspects of the Criminal Procedure Code.



The Judge of the Additional Mahila Court, Mrs. Vaishnavi, assigned the students to present a brief summary of the Supreme Court case *Rajnish v. Neha (2021) 2 SCC 32*, which concerns interim maintenance under Sec. 24 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956, Sec. 13, 24, and 25 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, and Sec. 125-128 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. She also imparted knowledge to the students about the primary objective behind enacting the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (PWDV) Act, 2005, despite the CrPC of 1973, Sec. 498A of the IPC, and Sec. 304 of the Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961 being in force. These acts penalize offenders committing offenses against women and protect women from exploitation, oppression, and victimization. Furthermore, she educated the students about the Residential Order and the role of the Protection Officer as dealt with under the PWDV Act, 2005. Additionally, our students gained insights into the practical trial of criminal cases, observing how these cases progress through different stages in accordance with the rules of the court. They also observed the tactics employed by advocates in the criminal cases.



Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
No:GM 6, Akshaya Plaza, 55, 56, Adithanar Rd, Pudupet, Komaleeswaranpet, Egmore, Chennai, Tamil
Nadu 600002, India
Lat 13.072748°
Long 80.263197°
10/04/24 02:56 PM GMT +05:30



5. TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

The Students were split into 8 batches, of around 25 Students each and watched the Proceedings of the State Legal Services Authority including Mediation of Labour Disputes and Family Disputes. The Timings were from 10:30 am till 1:30 pm. The helpline timing extended upto 2 pm on a few days. The dates of the Visit were from 26/03/2024 – 05/04/2024. They also were hearing the calls attended to in the legal helpline desk and were given an outline of how the authority functions and the Students met the Member Secretary who asked them about their learnings of that day from the legal services authority and which proceedings they had watched. The Students got a first hand experience of how the proceedings function here vs how the proceedings go on in Court.





Chennai, TN, India
North Fort Road, High Court Complex, Chennai,
600104, TN, India
Lat 13.085430, Long 80.286575
04/10/2024 01:27 PM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



Chennai, TN, India
North Fort Road, High Court Complex, Chennai,
600104, TN, India
Lat 13.085459, Long 80.286631
03/26/2024 01:29 PM GMT+05:30
Note : Captured by GPS Map Camera



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டம் பல்கலைக்கழகம்



AUTOPSY VISIT REPORT

**GOVERNMENT KILPAUK MEDICAL
COLLEGE HOSPITAL**

(19.06.2023)

SUBMITTED TO

THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY
CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

BATCH: 2021 – 2023

**THE TAMILNADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW
UNIVERSITY POOMPOZHIL, #5 GREENWAYS
ROAD, CHENNAI – 600 028**

AUOPSY VISIT PICTURES

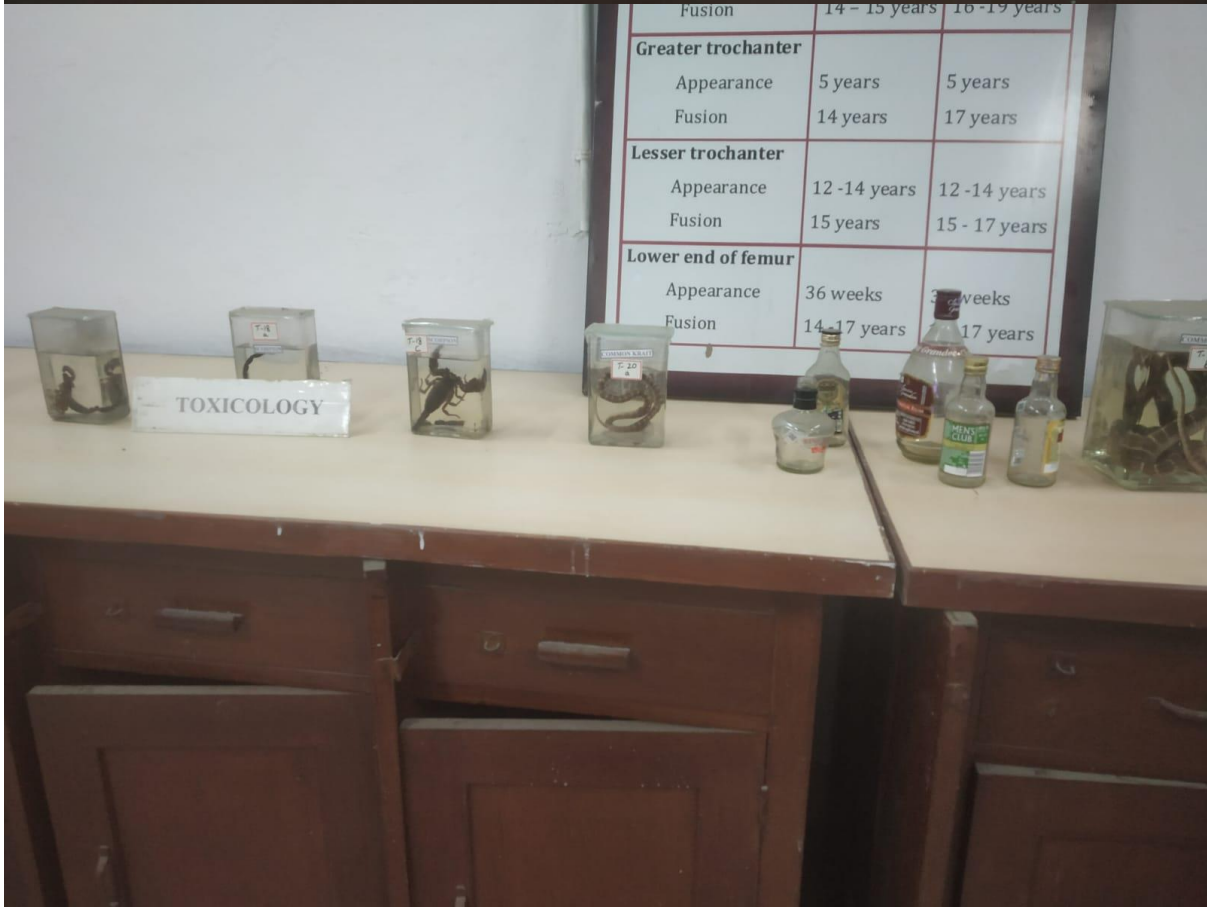




Govt. Kilpauk Medical College Hospital- Museum pictures







Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration

Autopsy Visit Report at Govt. Kilpauk Medical College Hospital

1. Introduction:

On 19.06.2023 the LLM students of criminal law and criminal justice administration, had the opportunity to visit Kalpak Medical College to observe an autopsy procedure conducted on a female individual, approximately 55 years old, who had reportedly died due to cardiac arrest. The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed account of the entire autopsy procedure, including relevant observations and findings.

2. Background Information:

The autopsy was performed in accordance with the standard protocols and guidelines established by the Kilpauk Medical College. The deceased, identified as a female around 55 years (name not to be disclosed), had a medical history of hypertension and had experienced several episodes of chest pain in the past.

3. Procedure:

The autopsy procedure was carried out in a designated autopsy room, equipped with necessary tools and equipment for post-mortem examinations. The following steps were followed during the procedure:

a. External Examination:

The body of the deceased was first examined externally. The general appearance of the body was noted, including signs of rigor mortis, lividity, and any visible injuries or abnormalities. The body was identified to be that of a middle-aged woman with no apparent external signs of trauma.

b. Removal of Clothing:

The deceased's clothing was carefully removed, ensuring that any potential evidence or abnormalities were documented and preserved. Clothing items were bagged and labelled for further analysis if necessary.

c. Internal Examination:

A midline incision was made from the chin to the pubic bone, and the chest and abdominal cavities were opened. Care was taken to avoid any unnecessary damage to the underlying structures. The following internal organs were examined:

i. Cardiovascular System:

The heart was carefully dissected and examined for any visible abnormalities, including signs of ischemia, infarction, or structural defects. The coronary arteries were inspected, and any obstructions or plaque buildup were noted. The size, weight, and appearance of the heart were documented.

ii. Respiratory System:

The lungs were inspected for signs of congestion, inflammation, or abnormalities. Samples of lung tissue were collected for microscopic examination, if required.

iii. Gastrointestinal System:

The stomach, liver, spleen, and intestines were examined for any pathological conditions, such as ulcers, tumours, or signs of bleeding.

iv. Other Organs:

The remaining organs, including the kidneys, bladder, reproductive organs, and brain, were examined for any abnormalities or indications of disease.

d. Collection of Specimens:

During the internal examination, various specimens were collected for further analysis. These included blood samples, tissue samples from organs, and other bodily fluids. Proper labelling and documentation of each specimen were ensured to maintain accuracy and traceability.

e. Histological Examination:

Selected tissue samples were sent for histological examination to identify microscopic abnormalities or signs of disease. This involved the preparation of tissue sections, staining with appropriate dyes, and microscopic analysis by pathologists.

f. Conclusion:

Based on the observations made during the autopsy, the cause of death was determined to be cardiac arrest, possibly due to complications related to hypertension. The specific findings related to the cardiac system, including any evidence of myocardial infarction or structural abnormalities, were recorded.

The autopsy visit at Kilpauk Medical College provided valuable insights into the post-mortem examination process and the determination of cause of death. The meticulous approach, adherence to established protocols, and thorough examination of the deceased's body and organs ensured an accurate and comprehensive assessment. The findings from this autopsy will contribute to medical research, understanding of disease mechanisms, and the advancement of forensic pathology.

The autopsy room at Kilpaku Medical College is a specialized facility designed to perform post-mortem examinations. It is a controlled environment equipped with the necessary tools, equipment, and facilities to ensure the proper examination and documentation of deceased individuals. The following description provides an overview of the typical setup of an autopsy room:

1. Layout and Size:

The autopsy room is a spacious area, typically located within the pathology department of the medical college. It is designed to accommodate multiple workstations and equipment while allowing ample space for the movement of personnel during the autopsy procedure. The exact size may vary, but it is generally large enough to accommodate the examination table, storage cabinets, and various workstations.

2. Examination Table:

At the center of the autopsy room, there is a stainless steel examination table, often referred to as the autopsy table or dissecting table. The table is usually large and sturdy, designed to support the weight of the deceased individual during the examination. It may have adjustable height and a drainage system to collect fluids.

3. Lighting:

Sufficient and adjustable lighting is crucial in an autopsy room to ensure clear visibility during the examination. The room is equipped with overhead lights that provide bright and

focused illumination directly over the examination table. Additionally, there may be additional lighting fixtures strategically placed to illuminate specific areas or organs as needed.

4. Ventilation:

Due to the nature of the procedures performed in the autopsy room, proper ventilation is essential to maintain a clean and safe environment. The room is equipped with a ventilation system that helps remove odors, fumes, and potentially harmful gases, ensuring a controlled and comfortable working atmosphere for the personnel.

5. Storage and Workstations:

Adjacent to the examination table, there are storage cabinets and workstations where the necessary tools, instruments, and equipment are kept. These cabinets house various supplies such as scalpels, forceps, scissors, saws, bone cutting instruments, and other specialized tools required during the autopsy procedure. Workstations are equipped with sinks, water supply, and disposal facilities for maintaining hygiene and cleanliness.

6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Stations:

In compliance with safety protocols, the autopsy room provides designated areas for personnel to don and doff personal protective equipment. These stations typically include lockers or shelves where PPE, such as gloves, masks, gowns, and face shields, can be stored when not in use.

7. Documentation and Observation Area:

Within the autopsy room, there is a designated space for documentation and observation. This area typically includes desks, computers, and other necessary equipment for recording and analyzing findings. It allows pathologists and other personnel to document the autopsy process, take notes, and review medical records or other relevant documents.

8. Cleaning and Decontamination:

Maintaining cleanliness and hygiene is of utmost importance in an autopsy room. The room is equipped with proper sanitation facilities, including sinks for handwashing, disposal units for hazardous waste, and appropriate cleaning supplies to ensure effective decontamination of surfaces and equipment.

It is important to note that the exact setup of the autopsy room may vary depending on the specific facility and its requirements. However, the general aim is to provide a controlled and well-equipped environment that facilitates the thorough and meticulous examination of deceased individuals during the autopsy process.

The autopsy room at Kilpaku Medical College is highly beneficial for students in various ways. Here are some key benefits:

1. **Practical Learning Experience:** The autopsy room provides students with a hands-on opportunity to witness and participate in real-life post-mortem examinations. This practical experience allows them to apply their theoretical knowledge to actual cases, enhancing their understanding of human anatomy, pathology, and the process of determining the cause of death.

2. **Exposure to Medical Procedures:** Students gain exposure to the proper techniques and protocols followed during autopsies. They learn about the step-by-step procedure, including the external and internal examination of the deceased, collection of specimens, histological analysis, and the interpretation of findings. This exposure helps students develop critical thinking skills and the ability to analyze complex medical situations.

3. **Understanding Disease Processes:** By observing autopsies, students can witness firsthand the effects of various diseases and conditions on the human body. They can see the macroscopic and microscopic changes that occur in organs and tissues, providing them with a deeper understanding of disease processes, complications, and the impact on overall health.

4. **Integration of Multidisciplinary Knowledge:** Autopsies involve the collaboration of various medical specialties, including pathology, forensic medicine, and clinical sciences. Students in the autopsy room have the opportunity to interact with professionals from different disciplines, fostering a multidisciplinary approach to understanding and investigating complex medical cases.

5. **Development of Professional Skills:** The autopsy room allows students to develop essential professional skills, such as effective communication, teamwork, and attention to detail. They learn how to interact respectfully with the deceased and their families, maintain professionalism in emotionally sensitive situations, and work collaboratively with colleagues in a highly specialized and demanding environment.

6. **Research and Academic Development:** Autopsies provide valuable material for medical research and academic studies. Students can actively engage in research projects by analyzing autopsy findings, contributing to the advancement of medical knowledge, and understanding the various factors contributing to diseases and their outcomes.

7. **Career Exploration:** For students interested in forensic pathology, the autopsy room offers a unique opportunity to explore and experience this specialized field. It allows them to gain insight into the daily activities and responsibilities of forensic pathologists, helping them make informed career choices and decisions.

Overall, the autopsy room at Kilpaku Medical College plays a vital role in providing students with practical exposure, interdisciplinary learning, and the development of essential skills. It serves as a platform for integrating theoretical knowledge with real-world medical scenarios, fostering critical thinking, and preparing students for future medical practice or research endeavors.

The museum at Kilpaku Medical College is a dedicated space that showcases a wide range of exhibits related to medical sciences, anatomy, pathology, and medical history. It serves as an important educational resource for students, faculty, and visitors. Here are some key features and benefits of the museum:

1. **Exhibits and Displays:** The museum houses a diverse collection of exhibits that include anatomical models, preserved specimens, medical instruments, historical artifacts, and interactive displays. These exhibits provide a visual representation of various anatomical structures, pathological conditions, and medical advancements, allowing students to deepen their understanding and knowledge.

2. **Educational Resource:** The museum serves as a valuable educational resource, supplementing classroom learning and practical training. Students can explore the exhibits at their own pace, gaining a more comprehensive understanding of human anatomy, disease processes, and the evolution of medical techniques and technologies.

3. **Historical Significance:** The museum often includes displays that highlight the historical development of medical science and medical education. This allows students to appreciate the milestones and breakthroughs in the field, understand the progression of medical knowledge, and recognize the contributions of notable physicians and researchers.

4. **Research and Reference Material:** The museum may house a library or reference section containing books, journals, and other resources related to medical sciences. Students can access these materials to deepen their knowledge, conduct research, and stay updated with the latest advancements in the field.

5. **Professional Development:** The museum provides opportunities for students to enhance their professional skills. They can practice effective communication and presentation skills by explaining exhibits to visitors, participate in museum-related projects, or even contribute to the development of new exhibits.

6. **Collaboration and Networking:** The museum often organizes events, workshops, and seminars, bringing together professionals, researchers, and students from various medical disciplines. These events foster collaboration, knowledge sharing, and networking, creating a platform for interdisciplinary learning and interaction.

7. **Preservation of Medical History:** The museum plays a crucial role in preserving medical history and heritage. By collecting and displaying historical medical artifacts, it ensures that important aspects of medical science and practice are documented and passed down to future generations.

8. **Community Engagement:** The museum is open to the public, attracting visitors from the local community and beyond. It serves as a valuable resource for individuals interested in health sciences, medical history, or general curiosity about the human body. Through guided tours, workshops, and outreach programs, the museum actively engages with the community and promotes awareness and understanding of medical sciences.

In conclusion, the museum at Kilpauk Medical College serves as an integral component of the institution, providing a platform for education, research, and preservation of medical history. Its exhibits and resources contribute to the comprehensive learning experience of students and foster a deeper appreciation for the field of medicine.

The outside atmosphere of the autopsy center at Kilpauk Medical College can vary depending on the specific location and surroundings of the facility. However, here are some general considerations regarding the outside atmosphere of an autopsy center:

1. **Privacy and Security:** Autopsy centers typically prioritize privacy and security due to the sensitive nature of the work being conducted. The outside atmosphere may be designed to ensure limited public access, with appropriate fencing, gates, or controlled entry points to maintain confidentiality and restrict unauthorized individuals from entering the premises.

2. **Professional Environment:** The outside atmosphere of the autopsy center is likely to convey a professional and respectful environment. The design and architecture of the building may reflect the purpose of the facility, with a clean and well-maintained exterior. Signage or labeling indicating the nature of the facility may be present, ensuring clear identification.

3. **Adequate Signage and Directions:** Clear signage and directions may be placed outside the autopsy center to guide individuals, including students, medical professionals, and visitors, to the appropriate entrance or designated areas. These signs help ensure efficient navigation and minimize confusion.

4. **Accessibility and Parking:** The outside atmosphere of the autopsy center may include designated parking areas for staff and visitors, ensuring convenient access to the facility. Consideration for accessibility, such as ramps or designated parking spots for individuals with disabilities, may also be present to promote inclusivity.

5. **Greenery and Landscaping:** Depending on the location, efforts may be made to incorporate green spaces and landscaping around the autopsy center. The presence of trees, plants, and well-maintained gardens can contribute to a pleasant and calming outside atmosphere, providing a sense of serenity and aesthetic appeal.

6. **Adequate Lighting:** The outside atmosphere of the autopsy center may include appropriate lighting to ensure visibility and safety, especially during evening or nighttime activities. Well-placed lighting fixtures, such as streetlights or illuminated pathways, can enhance security and ease of access for individuals visiting the facility.

7. **Consideration for Noise Control:** As the autopsy center requires a controlled and quiet environment, efforts may be made to minimize external noise or disturbances that could affect the examination process. Noise reduction measures, such as soundproofing or landscaping features that act as buffers, may be incorporated to maintain a suitable outside atmosphere.

It's important to note that these considerations can vary based on the specific design and location of the autopsy center at Kilpauk Medical College. The primary focus is to create an outside atmosphere that supports the confidentiality, professionalism, and appropriate conduct of autopsy procedures while ensuring the safety and comfort of individuals accessing the facility.

In conclusion, the outside atmosphere of the autopsy center at Kilpauk Medical College is carefully designed to uphold privacy, professionalism, and security. The facility ensures limited public access, with measures in place to maintain confidentiality and control unauthorized entry. The professional environment is reflected in the clean and well-maintained exterior of the building, with clear signage and directions to guide individuals to the appropriate areas. Adequate parking and accessibility considerations promote convenience and inclusivity.

Efforts may be made to incorporate greenery and landscaping, providing a pleasant and calming outside atmosphere. Adequate lighting ensures visibility and safety, while noise control measures minimize external disturbances that could affect the examination process. Overall, the outside atmosphere of the autopsy centre is designed to support the necessary conditions for conducting autopsies while prioritizing the comfort, safety, and dignity of all individuals accessing the facility.

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC MEDICINE
GOVT. KILPAUK MEDICAL COLLEGE
CHENNAI -10

Acknowledgement of Autopsy Visit on 19.06.2023

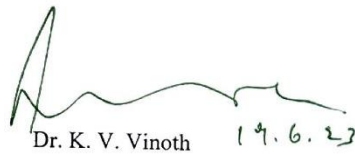
Dear Dr. S. Rajalakshmi,

I extend my gratitude and provide an acknowledgement for the recently completed autopsy visit of the students from the Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration at The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to you and your department for organizing and facilitating the visit to the Department of Forensic Medicine at KMC Medical College. The students had the opportunity to witness firsthand the intricacies of autopsy procedures, gaining practical insights into the field of forensic medicine and its role in criminal investigations.

I am confident that the visit has greatly enriched the students' understanding of forensic medicine and its application in the context of criminal law and criminal justice administration. Witnessing the autopsy process in person allows them to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and real-world practice, equipping them with a more comprehensive understanding of the subject matter. I would also like to extend my gratitude to the faculty members and experts at KMC Medical College who graciously welcomed and guided the students during the visit. Their expertise and willingness to share their knowledge played a crucial role in making the visit a valuable and enlightening experience for the students. I believe that experiences like these contribute significantly to the holistic development of students, preparing them for the challenges they may encounter in their future careers. By witnessing the practical aspects of forensic medicine, the students are better equipped to analyze and interpret evidence in criminal cases, ultimately contributing to the fair and just administration of justice.

Once again, I would like to express my appreciation to you and your department for your collaboration and commitment to providing students with such enriching opportunities. I hope that we can continue to foster a strong relationship between our institutions and explore further avenues for educational cooperation in the future.

Yours sincerely,



Dr. K. V. Vinoth 19.6.23

I/C Head of the Department of Forensic Medicine
Kilpauk Medical College



Details of faculties and students

Faculties

1. Dr. S. Rajalakshmi
Associate Professor
Head of the Department
Department of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice Administration
School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University
2. CH. Sabari
Research Scholar, The Tamil Nadu Dr Ambedkar Law University

List of Students

1. Elang Suriyan. S
2. Gunasekaran. B
3. Maharaja. M
4. Saravanan. C
5. Sivalingam. R
6. Ahina. AS
7. Induja. T
8. Kirthana Devi. N
9. Kushbu. S
10. Niranjana. M
11. Pavithra. SV
12. Sahana Ashok Kumar
13. Sai Vaishnavi. J
14. Sathiya Priya. M
15. Susila. V
16. Yuvanaa Priyadharshini. R
17. Aiswariyaa



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டம் பல்கலைக்கழகம்



PRISON VISIT REPORT

PUZHAL CENTRAL PRISON, TAMIL NADU

(21.06.2023)

SUBMITTED TO

THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

CRIMINAL LAW AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

BATCH: 2021 – 2023

**THE TAMILNADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW
UNIVERSITY POOMPOZHIL, #5 GREENWAYS
ROAD, CHENNAI – 600 028**

Puzhal Prison Visit



Title: Report on Puzhal Prison I Visit: Convict Block, Infrastructure, Industry, Amenities, Food, and Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs

1. Introduction:

This report provides an overview of my visit to Puzhal Prison, focusing on the convict block, infrastructure, industry, amenities, food, and reformation and rehabilitation programs. Puzhal Prison is a prominent correctional facility in Tamil Nadu, known for its efforts in prisoner rehabilitation and providing a secure environment for inmates.

2. Convict Block:

The convict block at Puzhal Prison is well-organized and designed to accommodate a large number of inmates. The facility comprises multiple cell blocks, each equipped with separate cells for housing prisoners. The cells are clean, adequately ventilated, and furnished with essential amenities to ensure the basic needs of the inmates are met.

3. Infrastructure:

Puzhal Prison boasts robust infrastructure to support its operations. The facility includes administrative offices, medical facilities, recreational areas, educational facilities, and visitation areas for inmates and their families. The infrastructure is well-maintained, creating a safe and functional environment for both prisoners and staff.

4. Industry:

Puzhal Prison places emphasis on skill development and providing inmates with opportunities for employment and productive engagement. The facility houses various industries and vocational training centres where inmates can learn and acquire new skills. These industries may include textile manufacturing, carpentry, agriculture, and handicrafts. By engaging in productive work, inmates gain valuable skills that can contribute to their rehabilitation and reintegration into society upon release.

5. Amenities:

Puzhal Prison strives to provide basic amenities to ensure the well-being of its inmates. These amenities include clean water supply, sanitation facilities, and hygienic living conditions. The prison also offers recreational facilities such as sports grounds, libraries, and access to

educational materials, fostering personal development and promoting a sense of normalcy within the facility.

6. Food:

The prison recognizes the importance of nutritious meals in maintaining the physical and mental health of the inmates. Puzhal Prison provides balanced and wholesome meals to meet the dietary requirements of the inmates. Special dietary considerations, such as religious or medical needs, are taken into account, ensuring that all inmates receive appropriate and sufficient nutrition.

7. Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs:

Puzhal Prison is committed to the reformation and rehabilitation of its inmates. The facility offers various programs and initiatives aimed at addressing the root causes of criminal behaviour and facilitating the reintegration of prisoners into society. These programs may include educational courses, vocational training, counselling sessions, and mental health support. By equipping inmates with essential skills, education, and emotional support, the prison strives to promote positive change and reduce recidivism rates.

8. Conclusion:

Visit to Puzhal Prison revealed a well-structured and organized correctional facility focused on prisoner rehabilitation. The convict block provides a secure and comfortable environment, while the infrastructure supports the diverse needs of the inmates. The presence of industries and vocational training centres emphasizes the importance of skill development and employment opportunities. Adequate amenities, nutritious food, and reformation and rehabilitation programs contribute to the overall goal of preparing inmates for a successful reintegration into society. Puzhal Prison serves as an example of a progressive correctional facility striving to address the needs of its inmates while fostering personal growth and positive change.

Title: Report on Puzhal Prison II Visit: Undertrial Prisoners Block, Infrastructure, Industry, Amenities, Food, and Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs

1. Introduction:

This report provides an overview of my second visit to Puzhal Prison, focusing specifically on the undertrial prisoners block, infrastructure, industry, amenities, food, and reformation

and rehabilitation programs. Puzhal Prison is a renowned correctional facility in Tamil Nadu that aims to provide a secure and rehabilitative environment for both convicted and undertrial prisoners.

2. Undertrial Prisoners Block:

The undertrial prisoners block at Puzhal Prison is designed to house individuals awaiting trial or whose cases are currently being heard in the courts. The block consists of separate cells to accommodate undertrial prisoners, ensuring their safety and security. The cells are well-maintained, adequately ventilated, and equipped with basic amenities to meet the needs of the prisoners during their stay.

3. Infrastructure:

Puzhal Prison boasts well-established infrastructure to support the operations and rehabilitation initiatives for undertrial prisoners. The facility includes administrative offices, medical facilities, recreational areas, educational facilities, and designated visitation areas for inmates and their families. The infrastructure is meticulously maintained to provide a safe and functional environment for the prisoners and staff.

4. Industry:

Recognizing the importance of skill development and productive engagement, Puzhal Prison offers various industries and vocational training programs for undertrial prisoners. These initiatives provide opportunities for them to acquire new skills, enhance their employability, and contribute to their overall reformation. The industries may include textile manufacturing, carpentry, agriculture, and handicrafts, among others.

5. Amenities:

Puzhal Prison ensures that undertrial prisoners have access to basic amenities that promote their well-being. These amenities encompass clean water supply, hygienic living conditions, and adequate sanitation facilities. The prison also provides recreational facilities, such as sports grounds and libraries, to encourage personal development and maintain a sense of normalcy within the facility.

6. Food:

The prison recognizes the significance of nutritious meals for the physical and mental health of undertrial prisoners. Puzhal Prison ensures that the meals provided are balanced, wholesome, and meet the dietary requirements of the prisoners. Special dietary

considerations, such as religious or medical needs, are taken into account to ensure that all prisoners receive appropriate and sufficient nutrition.

7. Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs:

Puzhal Prison is dedicated to the reformation and rehabilitation of undertrial prisoners. The facility offers a range of programs and initiatives aimed at addressing the underlying causes of criminal behavior and promoting the successful reintegration of prisoners into society. These programs may include educational courses, vocational training, counseling sessions, and mental health support. By equipping undertrial prisoners with essential skills, education, and emotional support, the prison strives to foster positive change and reduce recidivism rates.

8. Conclusion:

Visit to Puzhal Prison II revealed a well-structured and organized correctional facility, with specific attention given to the undertrial prisoners block. The infrastructure supported the diverse needs of undertrial prisoners, ensuring their safety and comfort. The presence of industries and vocational training programs emphasized the significance of skill development and employment opportunities. Adequate amenities, nutritious food, and reformation and rehabilitation programs underscored the prison's commitment to preparing undertrial prisoners for successful reintegration into society. Puzhal Prison serves as an exemplary institution focused on prisoner welfare, reformation, and rehabilitation, providing hope and opportunities for individuals awaiting trial or undergoing legal proceedings.

Title: Report on Puzhal Prison III Visit: Women Prisoners - Convict and Undertrial Blocks, Infrastructure, Industry, Amenities, Food, Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs, and Support for Women with Children

1. Introduction:

This report provides an account of my third visit to Puzhal Prison, with a specific focus on the women prisoners' section, including both the convict and undertrial blocks. The report highlights the infrastructure, industry programs, amenities, food provisions, reformation and rehabilitation programs, and support systems for women with children at Puzhal Prison.

2. Convict and Undertrial Blocks:

Puzhal Prison houses separate blocks for women convicts and undertrial prisoners. The convict block accommodates women who have been convicted of offenses, while the

undertrial block houses women whose cases are pending trial or awaiting judicial proceedings. Both blocks provide secure and structured environments, with separate cells or living areas to ensure the safety and privacy of the women prisoners.

3. Infrastructure:

The infrastructure at Puzhal Prison for women prisoners is designed to meet their specific needs. The facility includes well-maintained cells, common areas, administrative offices, medical facilities, visitation areas, and spaces for recreational activities. The infrastructure is built with the objective of creating a safe, functional, and supportive environment for women prisoners and their children.

4. Industry:

Puzhal Prison recognizes the importance of empowering women prisoners through skill development and providing employment opportunities. The facility offers various industry programs, vocational training, and educational initiatives tailored to the specific needs and interests of women prisoners. These programs aim to enhance their employability, self-esteem, and reintegration prospects upon release.

5. Amenities:

Puzhal Prison strives to provide essential amenities to meet the basic needs and well-being of women prisoners. These amenities include clean water supply, sanitation facilities, hygienic living conditions, and recreational areas. The prison also ensures access to educational resources, libraries, and counseling services to support personal growth and development.

6. Food:

The prison understands the significance of nutritious meals for the physical and mental health of women prisoners. Puzhal Prison ensures that women prisoners receive balanced and wholesome meals that cater to their dietary requirements. Special considerations, such as religious or medical dietary needs, are taken into account to provide appropriate and nutritious food.

7. Reformation and Rehabilitation Programs:

Puzhal Prison is committed to the reformation and rehabilitation of women prisoners. The facility offers a range of programs focused on addressing the root causes of criminal

behavior, fostering personal growth, and preparing women prisoners for successful reintegration into society. These programs encompass educational courses, vocational training, counseling sessions, and mental health support.

8. Support for Women with Children:

Puzhal Prison acknowledges the unique challenges faced by women prisoners who are also mothers. The facility provides special support for women with children, including designated living spaces, childcare facilities, and access to education and healthcare services for their children. These initiatives aim to preserve the bond between mother and child while ensuring the well-being and development of the children within the prison environment.

9. Conclusion:

Visit to Puzhal Prison III highlighted the comprehensive approach taken to address the needs of women prisoners, including those in the convict and undertrial blocks. The infrastructure, industry programs, amenities, food provisions, and reformation and rehabilitation initiatives demonstrated the prison's commitment to creating a supportive and empowering environment. The additional support provided to women with children exemplifies the prison's dedication to preserving family bonds and promoting the holistic development of both mothers and their children. Puzhal Prison stands as an exemplary institution striving to facilitate the reformation, rehabilitation, and successful reintegration of women prisoners into society.

The visit to Puzhal Prison holds significant research-oriented value as it offers researchers and scholars an opportunity to gain insights into various aspects of the prison system, inmate rehabilitation, and societal impact. Here are some key points highlighting the overall significance of the visit from a research perspective:

1. **Data Collection:** The visit allows researchers to collect first-hand data on the functioning, infrastructure, programs, and challenges of Puzhal Prison. This data can be utilized to conduct in-depth analyses and studies related to correctional practices, inmate well-being, and the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs.

2. **Comparative Studies:** Researchers can compare the practices and outcomes of Puzhal Prison with other correctional facilities to identify best practices, success factors, and areas for improvement. Comparative studies contribute to the broader understanding of effective

prison management and the impact of different approaches on inmate rehabilitation and recidivism rates.

3. **Policy Evaluation:** Through observation and interviews, researchers can assess the implementation and effectiveness of policies and initiatives within the prison. This evaluation can inform policy development and improvements in areas such as inmate rights, mental health support, vocational training, and reintegration programs.

4. **Social Impact Studies:** The visit to Puzhal Prison provides an opportunity to study the broader social impact of the prison system. Researchers can explore the consequences of incarceration on families, communities, and society at large. Such studies contribute to understanding the implications of imprisonment and inform policies related to crime prevention, community support, and societal reintegration.

5. **Intervention Development:** The visit can serve as a catalyst for developing evidence-based interventions and programs aimed at addressing the specific challenges faced by inmates, such as mental health issues, addiction, or lack of employability skills. Research conducted during the visit can inform the design and implementation of targeted interventions to enhance inmate rehabilitation outcomes.

6. **Ethical Considerations:** Research conducted during the visit provides an opportunity to critically examine ethical considerations within the prison system. This includes studying the protection of inmate rights, ensuring equitable access to resources and opportunities, and evaluating the ethical implications of various correctional practices.

7. **Academic Discourse and Knowledge Sharing:** Findings and insights obtained from the visit contribute to the academic discourse on correctional practices, criminal justice, and inmate rehabilitation. Researchers can share their observations, analyses, and recommendations through academic publications, conferences, and collaborations, fostering knowledge exchange and advancing the field.

Overall, the visit to Puzhal Prison presents researchers with an invaluable opportunity to engage in research-driven inquiry, promote evidence-based practices, and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in the field of corrections and rehabilitation. The findings and recommendations derived from such research efforts can inform policy development, enhance inmate well-being, and contribute to the overall improvement of the prison system.

E-mail- Message
No.8268/PW.3/2023



21 JUN 2023

Office of the Director General of Police/
Director General of Prisons &
Correctional Services
Chennai-8, Dated:12.06.2023



Sub: Prisons and Correctional Services - Permission requested
by Registrar (i/c), The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law
University, Chennai for 20 students to visit Central
Prisons I,II, Special prisons for women, Puzhal for study
purpose- Regarding

Letter received from Registrar (i/c), The Tamil Nadu
Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai,
Dated:30.02.2023 & 03.03.2023

Permission was requested by Registrar (i/c), The Tamil Nadu
Dr.Ambedkar Law University, Chennai for 20 Law students,
Dr.S.Rajalakshmi, Associate Professor and Tmt.C.H.Sabari, Research
scholar to visit Central Prisons I,II, Special prisons for women, Puzhal for
study purpose vide letter cited.

2. Under the powers delegated in G.O.Ms.No.1466,
Home Department, Dated:13.06.1979, permission is granted to
19 Law students, Dr.S.Rajalakshmi, Associate Professor and Tmt.
C.H.Sabari, Research scholar of The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law
University, Chennai for study purpose subject to the following terms and
conditions mentioned below:

Details of Students and Faculty members

Sl.No	Name of the Faculty
1	Dr.S.Rajalakshmi
2	Tmt.C.H.Sabari
Name of the Students	
1.	Ahina A S
2.	Anusha p L
3.	Deepa Priya S
4.	Elang Suriyan
5.	Induja T
6.	Jayasurya M K
7.	Kirthana Devi N
8.	Kushbu S
9.	Maharaja
10.	Niranjana M
11.	Pavithra S V
12.	Renganayaki
13.	Sahana Ashokumar
14.	Sai Vaishnavi J
15.	Saravanan C
16.	Sathiya Priya M
17.	Sivalingam R
18.	Susila V
19.	Yavanaa Priyadharshini R

A.S.
SEL-517

2/16

- 1] that strict discipline should be maintained and adequate precautionary measures taken to prevent any untoward incident during the visit.
- 2] that the information or materials collected during the visit should be kept secret and details should not be published or disclosed in any manner without the prior written permission of the Director General of Police/Director General of Prisons & Correctional Services.
- 3] that a written declaration should be obtained from the students by the Superintendent to the effect that they will abide by the conditions referred to above and other conditions which the Superintendent may deem fit and proper for the security of the prison.
- 4] Prison area as well as prisoners should not be photographed. Prison buildings alone may be photographed in the presence of Prison Officials for study purpose.
- 5] The dress code of the male students should be formal shirt and pant and female students should be salwar with shawl.
- 6] A copy of their final report should be submitted to this office without fail.

3. Apart from the conditions laid down above, the Superintendent shall also ensure accompanying warders along with the students, during such visits to ensure that there are no violation of the conditions imposed.

4. The Superintendent is also requested to ensure strict enforcement of COVID-19 safety measures such as screening for COVID-19 symptoms at the entrance, usage of hand sanitizer/soap, usage of mask and social distancing etc., during the visit.

5. The Superintendents shall take all necessary steps to conduct the above visit as per the rules.

Sd/-R.Kanagaraj
for Director General of Police/
Director General of Prisons &
Correctional Services

To
Registrar i/c
The Tamil Nadu Dr.Ambedkar Law University
Poompozhalil, 5, Dr.D.G.S.Dhinakaran Salai, Chennai-600028

Copy to
1] The Superintendent of Prisons, Central Prisons I, II and Special Prisons for women, Puzhal

2] The Deputy Inspector General of Prisons, Chennai range

3] PW Superintendent and PW.3 Assistant Stock file.

//Forwarded By Order//

Sd/-R.Kanagaraj
Superintendent

13/6/22

13/06/22



**DEPARTMENT OF
LABOUR LAW AND
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
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State University Established by Act No.43 of 1997
NAAC Accredited



INDUSTRIAL VISIT
DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW
THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

The Department of Labour Law and Administrative Law organised a one-day industrial visit to Ashok Leyland, Kathivakkam High Road, Ennore, Chennai 600057, a leading commercial vehicle manufacturer in India for the students of I and II-year L.L.M on 27th July 2023. Headquartered in Chennai, Ashok Leyland has an international footprint with 7 manufacturing plants in India, a bus manufacturing facility in Ras Al Khaimah (UAE), one in Leeds, United Kingdom, and a joint venture with the Alteams Group for the manufacture of high-pressure die-casting extruded aluminum components for the automotive and telecommunications sectors. Ashok Leyland was recently named as India's 34th best brand. Mrs. Blessie Ahino and Ms. Durga Devi were the faculty coordinators and assisted the students on the visit.

The students assembled at the university campus at 10.00 A.M and proceeded to the visit. The industrial visit was scheduled from 1 PM to 3.30 PM. Upon reaching the location and having completed the security checks, the students were given a brief orientation of the industrial relations existing in the industry. The session highlighted the birth, growth and purpose of the Ashok Leyland. A detailed presentation on employer-employee relationships, welfare measures at the workplace, workplace and family communities helped students to understand how industrial relations work in reality. With zero strikes though all these years of existence, the steps taken by the management to keep the workers at ease and maintain high productivity was commendable. After the presentation and a brief interaction with the HR, the students were divided into two teams to visit manufacturing plants where they observed the process and the working environment. The students also briefly interacted with executives managing the work which left fruitful impact in their academic journey. The visit ended with the final words with the HR department. The industrial visit proved to be a practical outlook of the implications of law in industrial relations.

Gallery







The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
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THE TAMIL NADU Dr. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW
“Perungudi Campus”, M.G.R. Salai, Perungudi, Chennai – 600 113
DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION LAW
REPORT ON THE VISIT TO THE TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY BUDGET SESSION ON 20.02.2024

SUMMARY

The Students of the Department of Taxation Law, LL.M Degree programme, TNDALU were granted permission to witness the **Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly Budget Session** that happened on **20.02.2024 (Tuesday)**. The visit sought to enlighten the students regarding the processes and procedures of the Budget session of the state of Tamil Nadu.

In this regard, a letter was sent by the Dean, Head of the Institution, following a written representation by the students to the Dean through proper channel, to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The students were then allowed by the State Assembly and allotted a slot to observe the Budget session of the TN Legislative Assembly between 10.15A.M. to 11.45A.M. on 20.02.2024 (Tuesday).

VENUE : TN Legislative Assembly, Fort St. George, Secretariat, Chennai.

DATE AND TIME : 20th February, 2024, 9.30A.M.

FACULTY COORDINATORS

1. Ms. Priya Krithika Devi. V, Assistant Professor
2. Ms. Ramya. S. R, Assistant Professor

STUDENTS ATTENDED

The following 1st and 2nd year students of LL.M (Taxation Law) Degree programme were the attendees of the said visit.

1 st YEAR STUDENTS	2 nd YEAR STUDENTS
1. Aishwarya Lakshmi J S	1. Ashwath H
2. Ambati Jagadesh	2. Madan G
3. Deepanjali	3. Velpandiar S
4. Deepika J	4. Aranithi M A
5. Ieswarya	5. Mahimashree A
6. Jawahar Surya	6. Oviya K
7. Kowsalya M	7. Tamilselvi D
8. Kumarasamy P	8. Ugarthi Shankalia M
9. Lavanya J	
10. Madhumitha P D	
11. Marudhu Maharajan V	
12. Nivithra	
13. Rohini V	
14. Saranya K	
15. Shivani P	
16. Surya H	
17. Vanmathi M	
18. Archana V K	
19. Sowmini P N	
20. Pavadharani	

REPORT OF THE VISIT

The Students were asked to be present outside the Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly by 09:30A.M. on the 20th February, 2024 (Tuesday) to ensure timely entry and participation inside the assembly. The Day's session was pertaining to the Agricultural Budget of Tamil Nadu for 2024-25.



Group picture taken in the TamilNadu State Legislative Assembly

The students of the Department of Taxation Law were allowed to witness the session in the specific allotted time frame wherein the State Agriculture Budget was presented by the State Minister for Agriculture and Farmer's Welfare Mr. M.R.K. Panneerselvam who mentioned that a total sum of Rs. 42, 281 crores has been allocated for agriculture and the auxiliary departments like Fisheries, Rural development, Water resources for 2024-25 and further presented on the details of the allocation and the commitments of the state government to the agricultural sector.



Group picture taken after the Budget session

The students came to understand through their hands-on experience on how the presentation of budget in the State Assembly happens, and the different schemes implemented by the Government of Tamil Nadu for agricultural and farmer welfare.

The witnessing of the session enabled the students to understand the importance of agricultural sector in the state and the livelihood of the farmers with further emphasis on the consequences of climate change. The grant of Geographical Indication (GI) tag to a few products added to the knowledge pool of the students who observed the session.

After witnessing the session, the students explored the premises of the TN State Assembly and the day ended with taking group photos for remembrance.



Image Title

Tags

Meta description



Group picture of the students after the session



Picture in front of Secretariat



Random picture of the students while waiting for the entry



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
State University Established by Act No.43 of 1997
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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL LAW AND LEGAL ORDER

“ONE-DAY FIELD TRIP TO ENNORE”

Ennore, also spelt *Enṇūr*, is a neighbourhood in Chennai, India. Ennore is situated on a peninsula and is bounded by the Korttalaiyar River, Ennore Creek and the Bay of Bengal. The creek separates south Ennore from the north Ennore which covers major portions of North Chennai Thermal Power Station and Ennore Port. The neighbourhood is served by Ennore railway station. Over the years Ennore has become the hub of a range of industrial projects, mainly thermal power stations, fertilizer factories, industrial ports and coal yards. Ennore Creek is a backwater located in Tiruvallur district, Tamil Nadu. The Ennore Creek is bound on the north by the Pulicat Lake and to the south by the Manali marshlands. The Arani River enters the creek's northern edge below Lake Pulicat. To the south, Kosasthalaiyar River and the surplus course of the Puzhal Lake enter the creek. The estuary at Mugatwarakuppam drains all of these waters into the Bay of Bengal. Six revenue villages, namely Kathivakkam, Ennore, Puzhudhivakkam, Athipattu, Pudunagar, Kattupalli and Kalanji are located around the Creek. Despite being protected under such regulations, the unplanned industrial development of this area over the last few decades have had devastating effects on the whole ecosystem, resulting in loss of ecology and livelihoods of the fishing communities. The creek is encroached by industries in several locations, which led to a reduction of the water covered area.

On 28.02.2024 Post post-graduation students from the Department of Environmental Law and legal order went to a FIELD TRIP AT ENNORE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS conducted by the Non-governmental organisation, The Chennai Climate Action Group. The field trip was attended by the Post graduation students, NGOs and were given an opportunity to express their view on current scenario of Ennore. Though this Field trip aims to explore the unexplored and unnoticed side of Chennai which is getting bad environmental degradation day by day.



NALLATHANNI ODAI KUPPAM:

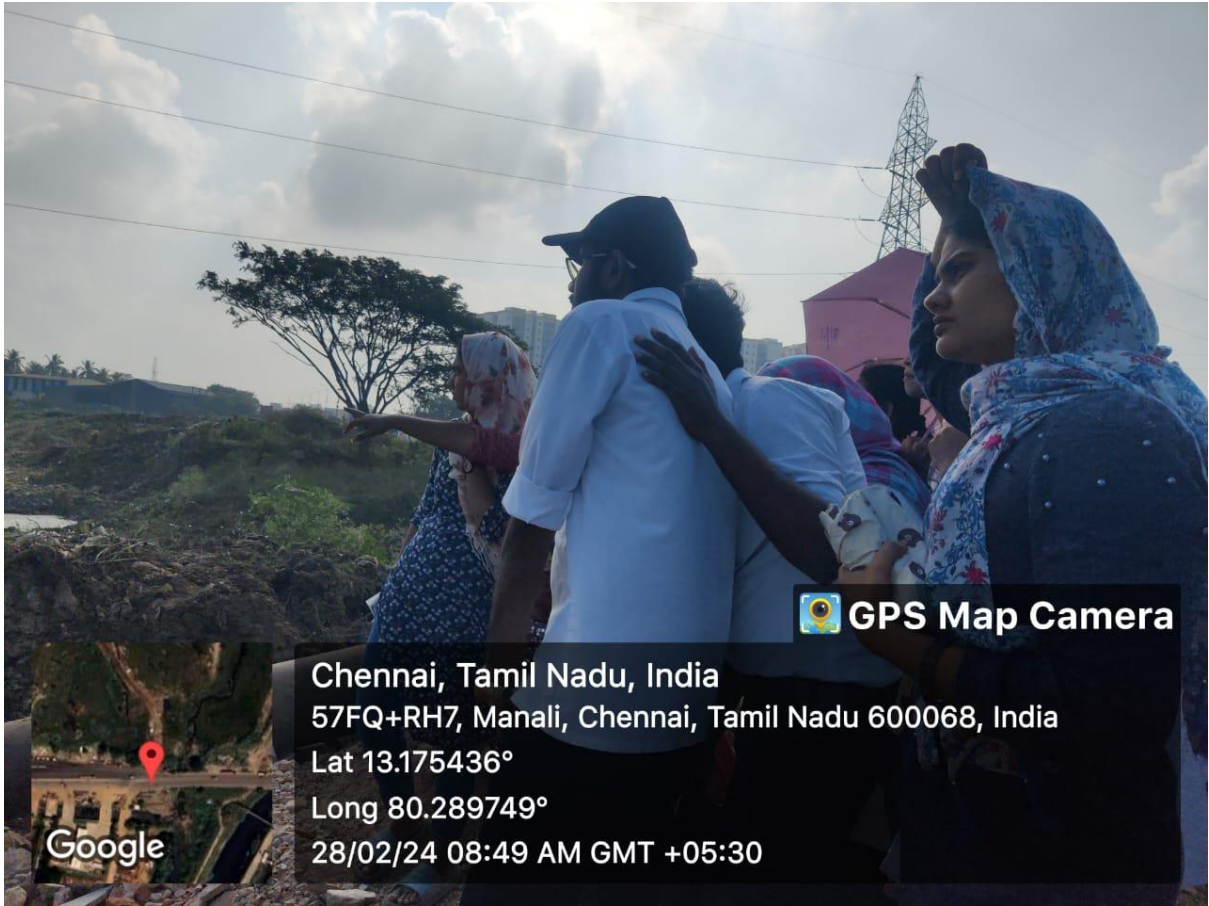
The first place we visited was Nallathanniodai kuppam. Standing on a sand embankment at the shore of Nallathanni Odai Kuppam in north Chennai, the eyes watched the massive metal cranes of the Chennai Port, visible at the skyline. Nine months in a year, ocean tides move from the south to north. They carry silt and sand from the ocean floor with them. The Chennai Port is built in a way that restricts this movement by acting like a barrier. With nowhere to go, the sand gets accumulated at the Marina beach. Thus we can observe that Marina is An Artificial beach.



MANALI NEW TOWN:

Then the trip continues to Manali new town. It is a wetland area and during the rainy season some oil leakage also occurs. This is situated in the Bed of Kosasthalai river and also the Buckingham canal passing through this manali new town.






 **GPS Map Camera**

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
57FQ+RH7, Manali, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600068, India
Lat 13.175436°
Long 80.289749°
28/02/24 08:49 AM GMT +05:30



 **GPS Map Camera**

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
57FQ+RH7, Manali, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600068, India
Lat 13.175436°
Long 80.289749°
28/02/24 08:49 AM GMT +05:30



BURMA NAGAR:

Then the next place was Burma Nagar. Many urbanisation activities take place here. There are total 6877 houses were built by Tamil Nadu Urban Habitat Development Board.



VNC BRIDGE:

The next place is the VNC bridge which flies above the Kosasthalai River. From this bridge, we can able to see the Ennore Power plant and also we can able to observe the Quality of water visibly. This place ius near to Ennore Creek so that all the industrial oil effulients which mixed to the river will be settled in the banks of Kosasthaliar river. This place is Identidied as the Eco Sensitive Area. We can able to observe the Mangrove forest. And a Cooling Tower of the plant which is under testing also situated near this Bridge. Even the Fly Ashes also settled in the water can be seen.





Google

GPS Map Camera

Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India
Unnamed Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600120, India
Lat 13.228114°
Long 80.319374°
28/02/24 10:01 AM GMT +05:30

CHEPAKKAM VILLAGE:

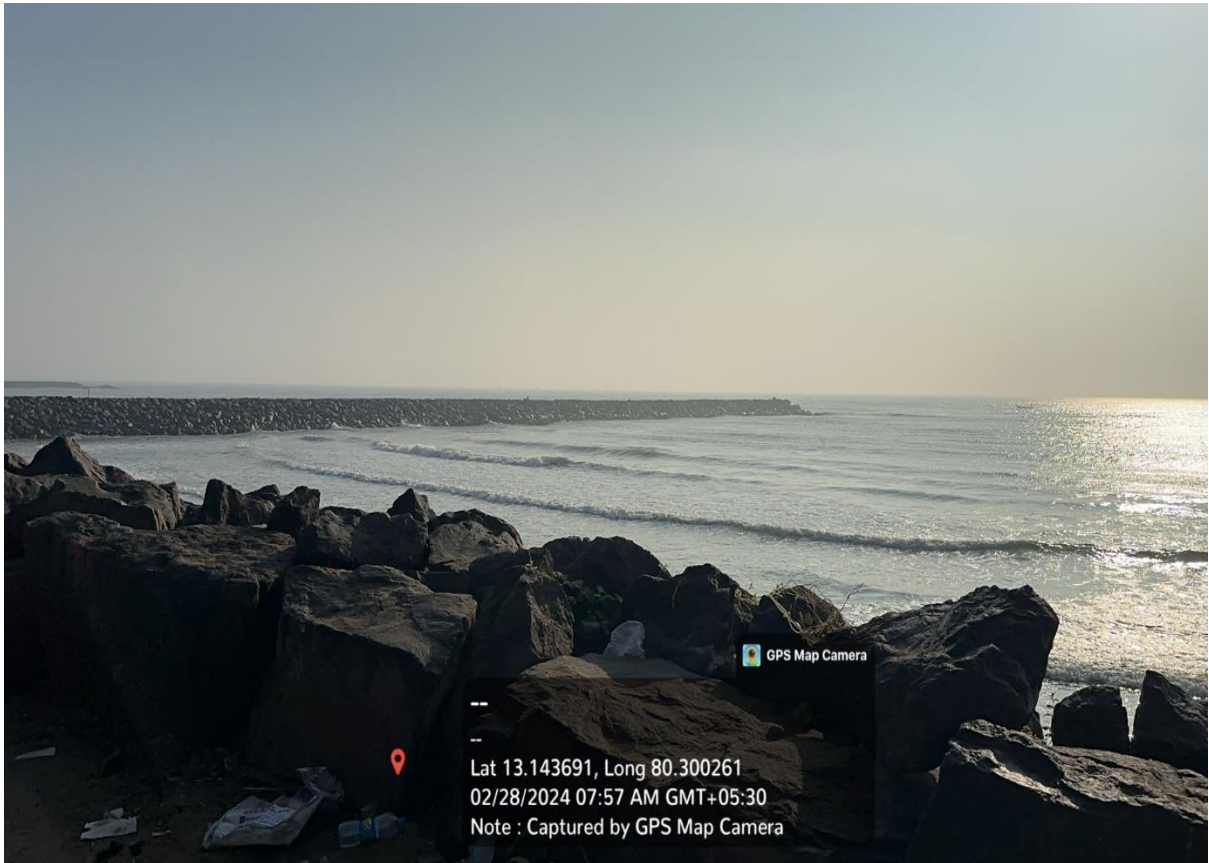
Chepakkam village is the next place we visited. In this village we are able to witness the Pipelines which transport the Coal Ashes. Those pipelines extend upto nearly 25 kms which took Ash and water which was laid by North Chennai Thermal Power Station. Many times there is a leakage on it and court proceedings are under process. There is a worst maintenance of these pipelines are observed. Until 2017, this area was Classified as 'Special and Hazardous Zone' where no residences could be built.





KATTUPALLI VILLAGE:

Kattupalli village is the final place of this field visit. Here we observed the extension of the Adani Kattupalli Port Pvt. Ltd. The whole area was desertified by the company and the native villagers lost their habitat. Both the Government and private sectors made major environmental degradation. There are nearly 80 fishing community villages in and around the seashore. The proposed mega port at Kattupalli wants to convert the Ennore Pulicat backwaters into an industrial area. It would also hit a major source of drinking water in a place which has been reeling under water crisis over the last few years. The megaport would replace the Minjur Desalination Plant located at Kattupalli. Chennai gets a fourth of its daily water supply from the plant and Kosasthalaiyar-Araniyar basin. Although the plant will be moved to another site, this disturbance in water supply will result in further water scarcity in the city.





On the spot study report

Place of visit: Adani Port, Kattupalli, Chennai.

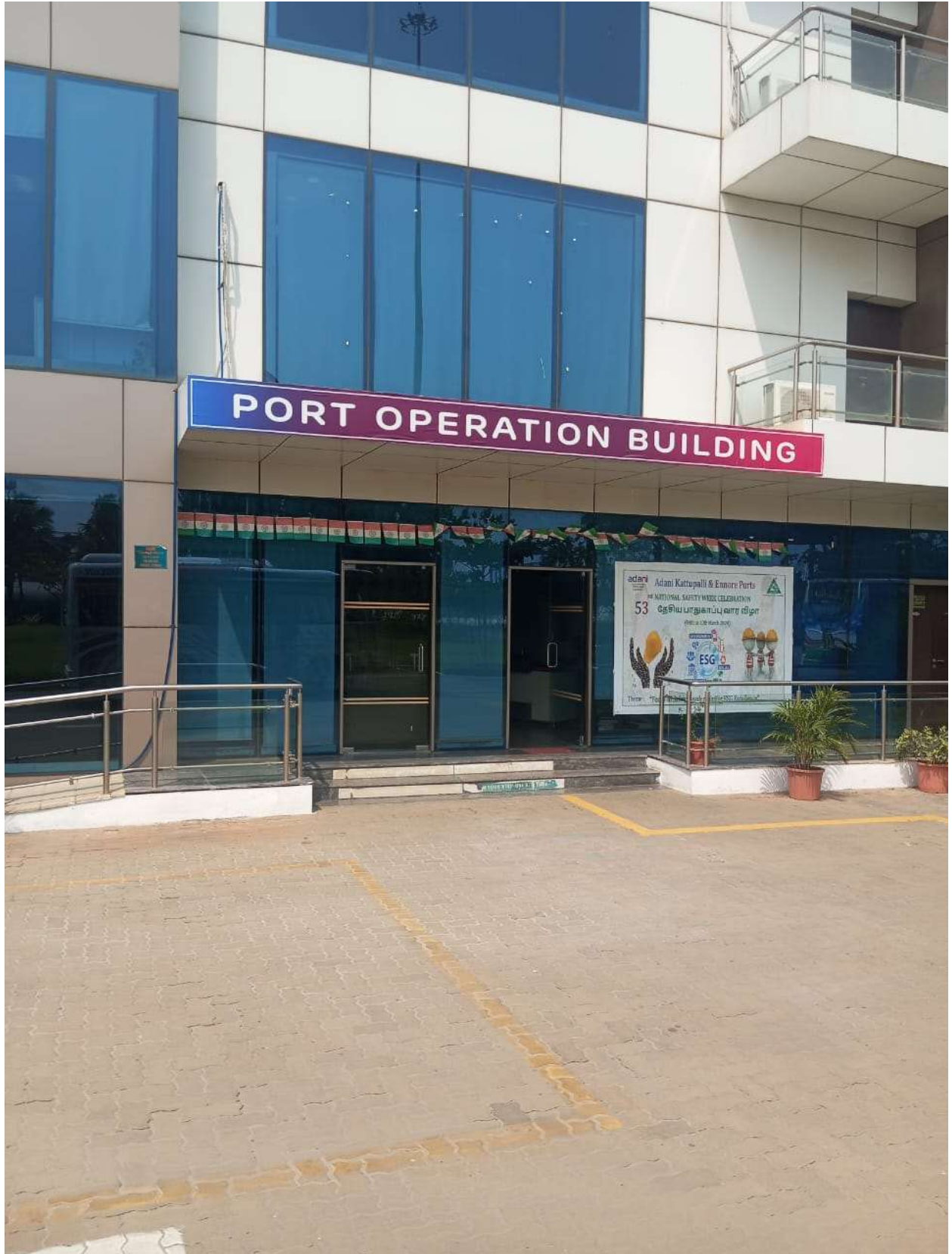
Date and day of visit: 06-03-2024 and 07/03/24

Resource person: Mr. S. Praveen Kumar, project officer (innovation team) Udaan.

We started from the college campus by 8:20 AM and reached the port by 11:00AM.

Purpose of the visit: to learn about the Port operations, infrastructure, employment opportunity.

The resource person Mr Praveen Kumar explained about the Import and export process in detail, since the Adani Port's focus is international Trade.



PORT OPERATION BUILDING

adani
Adani Kattupalli & Ennore Ports
53rd NATIONAL SAFETY WEEK CELEBRATION
53-ആം ദേശീയ സുരക്ഷാ ആഴ്ച
(March 1-31, March 2023)
ISO 9001
ISO 14001
ESG
Think Safe

The steps involved in the export or import process are as follows:

1) Manufacturer - creates the product. e.g.: Creates laptop in South Korea buyer in India.

2) Buyer company place one application (like biodata)

3) manufacture choose to make the deal or break the deal

4) buyer buys sample for testing

5) if it is liked by the buyer then negotiation

6) after negotiation if it is successful then agreement. The agreement will contain the name of the company and licence number (for identification), Quantity of the goods, Location and Date (for 1st consignment).

7) The buyer pays 30-40% of the amount of total purchase to the manufacturer

8) only the logistics person has the license to import and export and the manufacturer don't directly export or import.

9) FFT - freight forwarding, these companies with license only can export and import goods. In FFT also there are lost of procedure to be followed. Ther are

a) Consolidate the cargo, specific data such as dimensions of the pack, net weight of packing, supporting documents such as guarantee and warranty cards, invoice copy

b) packing the goods

c) loading it in the container. The container has to be ISO certified. Two kinds of container based on dimension ie. – 20ft and 40ft. The 20ft container's maximum carrying capacity is 32 tons, and 40 ft container's maximum carrying capacity is 43 tons.

d) The container is then sent to Port of discharge/ port of delivery (POD) in port there will be CFS container freight station-it could be internal and external and it should not be not more than 8km from Port. There will be Yard – it is also both internal and external and it also should not be more than 8 km from the port.

e) customs - container clearance /consignment clearance document will be given by the customs officer.

10) Then the vessel agents / ship liners come into picture. There are approximately 70 plus ship liner companies operating in the Bay of Bengal Vessel agents will map the route of the ship and then provide one vessel. e.g. Wan Hai is a vessel now available at port. Vessel agent will contact the vessel operator who would have an alpha numerical number as identity.

11) FFT will have all the documents they will forward the documents to manufacturer, then the manufacturer will forward it to buyer.

12) CHA- Custom House (clearance) Agents. Adani is the port operator, in case of any mistake on the cargo handled only the port image will get damaged. So through CHA the customs clearance is done by the private port authority. That is the Counter document verification by private port

Cranes are high energy consuming, so it has to be used sparingly. The dedicated department of, Planning department will make a plan of what to discharge and what to load, the place of the container is both life critical and time critical so it is crucial for the port. Identification of the container is done by the planning department.

The ships will arrive before the actual loading time to the waiting area. From waiting area to Berthing area. Again, customs clearance. Then loading and unloading accordingly

This, Adani Kattupalli port, is an artificial port built under the Marine infrastructure development private limited, (MIDPL). Before 2017 - L&T owned and handled only 1 or 2 vessels per month. Now after the take over this port is handling 50 vessels per month.

Dredging a channel for 180 crores is done to bring heavier vessels to the port.

In Customs – there is a scanning section to analyse the image of the products (1and 1/2 years trained personnel will scan the container for suspects without opening the container. If there is a suspect in the container it will be taken to the examination area for examination. It will be examined by the examination officer or preventive officer. They will cut open the container and check for suspects in the container. The container will be opened in front of the CHA. For category 1 suspects such as narcotics and rare species woods (red sandal wood, karungali, sandal wood) immediate seizure. No explanation is asked for. Arresting of CH agents, importer and company

will be sent notice and the copy will be sent to other ports. Company will be sealed. Narcotics - sent to narcotics bureau Trees to forest department. So Seized goods will then be properly utilised.

For Category 2 such as phone and other goods explanation seeking notice will be sent. SS - super screening is also done in this port. For Excess of tonnage, laptop/ mobile models difference they give explanation period. Buyer pays penalty and take it.

Every 6 months audit for the port would be done by various department government officials and report will be given to government This is a green zone. Though it is a private port the officials working in the port Report to the government authority.

Work opportunity for law graduate in this port are in the following areas - Industrial relations officer under that there will be law graduates dealing with matters such as Land acquisition, Legal advice and CSR (corporate social responsibility).

During natural calamities even the ship stationed inside the port will be sent out to sea so as to prevent damage to the port infrastructure and also the vessel infrastructure. Even when there is 70% of possibility of a natural calamity the port will not accommodate any ship within the port

Radio officer is important officer for any port. Only 3 people can have access the radio officer, the captain of the port, the captain of the vessel and the radio officer of the vessel. Radio officer is very crucial to the port operation, hijacking the port officer is equal to hijacking the port itself.

No charge for waiting area in the port, but if anchored in the waiting area it will be charged, tugging to berth will be charged, LOLO (load on load off) will be charged, space rent for containers will be charged at Rs. 30,000 per container per day. Examination cost, scanning cost are some of the ways in which the port generates revenue.

This port handles Refrigerated cargos, Carbon black fuel and edible oil as liquid cargo, Dry cargo Bulk/ brake bulk cargo.

The port is currently having a Land of 380 acres. But it has the plan to expand it to 6700 acres. The need for expansion is effective traffic management and easy evacuation of goods.

If the cargo is having DPD licence (owned by Hyundai company) no examination is needed. It directly goes to the company for ease of doing business.

The port's CSR is spent on 11 panchayat and 71 villages in and around kattupalli and pullicat. The Targeted population are the - fisherman, Irula community people and, farming community. For the activities such as

Since L&T built the port, they constructed house for the displaced people. Now after taking over the port Adani port and logistics spent the CSR on : RO (Reverse Osmosis) water plant, electricity, buying boat, nets, education of the children (evening education centres, 20 dedicated teachers for 700 students) last year top 3 students of 10th standard were from Adani education centres, nutritious food for students I also provided.

SuPhosan scheme has been implemented to tackle malnutrition. Animators - will have 8 to 10 health volunteers and taken survey of pregnant women and 3 yrs. child. It is also known as 1000 days program. Nutrition chart and nutritious food is provided to both pregnant and lactating mother as well as to the children upto 3 years of their age.

Organic farming - organic protocols has been taught to 100 farmers and now 100 acres is being cultivated under organic farming.

Community hall has been built. Sump facility has been made to individual houses, Boat parking area for the fisher man.

Every year health camp is conducted by the port. Mobile Medical facility for medical accessibility Every week medicine will be provided. If required everyday medicine is also provided.

After this brief introduction we went on to visit their Scanning area, Dry cargo ware house, Solar plant area, Granite yard, Liquid terminal and to the jetty.

Scanning and examination area



Examination area



Warehouse



Warehouse dry cargo storage M sand P sand, soda ash, cement are stored. Few years back an accident happened. A truck driver slept inside the dry cargo warehouse and covered himself with plastic trapline a truck ran over him and he sustained injuries. So as to tackle this technological implementation has been made.

Technical innovation - Bluetooth low energy radio frequency. Function using Bluetooth low energy (BLE) low power cell. Universal unique identification angle of arrival (AoA) finds the time latency. Energy emitter and receiver emits energy for every 500 milliseconds.

Solar panels



Solarpanel for industrial purpose biphasial solar panels - both light and also return from ground

Only 14-17% electricity need of the port is met with this solar facility.

Break bulk yard



Break bulk from Karnataka semi-conductor by JSW company (break bulk carriers) (dedicated vessel required)

Granite yard

Granite yard granites from Andhra pradesh stones to malaysia (dedicated vessel required) Crane below 500 tons carrying capacity is available in the port. only 2018 after vehicles can only carry granite.



For cattles and cars also dedicated vessels required 10 to 15 days for these kinds of specific vessels to load the vessel.

Automatic position deduction management system is used in the port.

Tos - terminal operating system

Cos - container operating system

Liquid terminal



Carbon black fuel - engine oil, lubricant oil, tyre 2 customers 14 containers MRF and Birla currently 12 tankers are functioning

Nominal temperature for carbon black fuel is 74 degree, If the temperature is low it will solidify. If the temperature is high, it will evaporate and it could even combust. So, the pipes are well insulated.



Insulated pipes with Boxes for temperature and pressure sensor Line patrol team will arrest if some error happens. Pump station with high pressure centrifugal pumps for both feeding and discharging points is available at the port.

Bypass facility - to release the pressure and also to arrest the leak in case of an accident. Piping arrester in case of an accident it will be used

No bunkering facility in this port.



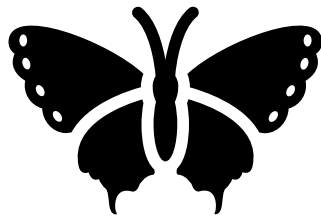
Refrigerated cargo is lifted when we visited the jetty. In Warf area / jetty Break bulk vessel (steel coil) in left with Indian flag and Container carrier on right with Honk Kong flag.

Tug boats to guide the waiting ship massive vessel were stationed in front.

No anchoring is allowed inside the port, only mooring is allowed.

Coast guard ship in vicinity is parked using the tug boats.

**DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW
AND ORGANISATION**



**INTERNATIONAL
WOMEN'S DAY
THEME: INSPIRE INCLUSION**



VISIT TO RUSSIAN CULTURAL CENTRE VISIT REPORT

EVENT VENUE: Russian Cultural Centre, 74, Kasturi Rangan Rd, Behind Hotel Chola, Kasturi Estate, Teynampet, Chennai, Tamilnadu 600018.

DATE: 12TH MARCH 2024

FACULTY COORDINATORS:

Asst.Prof. Ms.Lavanya S

Asst.Prof. Ms.Nazneen Rasinna H

STUDENTS ATTENDED: 1st and 2nd year students of international law and organization

✚ Gowtham S	✚ Akash Rohinth J
✚ Kamali P	✚ Rajeshwaran T
✚ Yoghadharshini P	✚ Janani M
✚ Santhosh kumar N	✚ Swetha
✚ Asma R	✚ Keerthana
✚ Muthulakshmi A	✚ Sasirekha
✚ Kavitha M	





EVENT ORGANISER:

we were honored to have Tmt. A. S. Kumari, the Chairperson of the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, as a distinguished guest and speaker. Tmt. Kumari's presence added immense significance to the event, symbolizing the commitment of the Commission to promoting gender equality and women's empowerment. In her address, Tmt. Kumari eloquently articulated the Commission's vision and initiatives aimed at addressing issues related to women's rights, safety, and socio-economic empowerment in Tamil Nadu. Her words resonated deeply with the audience, inspiring us to join hands in the ongoing struggle for gender equality and social justice. Tmt. Kumari's leadership and dedication serve as a beacon of hope for women across the state, reminding us of the importance of collective action in advancing the status and well-being of women in society.

TAMIL-NADU-STATE-COMMISSION-FOR-WOMEN:

In the year 1993, the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women, which is a statutory body was constituted to deal with the cases related to crime against women. A chairperson and 9 members have been appointed.

The Women Commission investigates specific problems of women and takes up studies related to women issues. The Women Commission is also vested with sufficient powers to safeguard women's rights and to ensure equality and protection for women against all forms of harassment and problems faced within the families and the community various steps are also taken by the Commission to create awareness among the public regarding the legislations related to women.

The objectives of the Commission are:-

- ✚ To provide protection and ensure welfare of women.
- ✚ To address the gender issues.
- ✚ To recommend to the Government on various issues related to women.

ABOUT THE EVENT:

On 12th March 2024, our group had the privilege to visit the Russian Cultural Centre in 74, Kasturirangan Rd, behind Hotel Chola, Kastur Estate, Teynampet, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600018 to commemorate International Women's Day conducted by Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women. This event offered us a unique opportunity to meet various women achievers and the obstacles they faced during their journey of success ourselves. In this report, we will detail our experiences and reflections from this memorable visit.

One of the most inspiring moments of the International Women's Day celebration at the Russian Cultural Centre was the address by esteemed women chief guests who eloquently spoke about the significance of women's empowerment in today's society. These distinguished leaders shared their personal journeys and professional experiences, emphasizing the importance of breaking down barriers and creating opportunities for women to thrive in all spheres of life. Their impassioned speeches served as a rallying cry for gender equality and social justice, igniting a sense of solidarity and determination among the audience. Their words resonated deeply, reminding us that empowering women is not just a moral imperative but also a strategic imperative for building a more inclusive and prosperous world. Through their powerful advocacy and unwavering commitment, these women chief guests inspired us to redouble our efforts in championing the rights and aspirations of women everywhere.



ORATIONS OF WOMEN PERSONALITIES:

Dr. Hemalatha apollo hospital, **Dr. Grace** philanthropist, **Mrs. Stella Rathna** ward councillor Chennai corporation, **Mrs.kuppammal** a victim of bonded labour, **Mr.Kaliraja** Director National cyber security council.

Tmt. A. S. Kumari, the Chairperson of the Tamil Nadu State Commission for Women

She briefed about the history of International Women's Day

In 1910, Clara Zetkin, the leader of the Women's Office for the Social Democratic Party in Germany tabled the idea of an International Women's Day at the second International Conference of Working Women in Copenhagen. The proposal received unanimous support from over one hundred women representing 17 countries. The very first International Women's Day was held the following year on 19 March. Meetings and protests were held across Europe, with the largest street demonstration attracting 30,000 women. In 1913, IWD was moved to 8 March and has been held on this day ever since.

Shantha Kumari, President, Women Lawyers Association She quoted that "All women are working women...but only few are salaried".

Agni Pratheep, Representing Queer Community, Project Lead in IT Sector, queer model, theatre artist, writer and lyricist. She said that without women's liberation there is no queer liberation. She quoted various landmark judgments like NALSA vs UOI (2014) which declared transgender people as the 'third gender', and affirmed that the fundamental right granted under the constitution of India will be equally applicable to them and gave them the right to self-identification of their gender as male, female or third gender.

G.Vanitha IPS, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Against Women and Children Wing, we were privileged to hear from an esteemed IPS officer who dedicated her remarks to the crucial topic of women's safety and the availability of helplines for women and children in need. With a wealth of experience in law enforcement, the officer provided invaluable insights into the challenges faced by women and children in our society and outlined the measures being undertaken to address these issues. Highlighting the importance of ensuring the safety and security of women and children, the IPS officer emphasized the role of helplines as vital lifelines for those in distress. She underscored the significance of raising awareness about the existence and accessibility of these helplines, empowering individuals to seek assistance and support when facing difficult situations.



we were treated to a mesmerizing showcase of various Tamil folk dances, which added a vibrant and culturally rich dimension to the event. These traditional dances, deeply rooted in Tamil Nadu's heritage and history, captivated the audience with their lively rhythms, colorful costumes, and expressive movements.



Attending International Women's Day (IWD) celebration offered a range of benefits to students, including:

1. **Awareness and Understanding:** International Women's Day provided us with an opportunity to learn about the history, significance, and ongoing struggles for gender equality and women's rights. We gained a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by women globally and the importance of collective action to address gender inequality.
2. **Empowerment:** By participating in IWD event, we were exposed to stories of resilience, leadership, and empowerment from women who have made significant contributions to society. This exposure can inspire students, particularly young girls, to believe in their own potential and strive for their goals, regardless of gender stereotypes or societal barriers.
3. **Advocacy and Activism:** International Women's Day encouraged us to become advocates for gender equality and social justice.
4. **Intersectionality and Inclusivity:** IWD celebration often highlight the intersectionality of gender with other forms of identity, such as race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, and ability. we learned about the diverse experiences of women from different backgrounds and the importance of intersectional feminism in addressing the unique challenges faced by marginalized groups of women.
5. **Critical Thinking and Dialogue:** IWD event provided opportunities for students to engage in critical discussions about gender issues, challenging existing norms and stereotypes. By listening to diverse perspectives and sharing their own insights, students develop critical thinking skills and learn to articulate their views on complex social issues.



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LL. B (HONS)
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW,
THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW
UNIVERSITY



अतुल्य भारत की अमूल्य निधि
Invaluable Treasures of Incredible India

REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION
FOR TANJORE PRODUCTS

REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR TANJORE
PRODUCTS

As part of the
OUTREACH PROGRAMME IN TANJORE 2024
(22nd - 23rd March, 2024)

By the students of
LL .B (Hons) [2021 - 2024]
(Elective A - International Law and IPR)
SCHOOL OF EXCELLENCE IN LAW,
THE TAMIL NADU DR. AMBEDKAR LAW UNIVERSITY

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Overseeing Faculties
Prof. Dr. Lucky George, Head of the Department (IPL),
Prof. Dr. M. Sunil Gladson
Adv. Malini
Adv. A. Jeffry Andrew

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We extend our sincere gratitude for the invaluable support rendered in facilitating our outreach program and the comprehensive study on the Geographical Indications (GI) of Tanjore Products to.

Prof. (Dr). N.S. Santosh Kumar, Vice Chancellor, TNDALU;

Prof. Dr. V. Balaji, Dean, TNDALU;

Dr. P. Sakthivel, UG Director (3 Years Programme), TNDALU;

Furthermore, we extend our heartfelt appreciation to the heroes of Thanjavur, whose unwavering dedication ensures the preservation of their cherished tradition of Geographical Indication (GI) products.

Mr. V Chinnapa – *Thanjavur Veenai*

Mr. Y Sambhaji – *Thanjavur Painting*

Mrs. Nandhini, Mr. Bhoopathi - *Thanjavur doll*

Mr. Gokul Radha – *Thanjavur Netti Works*

Poompuhar – *Thanjavur Art plate*

To Mr. Muthukumar - Co ordinator - Your seamless support has been instrumental in advancing our research efforts and ensuring the success of our endeavour.

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PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE NETTI WORKS”	15
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE PAINTINGS”	20
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ACTIVITY REPORT

Activity Duration:

22nd – 23rd March, 2024

Summary:

The Students of LL.B (Hons) (Elective A – International Law and IPR, Batch 2021 - 2024) and LL.M. (Intellectual Property Law Department – Batch of 2021 to 2023) from School of Excellence in Law, The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University embarked on a visit to Tanjore on 22nd – 23rd March, 2024 as part of the Outreach Programme headed by Prof. Dr. Lucky George (Head of the Department, IPL). The objective of the visit was to conduct an empirical study focused on the Geographical Indication (GI) of various products in Tanjore, namely –

1. Thanjavur Veenai
2. Thanjavur Art Plates
3. Thanjavur Netti Works
4. Thanjavur Paintings
5. Thanjavur Thalaiyatti Bommai

The purpose of this visit was twofold: firstly, to examine the impact of GI registration on the various products of Tanjore and secondly, to raise awareness among the artisans and craftsman about the significance of GI registration. The aim was also to assess whether the benefits of GI registration extended to the artisans themselves.

Outreach Activity Goal:

The goal was to conduct an empirical study and to explore the impact of GI registration on Tanjore products and raise awareness among artisans about its significance.

**REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE
VEENAI”**

By
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LL. B (Hons.) Sec. A

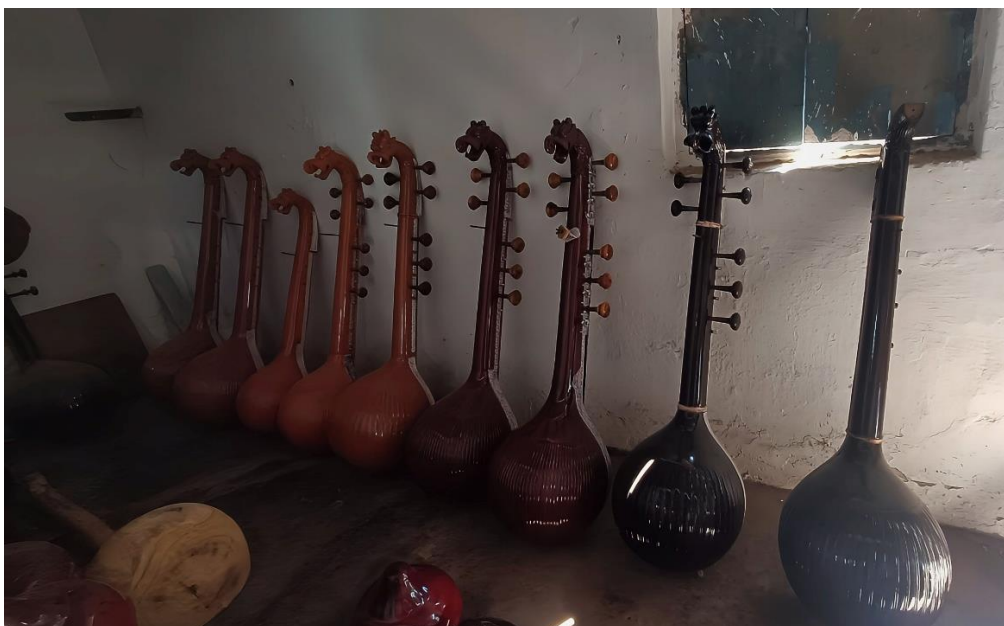


ABOUT TANJORE VEENAI

Thanjavur, where culture and tradition intertwine seamlessly with craftsmanship and artistry, there exists a musical marvel - the Tanjore Veenai. More than just a musical instrument, it's a testament to centuries of heritage, skill, and passion.

The Thanjavur Musical Instruments Workers Co-operative Cottage Industrial Society Limited submitted an application on **July 23, 2010**, seeking the Geographical Indications (G.I.) tag for the Tanjore Veenai, in respect of musical instruments falling under Class - 15 & 20. Following this, the Veenai was incorporated into the continually expanding list of Geographical Indications of India in the early months of 2013.

What sets the Thanjavur Veenai apart is its fascinating construction, offering two distinct types: the "Ekantha Veena" and the "Sada Veena." While the former is carved from a single block of wood, the latter is meticulously crafted in three sections, comprising the resonator, neck, and head. This intricate design allows for the seamless execution of melodies across its 24 fixed frets, ensuring the rendition of all ragas with precision. With its seven strings – four for playing and three for drone – the Thanjavur veena showcases a harmonious blend of melody and rhythm. The main bridge, crafted from brass with a subtle curve, lends a characteristic sound to this illustrious instrument, distinguishing it from its counterparts.



Pic 1. Different forms of Veena.

Beyond its technical prowess, the Thanjavur Veenai is a work of art in itself. Adorned with hand-painted motifs and meticulously carved details, its elegance and beauty captivate both the eyes and ears of its audience. As the performer, seated cross-legged, delicately manoeuvres the strings with dexterity, the resonant tones of the veena fill the air, transporting listeners to a realm of musical enchantment.

BACKGROUND

Veena, one of the three celestial musical instruments referenced since Vedic times alongside the Flute and Mridangam, holds a significant place in Indian culture. Its

association with Saraswathi, the goddess of Art, underscores the paramount importance of the musical instrument.



Pic 2. Wooden statue of Goddess Saraswati holding the Veena

The current form of the Saraswati Veena, characterized by 24 fixed frets, owes its existence to Raghunatha Nayak, the ruler of Tanjavoor from 1614 to 1632, and his esteemed prime minister and musicologist Govinda Dikshita. Earlier, Veena variants had fewer frets, which were also movable, limiting their range and versatility. Raghunatha Nayak and Govinda Dikshita, introduced 24 fixed frets, known as Mettur, to the instrument, thereby enabling the rendition of all ragas. This innovation marked a pivotal moment in the evolution of the Veena, leading to the emergence of the "Thanjavur Veena."

MANUFACTURING PROCESS

The Thanjavur Veena, a timeless symbol of Indian classical music, embodies a tradition that transcends generations. Behind its melodious tones lies a painstaking process of creation, characterized by delicate craftsmanship and a meticulous attention to detail.

Raw Material:

The crafting of a Thanjavur Veena begins with the careful selection of wood, predominantly sourced from the Jackwood tree. Occasionally, Rosewood and Champak wood are also utilized. However, the Jackwood tree, particularly from the environs of Thanjavur, is preferred for its superior quality. The wood, harvested from mature Jackwood trees devoid of nodes, undergoes a critical seasoning process lasting at least six months before it's deemed ready for use.

The small gourd shaped part on the left of the veenai was historically made from *Sorakkai* (gourd) which was plucked from the plant in its nascent stage and buried in sand and left to grow. In modern times, the organic gourd has been replaced by papier-mâché or fibre.

**Construction:**

The Thanjavur Veena boasts two distinct variants: the "Ekantha Veena" and the "Sada Veena." The former is crafted from a single block of wood, while the latter comprises three sections – resonator, neck, and head – joined together.

The design of the Veena is crafted, comprising a large functional resonator (Kudam), a small table-like wooden bridge (Kudurai), a tapering hollow neck (Dandi), and seven strings. The resonator is hollowed out of a log, with specific dimensions ensuring optimal acoustics. It is affixed to a neck adorned with 24 metal frets, while an ornamental dragon's head (the Yali) adds a touch of elegance.



Pic 3. Artisan giving form to the Veenai.

A wooden bridge, crowned with a convex brass plate, serves as the platform for the strings. Intricate rosettes, once fashioned from ivory but now commonly made from plastic or horn, adorn the resonator, enhancing its aesthetic appeal.



Beyond its structural integrity lies the artistic embellishment that characterizes the Thanjavur Veena. Delicate woodwork, featuring depictions of gods and goddesses, floral motifs, or avian imagery, adorns the instrument's body, adding an elegant touch to its appearance.



Pic 4 and 5: Intricate carvings on the Tanjore Veenai made in accordance with customer's choice.

OBSERVATION

The production of a Thanjavur Veena is indeed a labour of love, blending technical precision with artistic expression. As each Veena takes shape, it becomes not just an instrument, but a melodic masterpiece that resonates with the soul of Indian classical music.

In our visit to Thanjavur, we had an opportunity to witness the creation of this masterpiece firsthand. We met Mr. V. Chinnappa, the founder of Thanjavur Veenai Works, one among the 80 families that are presently in business of making the Veenai.

As we toiled around the small workshop gazing at the artisans indulged in their work, amidst the rhythmic tapping of chisels and the fragrant aroma of freshly worked wood, Mr. V. Chinnappa provided us with exposition about the crafting of the Veenai. Occasionally, he would stray away from the topic of Veenai to discuss

about different hardships that he confronts in his occupation. Through various questions and answers we were able to weave his life story.

We were told that Mr. Chinappa has been in this craft since his childhood, learning from his guru for a meagre pay. From the humble beginning, Chinappa has been able to take the business online and today has clients across the globe. While the craft has certainly found its appreciation, Chinappa finds it difficult to sustain the craft just for the sake of tradition. He voices his concern that he has no next generation of volunteers to learn the craft and take the tradition forward. He even candidly expressed that he has no incentive to preserve the art.

CONCLUSION

Our encounter with Mr. V. Chinnappa and the artisans at Thanjavur Veenai Works offered a poignant glimpse into the life of the artisans that are striving to keep the art of crafting Veenai alive. While the artistry and dedication to tradition were palpable, so too were the challenges faced in sustaining this time-honored craft. Mr. Chinnappa's candid reflections underscored the urgent need for concerted efforts to preserve and nurture such invaluable cultural legacies, ensuring they continue to enrich our lives and inspire generations to come. As we bid farewell to the workshop, we departed with a renewed appreciation for the profound significance of the Thanjavur Veena and a deepened resolve to support its enduring legacy.



Students of LL.B (Hons), LL.M (I.P.L Dept.) and Faculties [From centre – right: Dr. Lucky George, Dr. M. Sunil Gladson, Mr. A. Jeffrey Andrew; right-end – Ms. Malini] with Mr. V. Chinappa (Second from right-end)

REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE
ART PLATES”

By
Akalya Veerapan
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ABOUT THANJAVUR ART PLATES

Thanjavur art plates, crafted by artisans in Thanjavur, are renowned for their exquisite beauty and intricate style, often gracing elegant homes. Made primarily from copper and brass, these plates feature motifs intricately adorned with silver embellishments. The craft extends beyond plates to include a diverse range of items such as bowls, napkin rings, powder boxes, and wall hangings, showcasing extensive product diversification. During our visit, we observed artisans creating mementos for the Tamil Nadu Government, showcasing the versatility and relevance of their craft. A distinguishing characteristic of this art lies in the skillful engraving and embossing of figures and images onto metal, particularly silver, demonstrating the artisans' mastery of technique. Tanjore Art Plates are celebrated for their exquisite craftsmanship and unique tri-metal work, combining copper, brass, and silver in a manner exclusive to Thanjavur, setting them apart as timeless treasures of artistic ingenuity.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Materials Required:

1.Brass sheet, 2.Wax, 3.Lead, 4.Mold, 5.Copper or silver foil, 6.Beeswax. 7."Kungilium" (a substance mixed with beeswax), 8.Decorative brass rivets, 9.Hydrochloric acid, 10.Soap powder

Cutting Brass Sheet: Using dividers, chisels, and a hammer, the brass sheet of 18 or gauge is cut into the required shape and size. The plates are typically divided into six or eight portions.

Creating Wax Figures and Designs: Figures and designs are sculpted in wax, then cast with lead to form the primary mold. A thin brass sheet, precisely fitting the mold, acts as the final detailed mold for finishing work.

Shaping Copper or Silver Foil: Thin copper or silver foil, typically 42 gauge, is cut into the desired shape and fixed over the lead mold. It's then gently beaten with a rubber shell and hammer until it conforms to the mold's shape. The foil is then placed over the brass mold, which bears minute details of the image, and beaten gently until it captures even the smallest details.

Embossing and Detailing: The foil is inverted, and a mixture of beeswax and "Kungilium" is heated and filled into the depths of the relief image to achieve a flat surface on the backside. The embossed foil is then secured with minute decorative brass rivets.

Polishing: Finally, the completed piece is polished using hydrochloric acid and soap powder to enhance its shine and overall appearance.

OBSERVATION

Observing the production process at the visited establishment, it became apparent that artisans' salaries are contingent upon the number of pieces they produce, leading to income instability. However, it was noted that despite being privately operated, the artisans were eligible for social security benefits due to their Government undertaking status. Reflecting on this, it seems clear that extending similar benefits to all producers of Geographical Indication (GI) products could significantly improve artisans' livelihoods and sustain traditional arts. Such governmental support would not only stabilize incomes but also contribute to the long-term viability of these crafts, fostering an environment where cultural heritage thrives while providing artisans with dignity, financial security, and a pathway to economic empowerment.

PICTURES



Artisans making Government of Tamil Nadu emblem in the Art Plate.



Mold Divider



Artisan dividing the plate using mold divider.



Artisans melting the beeswax and fixing the decorative sheets

REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE
NETTI WORKS”

By

Jayakumar M & Navamohana Krishnan S
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ABOUT

Thanjavur Netti, also known as Sholapith, is indeed a fascinating traditional craft form originating from the Thanjavur district in Tamil Nadu, India. Artisans in this region are known for their exquisite craftsmanship in creating artifacts using the pith obtained from the hydrophyte plant *Aeschynomene Aspera*. *Aeschynomene Aspera* is an aquatic plant considered a minor weed of rice paddies. It grows in wetlands, such as lagoons, tanks, lakes, and swampy grasslands, including river beds in Thanjavur. The plant's stem contains pith, which forms the core and is the material used for crafting.

The pith obtained from *Aeschynomene Aspera* is dried and processed to create artifacts. Good quality pith is pure white, soft, and free from cracks, while poor quality pith may have a reddish core, hard bark, and numerous nodes. Due to its delicate

nature and brittleness, careful handling is required during crafting. Artifacts made from Thanjavur Netti resemble marble or ivory carvings, exhibiting an elegant shine. However, they are fragile and prone to breakage, so they are often preserved inside glass boxes for protection. The simplicity of production and the exquisite beauty of the finished products contribute to the enduring appeal of Thanjavur Netti craftsmanship.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

1. **Harvesting and Preparation:** Netti, the special variety of pith, is obtained from lakes across Thanjavur, Pudukottai, and Mannargudi. Only good quality pith, which is pure white, soft, and free from cracks, is selected for production. The pith is carefully harvested, boiled, and dried in the sun to prepare it for crafting.
2. **Designing:** Once dried, the pith is cut to size, and a pencil drawing is inscribed on it to outline the design. Artisans use blueprints or photos as references for intricate designs.
3. **Carving:** The rough carving of the design is done initially, followed by finer detailing using blunt chisels and small knives. Artisans meticulously carve the pith to bring out intricate patterns and designs.
4. **Polishing:** After carving, the artifact is polished using sandpaper to achieve a smooth surface texture.
5. **Assembly:** Carved pieces are assembled together using adhesive to form the final art piece. Care is taken to ensure that the pieces fit seamlessly and securely.
6. **Painting (optional):** Some pith works are painted with watercolors to add color and make them more vibrant and attractive.
7. **Mounting:** The finished pith work is typically mounted on a wooden base, and glass is used to cover and protect it from dust and moisture. Plywood or teakwood stands are used as bases depending on the size and importance of the piece.
8. **Finishing Touches:** Miniatures of Thanjavur temples, idols, rural and urban scenes are made with meticulous attention to detail. Some pieces are decorated with lights to enhance their appeal.
9. **Pricing:** The price range for Thanjavur Netti works varies depending on the size, intricacy, and detailing of the piece, starting from fifty rupees for small figures and going up to lakhs for intricate designs.



TOOLS:

1. **Sola Pith Plant (Netti):** This is the primary raw material used to make the miniature art pieces.
2. **Long Knife (Kathi):** Used for carving the pith into the required shape and size. It helps in initial shaping and cutting.
3. **Small Knife:** Utilized for carving minute details of the design. It allows artisans to add intricate patterns and fine lines to the artwork.
4. **Carborundum Stone (Sana Kal):** This abrasive stone is used to sharpen the knives, ensuring they remain sharp for precise carving.

Additional tools may include:

5. **Scissors:** Used for sculpting precise detailing and various combinations, especially for intricate designs.
6. **Geometry Box:** Helps in achieving precise measurements and details, ensuring accuracy in the final product.
7. **Glass Case:** Used to cover and protect the finished pith artifact, preserving it from dust and moisture.
8. **Glass Cutter:** Used to make shallow scores in glass, facilitating controlled breaking for shaping or fitting purposes.
9. **Silicon Carbide Combination Stone:** Utilized for sharpening knives, chisels, plane iron blades, and other cutting tools, ensuring they maintain their

sharpness during carving.

10. **Home-made Glue/Paste:** Used for assembling carved pieces together and for attaching the finished artwork to its base. It provides a secure bond without using harmful chemicals.

PROCESS:



1. **Identification and Collection:** The pith plant is recognized by the shallow layer of leaves floating on marshy water, typically at a depth of two to six feet. Pith collectors gather the reed, which grows up to 4-5 feet and becomes dry when the water recedes. The collected reeds are dried and sold as sticks of 2 to 3 feet.
2. **Preparation of Raw Material:** The brown cover of the Hydrophyte (Sholapith) is sliced and removed using a suitable knife. Only ivory-colored pith of standard quality is selected for further processing.
3. **Slicing and Structuring:** Using a knife as the primary tool, the pith is sliced into equal dimensions with meticulous detailing to ensure uniformity. The slices are then cut, sliced, and sub-structured according to the specifications of the desired artifact. For example, for a sculpture of 'Nandi the bull,' the broad outlines of Nandi are designed on the pith rows, which are then sliced into equal dimensions to create multiple 'Nandi' structures.
4. **Assembly:** Individual sub-structures of the models are assembled and structured using homemade paste made from boiled, ground raw tendrils of the reed mixed with flour. A small weight is used to press the structures

together while binding.

5. **Sculpting and Designing:** Artisans sculpt or design intricate patterns and details on the assembled structures using knives and other carving tools.
6. **Final Touches:** Final touches are given to the artwork, such as mounting 'Gopuram' structures in a row for adding decorative elements like 'Kalasam' (typically found atop Hindu temple towers). If coloring is required, bright and realistic colors are applied to enhance the visual appeal of the artwork.



OBSERVATION:

One could observe the intricate artistry involved in crafting Thanjavur Netti. Artisans diligently work with the delicate material derived from the hydrophyte plant *Aeschynomene Aspera* - Sola Pith or Netti.

The artisans are able to sustain the craft of netti works thanks to the low investment required in acquiring the raw material. With the abundant availability of the Netti plant in the region's wetlands, the cost of obtaining the pith for crafting remains minimal. This advantageous situation allows artisans to maximize their profits while keeping their production costs low.

Moreover, the prestigious recognition of Thanjavur Netti with a GI tag in 2020 has significantly bolstered its popularity and marketability. As a result, artisans can command premium prices for their works, capitalizing on the increased demand driven by the GI tag's endorsement

**REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE
PAINTINGS”**

By
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ABOUT

Tanjore paintings are a popular form of South Indian painting. They are characterized by their rich colors, simple composition, and gold foil. They often feature intricate depictions of Hindu gods and goddesses, saints, and deities. In Thanjavur paintings one can see the influence of Deccani, Vijayanagara, Maratha and even European or Company styles of painting. Essentially serving as devotional icons, the subjects of most paintings are Hindu gods, goddesses, and saints.

Tanjore paintings are also called ‘Palagai Padam,’ which translates to painting on a wooden plank. The art form developed from the mural art form, and the iconography of these paintings is derived from Shaivite and Vaishnavite traditions.



Thanjavur Painting

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The painting style originated and flourished here in the 16th and 17th centuries. The origin of this classical painting style is linked to the Vijayanagara empire (1336 a.d. to 1646 a.d.), including the areas of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Andhra Pradesh. The rulers of Vijayanagara were patrons of art and culture. The roots of this South Indian art form are linked to the mural art of the Vijayanagara empire.

Tanjore Painting was first used for decorating the doors and walls of homes, palaces, and temples in Thanjavur. The interior walls of the palaces were also painted with depictions of various events like a coronation, battle victories, and other achievements of the rulers.

In 1676, Thanjavur was captured by Ekoji, the half-brother of Chhatrapati Shivaji, on behalf of Adil Shah of Bijapur and established the Maratha rule in the region. The Maratha rulers were great patrons of art and artists. During the reign of Serfoji II in Thanjavur, the Thanjavur painting style flourished into its current form.

Later the Chettiar community encouraged Tanjore Painting with Shaivite themes. The monastery in Koviloor, Tamil Nadu, has a huge Tanjore Painting depicting the lives of all 63 Shaivite Saints or Nayanmars and 64 miracles of Lord Shiva (Thiruvilaiyadal Puranam). Thanjavur's Bhimarajagoswami monastery has a large Tanjore Painting of 108 temples of Lord Vishnu. Britishers who came to the city of Thanjavur also patronized the South Indian art forms and encouraged Tanjore Painting style.

MANUFACTURING PROCESS:



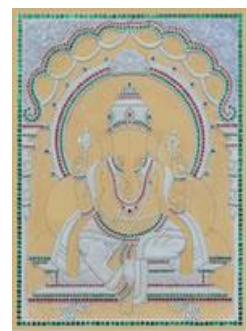
1. Tracing work.



2. Stone Fixing.



3. Base Musk Work.



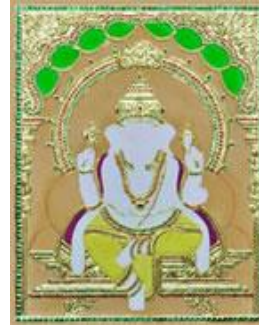
4. Brush design



5. Fixing gold foil.



6. Body coloring.



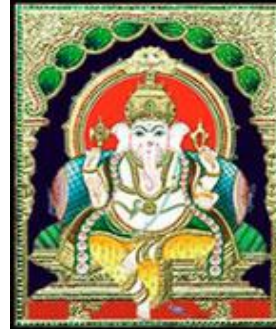
7. Lining work.



8. Washing work



9. Curtains and mala work.



10. Face and final work

Source :<https://www.tanjoreviyam.com/learn-tanjore-paintings>

Initially work begins by preparing the wooden board of required size and cardboard is placed over the board after the cardboard is pasted to the wooden board, Cotton fabric is then stretched and pasted on the board using an indigenous gum. After the fabric is attached well to the board, the process of coating the cloth begins. Then cloth is coated with the paste, which is prepared by mixing chalk powder and tamarind seed powder. This paste is applied over the canvas to multiple coats.

This coated area is then rubbed with a smoothing stone and emery sheet to obtain a surface with mild sheen and good texture. Coating of the cloth board helps prevent the painting from damage caused by moisture and heat. After the canvas is ready, the painter draws the Sketch over the canvas using the templates of religious themes. The template will be in the form of a tracing sheet with pinpricks on the outlines. This tracing sheet is placed on top of the cloth board and dusted with charcoal dust. Molding paste is made by mixing a quantity of a paste made of chalk powder and glue

with Gold paint and water. It is then filled in a squeezing bottle to create the relief work. To give a fine detailing even fine brushes are used.

In brush, the first layer of the paste is applied to create a raised effect for the chosen areas of the work. Once this layer is dry, finer details are painted using the same paste to create raised patterning. They are pasted using the glue. Once dried, the embossed areas are covered with gold leaf. Gold leaf work is made by using gold foil, a thin gold foil is placed on an embossed area and the foil is then cut to shape. Glue is then applied to the back side of the foil and it is then applied over the embossed area.

Using the pointed back of a paintbrush, the foil is pressed down to reveal the embossed details. In this manner, all the embossed areas are covered with gold leaf. Painting is then enhanced by pasting the Kundan/ gems or precious stones along with a mirror in the border. Colors are then painted in several coats over the design and it is allowed to dry. A fine outlining is done for features. The painting, once it is complete, is framed using teakwood with glass on top.

OBSERVATION

We had the opportunity to meet Mr. Sambhaji , the direct descendant of king Sarfoji, who was one of the leading artisans of Thanjavur paintings. We went to the workshop of the painters and observed the process of making the Thanjavur painting. There was also a brief discussion and interaction with Mr Sambhaji. The following are some of the excerpts from the interaction:

1. What unique feature did the Thanjavur painting had in the beginning and lost now?

Mr. Sambhaji: Originally, the paintings were studded with real gems from Jaipur. However, the painters started to use coloured stones or glass pieces to adorn it because of the cost and rarity of the gems.

2. How long will it take to complete a Thanjavur painting?

Mr. Sambhaji: That depends on the number of artisans working on the painting. Normally it would take a month or more to complete the entire painting. Also,

the weather plays a major role in the work. Also certain parts like the eyes of the Gods and Goddesses have to be drawn only on auspicious occasions.

3. Does the GST exemption apply to the Thanjavur painting as it is applicable for the Veena?

Mr. Sambhaji: No, but we have applied for including the painting under the GST exemption and the district administration is also earnestly working for the same.

4. What is the price range for the paintings?

Mr.Sambhaji: The price varies from 3000 rupees to 5,00,000 rupees.



Students and faculties of School of Excellence in Law with Mr Sambhaji

CONCLUSION

After the discussion, we observed an artisan working on fixing the gold foil of the painting. We also suggested some legal remedies for increasing the awareness and value of the painting. Finally, Mr.Sambhaji presented a book to Dr.Sunil Gladson and Dr. Lucky George and expressed his gratitude.

REPORT ON
PROTECTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION FOR “TANJORE
THALAIYATTI BOMMAI”

By
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ABOUT

Thanjavur dolls, also referred to as Thanjavur bommai or Thanjavur thalayatti bommai, are traditional Indian figurines originating from Thanjavur , a city located in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. These dolls are commonly crafted from terracotta or wood and are adorned with intricate, colorful paintings that often depict mythological figures, deities, and historical personalities. They hold significant cultural importance and are utilized both as decorative pieces and in religious ceremonies. Thanjavur dolls are celebrated for their exquisite craftsmanship, embodying the rich artistic heritage of the region. Originating from Thanjavur's cultural legacy, these dolls were initially fashioned for religious and cultural practices, finding utility in traditional ceremonies, festivals, and rituals. Their popularity subsequently expanded, transforming them into cherished artifacts and household decorations, enhancing the ambiance of homes and temples alike. Crafted with meticulous attention to detail, skilled artisans painstakingly sculpt and hand-paint each doll, resulting in distinctive features, vibrant hues, and intricate embellishments.

METHOD OF PRODUCTION

Material Required:

1. Terracotta or Wood
2. Plaster of Paris
3. Sculpting and Carving Tools
4. Paints (acrylic or oil-based)
5. Brushes
6. Adhesive (paper glue)

7. Decorative Elements (beads, sequins, fabric)
8. Protective Coating (optional)
9. Gold Foil (optional)

Kneading Process

The process of crafting Thanjavur dolls involves shaping plaster of Paris, akin to kneading dough for roti. However, achieving the appropriate consistency for plaster of Paris, crucial for creating molds, differs from kneading dough.



Artisan kneading the Plaster of Paris flour

Molding

Artisans carefully select or create molds tailored to the specific size and shape requirements of the Thanjavur doll they aim to produce. These molds, varying in complexity, are meticulously prepared, ensuring a smooth surface to avoid imperfections transferring onto the doll. Once ready, the chosen material, such as plaster of Paris, is meticulously pressed into the mold cavity, ensuring uniform distribution to capture intricate details. After allowing adequate time for the material to set or dry, the molded piece is gently removed from the mold, and any excess material is trimmed or smoothed to achieve the desired shape.

Drying Process

Once the doll is molded, it is left undisturbed in the mold to begin the initial drying process. During this time, the moisture in the material starts to evaporate, gradually firming up the doll's structure. plaster of Paris, may typically take a minimum of 2 days for the material to dry completely and attain the desired hardness.



Once the doll is deemed sufficiently dry, it is carefully removed from the mold to continue drying further. Depending on the size and thickness of the doll, as well as environmental conditions, additional drying time may be required before proceeding with further detailing and finishing.

Assembling the doll

Once the individual pieces have dried, they are carefully removed from the molds. Artisans then begin assembling the various components of the doll, such as the body, limbs, and head, using adhesive or other suitable methods to ensure they securely bond together. Attention is paid to aligning the pieces properly to achieve the desired posture and stance of the doll.

Detailing and Ornamentation

With the basic structure of the doll assembled, artisans proceed to add finer details and ornamentation to enhance its appearance. Facial features such as eyes, nose, and mouth are carefully sculpted or painted to give the doll its character and expression. Elaborate clothing, jewellery, and accessories are added to adorn the doll, reflecting traditional attire and cultural motifs. Intricate patterns and designs are meticulously hand-painted onto the doll's surface, using vibrant colors to bring out its aesthetic

appeal. With the request or requirement of the customer the Artisans are also use the Golden Foil in the detailing process.



Final inspection



Once the doll has been fully assembled and detailed, a final inspection is conducted to ensure that it meets all specifications and requirements. The completed Thanjavur doll is then carefully packaged and presented, ready to be showcased as a beautiful work of Art.

OBSERVATION

During a field visit to the manufacturing site of the GI-tagged Thanjavur doll, a comprehensive understanding of the product was gained. It was noted that artisans undergo training facilitated by government programs. Despite the product receiving GI protection, its market price remained consistent. However, it was concerning to find that many artisans were

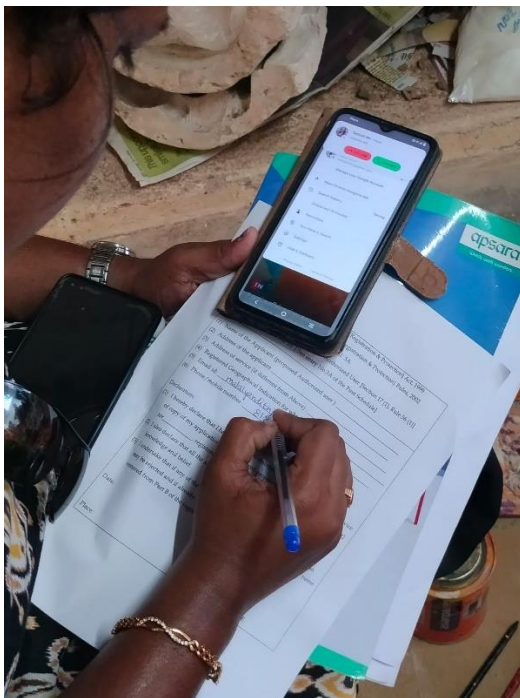
unfamiliar with the Part B certificate. During the visit, assistance was extended to two artisans in filing applications for the Part B certificate. This underscores the necessity for heightened awareness and support mechanisms to enable artisans to fully leverage the benefits of GI protection and certification processes.

Furthermore, it was observed that the product fetches a higher price in the market compared to what manufacturers receive from intermediaries or resellers. The manufacturers expressed challenges faced during the monsoon season, citing difficulties in ensuring proper drying of the dolls, which impacts sales. Therefore, it is imperative for the government to provide assistance to doll artisans during such periods of hardship. Additionally, integrating them into social security schemes could offer them much-needed support and stability. These measures would contribute significantly to sustaining the livelihoods of Thanjavur doll artisans and preserving this culturally significant craft.

CONCLUSION

Our journey through the traditional crafts of Thanjavur has provided us with profound insights into the intricate processes and challenges faced by artisans in preserving these age-old traditions. From the laborious crafting of Thanjavur Veena to the delicate artistry of Thanjavur Netti, the rich heritage of Thanjavur paintings, the graceful movements of Thanjavur dancing dolls, and the ornate beauty of Thanjavur art plates, each craft reflects a unique blend of technical precision and artistic expression.

The opportunity provided to the students by TNDALU has served its purpose as our interactions with artisans shed light on the passion and dedication embedded in their work, as well as the hurdles they encounter in sustaining their crafts. While the awarding of Geographical Indication (GI) tags has elevated the recognition and market value of these crafts, challenges such as income instability and lack of awareness about certification processes persist.



Furthermore, we successfully enrolled two artisans for Part B registration, enabling them to be granted authorized user status for the Geographical Indication (GI) registered Thanjavur Thallaiyaati Bommai.

Prior to their enrollment, we ensured they were well-informed about the concept of GI and necessity of Part A registration for the Thanjavur Thallaiyaati Bommai. Subsequently, we provided them with comprehensive details regarding Part B registration, which they fully understood and consented to before signing up. This pivotal step allows them to harness the advantages of the GI tag on their products, amplifying their market appeal and ensuring recognition of their

craftsmanship when offered for sale.

It is evident that governmental support, including extending social security benefits and providing assistance during periods of hardship, is crucial for ensuring the long-term viability of these crafts and the livelihoods of the artisans. By implementing policies that prioritize the well-being and empowerment of artisans, we can safeguard our cultural heritage and foster an environment where traditional crafts thrive for generations to come. Through concerted efforts and collective action, we can uphold the legacy of Thanjavur's craftsmanship and honor the profound cultural significance embodied in each masterpiece crafted with love and dedication.

Link for Photos and Videos of the Thanjavur Outreach Programme

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1qbR-03YaiPsYVgHiLZYpW6x6rrUN0mjs?usp=sharing>

List of Students of LL. B (Hons) and LL.M. (IPL), TNDALU involved in the study:

LL. B (Hons)

1. Abdul Rahman
2. Akalya
3. Albert Paul
4. Chandrakumar Pillai
5. Jayakumar M
6. Navamohana Krishnan

LL. M (IPL.)

1. S.N.Renukadevi
2. Mahesh Raj
3. Srinivasan
4. Jyothika
5. Mithuna
6. Fany Preeti
7. Varsha V
8. Kanmani
9. Joanna Shalini
10. Judith Melbha
11. Alagappan
12. Jagadeesh
13. Satish Kumar T
14. Suganya S
15. Mohamed Khalid

Overseeing Faculties

1. Prof. Dr. Lucky George, Head of the Department (IPL),
2. Prof. Dr. M. Sunil Gladson
3. Adv. Malini
4. Adv. A. Jeffry Andrew



The Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University
தமிழ்நாடு டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கர் சட்டப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்
State University Established by Act No.43 of 1997
NAAC Accredited



DEPARTMENT OF CYBERSPACE LAW AND JUSTICE

REPORT OF VISIT TO NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCES UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE NAME : **National Forensic Sciences University**
Sector 9, Gandhinagar -382007, Gujarat, India



DATE : **02/04/2024**
FACULTY COORDINATOR : **Mr. D. MUTHU**
STUDENTS ATTENDED : **I Year and II Year Students of Department of Cyber Space Law and Justice**

Ist year students

1. Abayatharani. N
2. Anandan. M
3. Arun Chakravarthy. R
4. Benisha. A
5. Karthikeyan. M
6. Keerthivarman .V
7. Madhumitha.M

IInd year Students

1. Atchaya. S
2. Aashika. V
3. Anjana Kandasamy
4. Charumathi Rajendran
5. Dhanya. N
6. Garima Datta
7. Janani. R

8. Nithiyakumari.M

9. Ruban Paul.P

10. Santha Kumar.J

11. SethuPriya.N

12. Shruthi.V

13. Susamskritha.S

14. Thamizharasan.R

15. Yogesh.S

16. Yudhistran

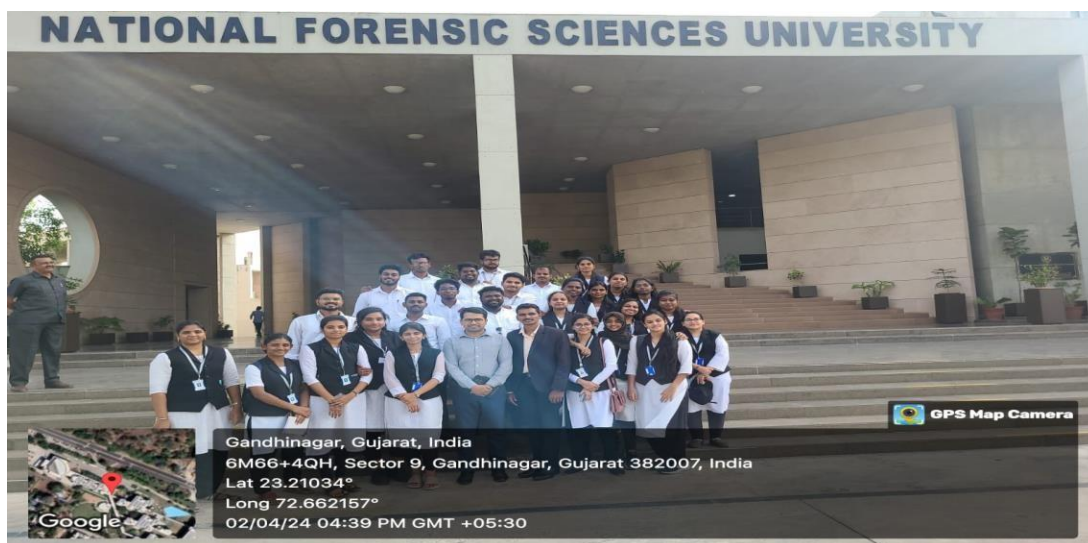
8. Kaushika. S

9. Leena Rafi

10.Sowndharyaa.K.M

11. Sri Harsha. B

On April 2, 2024, the students of Cyber Space Law and Justice embarked on an educational excursion to the esteemed National Forensic Science University in Ahmedabad. Dr. Bishwa Kaliyan Dash, Professor of the School of Law, graciously served as a guide throughout the visit. Our students were warmly received by Prof. S. O. Junare, the Campus Director, who extended a hearty welcome and initiated our journey into the world of forensic science.



EXPLORATION OF CENTERS:

1. Ballistics Research and Testing Center:

Our first destination was the Ballistics Research and Testing Center. Here, students were given a comprehensive demonstration of the procedures involved in testing bullet jackets. Through hands-on experiences and expert guidance, students gained insights into the intricate methodologies utilized in analyzing ballistic evidence crucial for criminal investigation.



2. Center for Excellence for Research and Analysis of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances:

Next, the students visited the Center for Excellence for Research and Analysis of Narcotics Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. This center provided them with a detailed insight into the analysis of narcotics drugs and psychotropic substances. Through informative presentations and practical demonstrations, they learned about the sophisticated techniques employed in identifying and analyzing these substances, essential for combating drug-related crimes.



3. Center of Excellence in Cybersecurity:

Then the students continued to the Center of Excellence in Cybersecurity, where they delved into the realm of cyber forensic investigations. Here, they were acquainted with the latest tools and methodologies used in detecting and preventing cybercrimes. Through interactive sessions and case studies, students gained an understanding of the evolving nature of cyber threats and the measures undertaken to safeguard digital assets.



4. Center of Excellence in Investigation and Forensic Psychology:

At the Center of Excellence in Investigation and Forensic Psychology, students explored the intricate interplay between investigative methodologies and psychological techniques in criminal investigations. Through engaging

discussions and practical demonstrations, they gained insights into the application of forensic psychology in profiling suspects and deciphering behavioral patterns crucial for solving complex cases.

5. Center of Excellence in DNA Forensic:

The visit then extended to the Center of Excellence in DNA Forensic, where students delved into the fascinating world of DNA analysis. Here, they learned about the fundamental principles of DNA profiling and its myriad applications in forensic identification. Through enlightening presentations and hands-on activities, they gained an appreciation for the pivotal role of DNA evidence in establishing links between suspects and crime scenes.

6. Center of Excellence in Digital Forensics:

At last, the students visited the Center of Excellence in Digital Forensics, where they explored the intricacies of digital evidence analysis. Through immersive experiences and practical demonstrations, they gained insights into the methodologies employed in retrieving, preserving, and analyzing digital evidence from various electronic devices. They learned about the challenges posed by digital forensics and the emerging technologies utilized in combating cybercrimes.

BENEFITS TO THE STUDENTS

1. Comprehensive Understanding of Cyber Forensics:

Through the visit to the Center of Excellence in Cybersecurity, students gained a comprehensive understanding of cyber forensic investigations, including the latest tools and methodologies used in detecting and preventing cybercrimes.

2. Practical Application of Legal Concepts:

The exploration of digital forensics at the university provided students with practical insights into the application of legal concepts in digital evidence

analysis, preparing them for real-world scenarios in cyberspace law and justice.

3. Exposure to Emerging Technologies:

Students were exposed to emerging technologies in digital forensics, equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the evolving landscape of cybercrimes and cybersecurity threats.

4. Interdisciplinary Learning:

The interdisciplinary nature of cyber forensic investigations, as discussed at the University, allowed students to understand the intersection of law, technology, and psychology in addressing cybercrimes, fostering a holistic approach to problem-solving.

5. Networking Opportunities:

The visit facilitated networking opportunities with experts in the field of forensic science, providing students with valuable connections and insights into potential career paths in cyberspace law and justice.

Overall, the visit to the National Forensic Science University proved to be an enriching and enlightening experience for all participants. Through interactions with experts and firsthand exposure to state-of-the-art facilities, students gained valuable insights into the multifaceted field of forensic science.





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India
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Lon: 72.6634213
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VISIT TO HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT

DATE OF VISIT : 04/04/2024

A visit to the Gujarat High Court by the students on April 4, 2024, offered a valuable opportunity to expand their legal knowledge and professional perspective. Witnessing courtroom proceedings and interacting with legal professionals in a different jurisdiction enriched their understanding of legal practices and procedures beyond their immediate experience.

